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MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

BELLARY DISTRICT

VOLUME II

PRICE, 2 rupees

MADRAS DISTRICT GAZETTEERS

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

FOR

BELLARY DISTRICT



MADRAS
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1930

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I.—Area, population, etc., in 1921.

Locality.	(1)	Area in square miles.	Number of			Population in 1921.			Population.		Percentage of variation of population.		Density of population per square miles.
			(3) Towns.	(4) Villages.	(5) Occupied houses.	(6) Total.	(7) Males.	(8) Females.	(9) 1911.	(10) 1901.	(11) 1911-1921.	(12) 1901-1911.	
ADONI DIVISION.													
Adoni	...	742	3	161	82,726	166,331	85,510	80,821	177,207	164,705	- 6.1	+ 7.6	224
Alur	...	552	...	84	17,520	90,007	45,443	44,564	100,181	84,849	- 10.2	+ 18.1	155
BELLARY DIVISION.													
Bellary	...	705	1	112	24,681	119,228	61,028	58,200	134,203	149,548	- 11.2	- 10.2	169
Rayadrug	...	628	1	71	16,746	79,559	40,642	38,917	84,234	82,789	- 15.6	+ 1.7	127
Siruguppa	...	458	1	93	14,618	66,529	33,682	32,847	80,447	71,651	- 17.3	+ 12.3	145
HOSPET DIVISION.													
Hadagalli	...	587	...	87	17,053	77,495	39,373	38,122	92,974	92,139	- 16.6	+ 0.9	132
Harpanahalli	...	611	1	80	16,903	84,974	43,607	41,387	98,072	95,646	- 13.4	+ 2.5	139
Hospet	...	537	2	109	18,870	82,256	43,004	42,252	92,132	101,902	- 7.5	- 9.6	159
Kudligi	...	863	1	114	20,051	92,891	47,399	45,592	109,986	103,985	- 15.5	+ 5.8	108
Total	...	5,713	10	911	179,168	862,370	439,888	422,682	989,436	947,214	- 11.0	+ 2.3	151
Sandur State	...	158	...	18	2,497	11,665	5,819	5,846	13,526	11,388	- 13.8	+ 20.8	74

NOTE.—With effect from 1st April 1923—

(1) Siruguppa Taluk was abolished and its villages were distributed among Adoni, Alur and Bellary Taluks.

(2) Eleven villages of Adoni Taluk were also transferred to Alur Taluk and ten villages of Bellary Taluk to Rayadrug.

II.—Variation in population since 1891.

Towns.	Population.			Percentage of variation of population.		
	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891— 1901.	1901— 1911.	1911— 1921.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
THE WHOLE DISTRICT.	862,370	969,436	947,214	7.5	2.3	- 11.0
<i>Adoni Taluk.</i>						
Adoni * ...	30,232	31,645	30,416	15.9	4.04	- 4.4
Kosgi ...	9,305	6,907	7,748	9.8	-10.9	+ 34.7
Yemmiganur ...	10,879	15,873	13,890	43.4	14.3	- 31.4
<i>Bellary Taluk.</i>						
Bellary* ...	39,842	34,956	58,247	-2.05	-39.9	+ 13.9
<i>Harpanahalli Taluk.</i>						
Harpanahalli ...	7,464	8,898	9,320	18.8	-4.5	- 16.1
<i>Hospet Taluk.</i>						
Hospet * ...	18,337	16,937	18,482	43.5	-8.4	+ 8.2
Kampli ...	7,298	7,636	9,803	-0.9	-22.1	- 4.4
<i>Kudligi Taluk.</i>						
Kottur ...	6,372	6,522	6,996	14.02	-6.6	- 2.3
<i>Rayadrug Taluk.</i>						
Rayadrug ...	9,565	8,827	10,488	1.02	-15.8	+ 8.2
<i>Siruguppa Taluk.</i>						
Siruguppa ...	6,129	5,708	5,805	6.0	-1.7	+ 7.3

* Represents a municipal town.

III.—Roads.

Year.	Mileage of roads maintained.		
	Total.	Metalled.	Unmetalled.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1871-72	548	...	...
1876-77	570	...	...
1881-82	526	...	...
1886-87	449	...	...
1891-92	986½	986½	...
1896-97	1,033½	1,033½	...
1901-02	1,034½	1,034½	...
1906-07	942½	942½	...
1911-12	960½	960½	...
1916-17	963	963	...
1921-22	939½	776	163½
1925-26.			
Trunk Roads handed over to Public Works Department.	...	...	...
Maintained by the District Board.	109½	109½	...
Trunk Roads.	645½	645½	...
Other Roads.	...	...	...
Maintained by the Taluk and Union Boards.	195½	177½	17½
Trunk Roads.	...	...	...
Other Roads.	...	...	...
Total ...	950	932½	17½
Maintained by Adoni Municipality.	...	...	...
Trunk Roads.	14½	14½	...
Other Roads.	...	...	...
Maintained by Bellary Municipality.	1½	1½	...
Trunk Roads.	40½	28	12½
Other Roads.	2½	2½	...
Maintained by Hospet Municipality.	9½	9½	...
Trunk Roads.	...	...	...
Other Roads.	...	...	...

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows.

Serial number.	Taluk and Stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
ADONI DIVISION.				
<i>Adoni Taluk.</i>				
1	Adoni (a)	Municipal Council.	Adoni, 1 furlong.	Tiled roof, two large rooms with rooms for maties; fully furnished; bath room with water taps and furniture; crockery and cutlery; two bath tubs; butler; supplies plentiful.
2	Benavasi (b)	F.D. ...	Adoni, 14 miles.	One main room with two bath rooms; one kitchen, out-houses; tables, chairs, easy chairs, two cots, dressing tables, bath tubs, wash basin and coat rack.
3	Kuppagal (b)	Do. ...	Kuppagal, 4 furlongs.	One main room with two bath rooms; one kitchen, out-houses; tables, chairs, easy chairs, two cots, dressing tables, bath tubs, wash basin and coat rack.
<i>Alur Taluk.</i>				
4	Alur (b)	District Board.	Aspari, 12 miles.	Tiled roof, two rooms with bath rooms attached; tables, chairs, cots with mattresses and bath tubs; supplies available; kitchen for natives separately built; good well in compound; stables may be used as motor shed.
BELLARY DIVISION.				
<i>Bellary Taluk.</i>				
5	Bellary (c)	Municipal Council.	Bellary City, 2 furlongs.	Tiled roof, two rooms with bath rooms attached; two rooms in the rear; fully furnished; two bath tubs; open verandah in the rear accommodates a motor. A maty attached to the bungalow attends on the travellers. No garage but cars may be kept in open verandah on the rear of the building. There is a water tap.
6	Kudatani (b)	District Board.	Kudatani, 1 mile.	Tiled roof, two rooms with bath rooms attached; furniture sufficient except for bath room; supplies procurable; one bath tub; stable can be used as motor shed; furniture available; well two furlongs off.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and Stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	BELLARY DIVISION— <i>cont.</i> Bellary Taluk— <i>cont.</i>			
7	Kirehal (b)	District Board.	Obalapur, 2 miles.	Tiled roof, two rooms with bath room attached; furniture scanty and old; supplies obtainable; one bath tub; stable can be used as motor shed; well two furlongs off.
8	Paramadevanahalli (b)	Do.	Hagari, 1 mile.	Tiled roof, two rooms with bath rooms attached; tables, chairs and cots; supplies obtainable; one bath tub; stable can be used as motor shed; well two furlongs off.
	Rayadrug Taluk.			
9	Rayadrug (b) ...	P.W.D.	Rayadrug, 4 furlongs.	Tiled, two suites of rooms with furniture and out-houses; two bath tubs; well two furlongs off. There is a motor garage. Furnished.
	Siruguppa Taluk.			
10	Siruguppa (b) ...	P.W.D.	Adoni, 25 miles; Bellary, 34 miles.	Tiled, two suites of rooms with furniture and out-houses and a motor garage. Two bath tubs; well one furlong off. Furnished.
	HOSPET DIVISION. Hadagalli Taluk.			
11	Ballahunisi (a) ...	P.W.D.	Mariammanahalli, 6 miles.	Tiled building with two rooms and two bath rooms, kitchen and stables for two horses; furnished; supplies not available to any extent locally but can be had at Narayandevakeri, 3 miles off. Two bath tubs.
12	Hadagalli (b) ...	Do.	Hagaribommanahalli, 24 miles.	Tiled building with two rooms, two dressing and two bath rooms and one store room; furnished; supplies available. Two bath tubs; stables for two horses.
13	Hampasagar (b) ..	District Board.	Hospet, 25 miles.	Terraced roof, one big hall and two side rooms; furnished; supplies procurable; stables and kitchen provided; two bath tubs; stable can be used as motor shed; Tungabhadra river one furlong off.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and Stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	HOSPET DIVISION— <i>cont.</i>			
	Harpanahalli Taluk.			
14	Harpanahalli (b) ...	P.W.D.	Kottur, 18 miles.	Tiled roof, two rooms, two bath rooms, kitchen and stables for two horses; furnished and supplies procurable. Two bath tubs; stables used as motor sheds.
	Hospet Taluk.			
14 A	Chilakanahalli (b) ...	F.D.	Mariammanahalli, 5 miles.	One main room with two bath rooms; one kitchen; out-houses; tables, chairs, easy chairs, two cots, dressing table, bath tubs, wash basin, coat rack; stables used as motor shed.
15	Hospet (a) ...	P.W.D.	Hospet, 1½ miles.	Tiled building with three main and two bath rooms, kitchen, and stables for four horses used as a motor shed; furnished; supplies obtainable. Two bath tubs; a good well in the compound.
16	Daroji (a) ...	Do.	Daroji, 1½ miles.	Tiled building with two rooms and bath rooms, kitchen and stables for 2 horses; furnished; supplies available in the village. Two bath tubs.
17	Kampli (b) ...	Do.	Daroji, 14 miles.	Tiled building with three rooms and two bath rooms, kitchen and stable for two horses; furnished; supplies available in the village. Two bath tubs; well one furlong off; stables are used as motor shed.
18	Kamalapur (a) ...	Do.	Hospet, 7 miles.	Terraced old mandapam converted into a first-class travellers' bungalow with one large hall and two side rooms and two bath rooms near the ruins of Hampi; furnished; supplies available at Kamalapur; maty in charge of the bungalow; has also crockery and outlery. There is a history and a map of Hampi. Two bath tubs.

IV.—List of Travellers' Bungalows—*cont.*

Serial number.	Taluk and Stations.	By whom maintained.	Nearest railway station, if any, and the distance from it.	Nature of accommodation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	HOSPET DIVISION—<i>cont.</i>			
	<i>Hospet Taluk—cont.</i>			
19	Yetinahatti (b) ...	District Board.	Tornagal, 6 miles.	Tiled roof, two main and two bath rooms; furnished; previous intimation necessary for supplies; stables used as motor shed; well two furlongs off.
20	Gadiganur (b) ...	Do.	Gadiganur, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.	Tiled roof, two main and two bath rooms; furnished; supplies procurable. One bath tub; stable can be used as motor shed.
21	Tornagal (b) ...	Do.	Tornagal, 1 mile.	Tiled roof, two large rooms and one bath room; old and in need of extensive repairs; scanty furniture; supplies procurable; well two furlongs off.
	<i>Kudligi Taluk.</i>			
22	Kottur (a) ...	P.W.D.	Kottur, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.	Tiled building with two rooms and two bath rooms; stables for two horses; furnished; supplies available; a good well three furlongs off.
23	Kudligi (a)...	Do.	Kottur, 12 miles.	Terraced; two rooms, two bath rooms; with tubs; kitchen; stables for two horses; furnished; a well in the compound.
	<i>Sandur State.</i>			
24	Ramandrug (b) ...	P.W.D.	Hospet, 14 miles.	Terraced building with two sets of rooms and central hall; two bath rooms; stables for two horses; kitchen; furnished. Ordinary supplies available in the village; there is a spring about four furlongs off.

(a) Charges per diem; Re. 1 for an adult and Rs. 1-8-0 for a married couple.

(b) Charges per diem; As. 8 for an adult and As. 12 for a married couple.

(c) Charges per diem; Rs. 1-8-0 for a single person and Rs. 2 for a married couple.

For Government Officers on duty in P.W.D. bungalows the charges are: Re. 1 for an adult and Rs. 1-8-0 for a married couple.

District Board Bungalows.	Charges per diem.	For Hindus.		For others.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Alur.	* For married couple ...	0	12 0	1	8 0
	For each adult ...	0	8 0	1	0 0
Other bungalows.	For married couple ...	0	6 0	0	12 0
	For each adult ...	0	8 0	1	0 0

Note.—The stables in Nos. 2, 4 to 6, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15 to 18 are used as motor sheds.

V.—Religions in 1921.

Taluka. (1)	HINDUS.			MUSALMANS.			CHRISTIANS.			OTHERS.		
	Total. (2)	Males. (3)	Females. (4)	Total. (5)	Males. (6)	Females. (7)	Total. (8)	Males. (9)	Females. (10)	Total. (11)	Males. (12)	Females. (13)
ADONI DIVISION.												
Adoni	140,824	72,303	68,521	24,831	12,826	12,005	501	273	228	175	108	67
Alur	81,245	40,919	40,326	8,071	4,154	3,917	651	351	300	40	19	21
BELLARY DIVISION.												
Bellary	99,165	50,601	48,564	17,493	9,200	8,293	2,131	995	1,136	436	232	204
Rayadrug	73,216	37,396	35,820	6,317	3,235	3,082	25	10	15	1	1	...
Siruguppe	59,445	30,062	29,383	7,012	3,581	3,431	72	39	33	...	...	...
HOSPER DIVISION.												
Hadagalli	72,506	36,711	35,795	4,753	2,505	2,248	16	10	6	220	147	73
Harpanahalli	79,411	40,644	38,767	5,280	2,803	2,477	30	17	13	253	143	110
Hospet	75,067	37,623	37,444	9,981	5,255	4,726	85	49	36	123	97	26
Kudligi	89,267	45,391	43,876	3,658	1,954	1,704	21	11	10	45	43	2
District Total ...	770,146	391,650	378,496	87,399	45,493	41,906	3,532	1,755	1,777	1,293	790	503
Sandur State	9,493	4,739	4,754	2,148	1,069	1,079	24	11	13	...	...	...

VI.—Vital Statistics.

Taluk.		Ratio per 1,000 of population of																			
		Births.										Deaths.									
		1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
ADONI DIVISION.																					
Adoni	...	37.8	31.7	24.2	23.1	30.6	31.3	26.8	38.6	45.3	44.0	25.2	49.7	96.5	19.3	20.6	23.1	24.1	26.2	28.6	25.0
Alur	...	32.5	29.4	20.8	21.0	30.0	30.4	28.5	39.1	44.7	40.8	25.3	61.4	95.0	19.0	16.6	17.7	28.5	24.6	29.7	20.2
BELLARY DIVISION.																					
Bellary	...	29.2	32.0	24.6	21.7	31.7	33.9	31.6	37.8	39.6	42.6	27.5	64.7	89.3	24.6	17.1	22.1	27.8	25.9	35.4	25.4
Kayadrag	...	30.0	31.7	21.6	16.9	30.3	27.3	28.1	38.0	39.3	36.6	17.3	32.8	119.1	18.5	14.9	16.8	26.7	23.5	35.1	21.6
Siruguppa	..	34.0	28.8	24.7	22.4	28.1	27.8	28.3	25.1	...	...	22.9	38.7	98.7	22.8	18.0	21.0	29.7	23.9	...	...
HOSPET DIVISION.																					
Hadagalli	...	31.5	32.4	23.7	20.5	25.9	34.1	35.9	36.7	41.5	42.8	31.9	35.9	95.8	24.8	35.5	18.0	25.2	28.9	38.8	31.7
Harpanahalli	...	34.3	35.2	25.6	21.1	27.2	36.5	38.2	38.4	41.0	45.5	27.4	31.9	107.6	22.3	28.9	19.9	19.1	27.9	37.3	30.8
Hospet	...	19.7	19.8	18.2	13.6	18.7	24.8	25.8	33.0	34.4	31.5	20.5	34.1	68.6	15.3	16.3	17.0	22.5	32.6	40.2	26.3
Kudligi	...	27.4	28.1	21.2	17.5	21.3	27.8	27.6	29.9	38.2	35.4	20.3	25.7	84.4	20.5	22.1	19.1	20.4	23.2	33.9	27.0
Total	...	31.3	30.0	22.8	19.9	27.2	30.6	29.9	37.3	41.1	40.5	24.4	42.2	94.6	20.8	21.2	19.7	26.8	26.8	34.1	25.7

VI.—Vital Statistics—cont.

Ratio per 1,000 of population of																						
Towns.		Births.										Deaths.										
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
MUNICIPALITIES.																						
Adoni	..	..	42	23	14	17	24	26	27	37	33	38	25	67	35	11	13	18	21	20	19	15
Bellary	..	..	41	45	45	41	44	32	36	41	40	39	73	93	82	43	35	22	22	31	36	29
Hospet	..	..	33	34	32	28	26	30	35	33	37	35	36	37	69	58	39	20	27	50	32	25
TOWN CIRCLES.																						
Hadagalli	..	..	33	33	29	33	23	32	35	31	52	47	30	35	166	33	36	20	20	30	34	25
Harpanahalli	..	..	42	44	32	44	32	44	44	44	43	44	23	34	113	34	61	20	20	22	33	24
Kamalapur	..	..	24	30	23	30	20	22	20	27	31	26	23	50	43	56	28	20	27	31	45	30
Kampili	..	..	22	21	22	21	18	23	23	32	32	30	20	30	57	30	11	13	20	34	30	18
Kanekal	..	..	23	22	17	22	23	20	25	38	41	34	19	23	74	23	8	1	33	20	52	20
Kosgi	..	..	85	43	27	43	43	29	30	30	32	36	81	61	108	61	33	29	31	25	25	25
Kottur	..	..	35	29	22	29	25	20	27	30	34	32	29	36	65	36	33	20	29	54	38	29
Kudatani	..	..	28	32	25	32	28	25	32	42	34	42	28	104	114	104	24	25	34	34	47	21
Rayadrag	..	..	20	19	12	19	19	16	22	40	40	40	11	12	98	13	8	10	9	12	27	10
Siruguppa	..	..	29	31	23	31	31	24	24	22	28	36	24	54	67	54	24	19	22	13	24	24
Yemmiganur	..	..	47	41	35	47	37	39	39	36	45	39	33	63	61	66	26	25	28	24	28	24

VII.—Causes of Death.

(Average of the statistics for the five years ending 1925.)

Taluk.	Ratio of deaths for 1,000 of the population from						
	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhoea.	All other causes.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ADONI DIVISION.							
1 Adoni	1.04	0.7	0.02	8.6	1.8	12.1	24.3
2 Alur	1.9	0.8	...	5.4	1.0	14.1	23.2
BELLARY DIVISION.							
3 Bellary	1.4	0.8	0.2	6.2	1.1	14.4	24.2
4 Rayadrug	3.7	1.1	...	5.2	0.7	15.0	25.7
5 Siruguppa *... ..	3.8	0.6	0.4	5.9	1.4	16.4	28.5
HOSPET DIVISION.							
6 Hadagalli	1.6	0.8	1.3	8.3	2.2	16.3	28.5
7 Harpanahalli	1.4	0.5	1.9	4.2	1.6	17.5	27.1
8 Hospet	1.2	0.3	1.3	7.6	1.1	16.2	27.7
9 Kudligi	1.4	0.9	1.6	5.9	0.9	14.0	24.7
Municipalities.							
10 Bellary	1	1	...	4	2	21	29
11 Adoni	1	1	...	2	2	8	14
12 Hospet	...	...	5	6	4	20	35
Town circles.							
13 Hadagalli	1	...	1	3	1	18	24
14 Harpanahalli	1	...	...	7	2	14	24
15 Kamalapur	1	1	...	14	3	13	32
16 Kampli	1	...	3	3	2	12	21
17 Kanekal	6	...	...	5	...	16	27
18 Kosigi	2	...	...	6	4	14	26
19 Kottur	2	...	8	2	1	21	34
20 Kudatani	1	...	...	9	3	20	33
21 Rayadrug	1	...	...	4	...	8	13
22 Siruguppa	1	...	...	9	1	9	20
23 Yemmiganur	...	2	...	13	2	9	26
District average ...	1.7	0.8	0.7	6.5	1.4	15.1	26.2

* Averages for 1921 and 1922 only are given as the taluk was abolished from 1st April 1923.

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921.

Caste, tribe or race. (1)	Strength.		
	Males. (2)	Females. (3)	Total. (4)
I. HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES.			
(a) Tamil.			
Kuravan	479	1,548	2,027
Vellala	744	618	1,362
(b) Telugu.			
Baliya	7,659	7,530	15,189
Bedaru	4,783	5,033	9,816
Bestha	3,268	3,297	6,565
Boya	66,619	61,170	127,789
Brahman	1,864	2,036	3,900
Devanga	907	1,003	1,910
Golla	12,818	12,537	25,355
Idiga	2,797	2,408	5,205
Kabbera	1,279	1,173	2,452
Kamma	2,406	2,310	4,716
Kamsala	1,257	1,541	2,798
Kapu	11,062	11,858	22,920
Komati	3,786	3,262	7,048
Kummara	2,362	2,127	4,489
Madiga	29,873	33,528	63,401
Mala	7,507	7,974	15,481
Mangala	4,264	4,752	9,016
Mutracha	516	357	873
Odde	11,381	9,076	20,457
Sale	6,159	6,439	12,598
Sattani	468	448	916
Telaga	4,927	3,673	8,600
Togata	1,677	1,169	2,846
Tsakala	4,800	6,212	11,012
Uppara	4,642	4,286	8,928
Vaisya	3,544	3,558	7,102
Yerukula	3,163	2,944	6,107
(c) Malayalam—Nil.			
(d) Kanarese.			
Bedaru	15,257	15,012	30,269
Brahman	9,640	10,837	20,477
Gauli	1,577	1,486	3,063
Holeya	4,618	6,640	11,258
Jangam	16,739	14,883	31,622
Kabbera	5,039	5,433	10,472
Kamsala	8,519	8,599	17,118
Kumbara	7,865	6,810	14,675
Kuruba	26,294	21,431	47,725
Lingayat	50,040	53,612	103,652

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921—*cont.*

Caste, tribe or race.	Strength.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES—<i>cont.</i>			
(e) <i>Oriya</i> —Nil.			
(f) <i>Other Madras Languages.</i>			
Brahman (Marathi)	871	461	1,332
Kshatriya	674	701	1,375
Lambadi	6,687	7,222	13,909
Maratha	7,829	5,777	13,606
Putvogara (Marathi)	73	68	141
II. MUSSALMANS.			
Dudekula	3,977	3,968	7,945
Pathan	2,026	1,760	3,786
Saiyid	6,083	5,459	11,547
Sheik... ..	32,041	30,107	62,148
III. CHRISTIANS.			
Indian Christians	1,568	1,615	3,203
IV. OTHERS			
	25,767	17,484	43,251
Total	439,688	422,682	862,370
SANDUR STATE.			
I. HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES.			
(a) <i>Tamil</i> —Nil.			
(b) <i>Telugu.</i>			
Bestha	5	5	10
Boya	22	28	50
Brahman	10	23	33
Golla	47	45	92
Idiga Arya	17	29	46
Kamsala (Kammalan)	99	89	188
Kapu	14	...	14
Komati	97	80	177
Kumbara	20	16	36
Muttiriyar	25	29	54
Odde	75	46	121
Telaga	26	25	51
Uppara	21	18	39

VIII.—Castes, Tribes and Races in 1921—*cont.*

Caste, tribe or race. (1)	Strength.		
	Males. (2)	Females. (3)	Total. (4)
SANDUR STATE— <i>cont.</i>			
I. HINDU AND ANIMIST CASTES— <i>cont.</i>			
(c) Malayalam—Nil.			
(d) Kanarese.			
Brahman	132	130	262
Holeyā	409	440	849
Kuruba	311	273	584
Lingayat	1,469	1,547	3,016
Vakkaliga	8	5	13
(e) Oriya—Nil.			
(f) Other Madras Languages.			
Brahman (Marathi)	9	10	19
Kshatriya	6	6	12
Lambadi	26	...	26
Maratha	371	387	758
II. MUSSALMANS.			
Pathan	18	24	42
Saiyid	211	192	403
Sheik	840	856	1,696
III. CHRISTIANS.			
Indian Christians	8	10	18
IV. OTHERS			
Total	5,819	5,846	11,665

IX.—Classification of area and principal crops in Fasl 1335 (1925-26).

Items.	Adoni Division.		Bellary Division.		Hospet Division.				District Total.
	Adoni.	Alur.	Bellary.	Raya- drug.	Hada- galli.	Har- pana- halli.	Hospet.	Kudligi.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Government (ryotwari land) including minor inam.	521,165	404,550	574,509	426,406	370,925	376,416	309,510	540,422	3,523,903
Whole inam	39,379	10,822	7,078	9,485	4,877	14,458	84,394	11,942	132,485
Zamindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total area by survey	560,544	414,372	581,587	435,891	375,802	390,874	343,904	552,364	3,656,338
Forests	17,131	12,507	6,720	28,006	23,429	51,973	84,299	130,537	354,902
Not available for cultivation	33,991	11,523	40,366	31,376	25,735	33,382	27,871	38,757	241,001
Cultivable waste other than fallow	32,940	10,521	21,626	40,674	38,810	46,081	60,282	114,426	308,315
Current fallows	18,920	5,872	16,451	81,357	87,268	37,725	35,065	53,283	285,991
Net area cropped	447,626	374,881	493,486	254,914	251,520	221,482	132,083	214,608	2,390,600
Area shown in village accounts	550,608	415,604	581,649	438,332	376,792	380,593	339,620	549,611	3,640,809
Irrigated by Government canals	1,109	...	4,094	5,229	501	...	11,854	...	2,787
Do. private canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. tanks	1,627	261	141	3,909	902	2,782	3,202	4,780	17,604
Do. wells	1,139	233	1,542	5,246	812	469	1,168	4,531	15,130
Do. other sources	29	...	...	363	101	53	858	527	1,931
Total area irrigated	3,904	494	5,777	14,747	2,316	3,294	16,082	9,838	56,452

IX.—Classification of area and principal crops in Fasil 1335 (1925-26)—*cont.*

Items.	Adoni Division.			Bellary Division.			Hospet Division.			District Total.
(1)	Adoni.	Alur.	(2)	Bellary.	Raya- drug.	Hada- galli.	Bar- pana- halli.	Hospet.	Kudligi.	(10)
	ACS.	ACS.	(3)	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Area under —										
Cereals and pulses —										
Rice ..	2,397	73	2,397	2,385	13,911	739	1,660	6,547	3,377	31,089
Cholam ..	251,659	253,453	251,659	203,800	119,769	101,082	104,195	74,667	98,376	1,267,008
Varagu ..	1,558	26	1,558	102,452	...	...	34	28	129	104,227
Ragi ..	319	51	319	414	3,740	1,099	12,262	598	13,880	32,363
Others ..	14,914	8,769	14,914	10,160	39,066	42,042	31,444	14,172	36,617	19,222
Total ..	270,847	257,377	270,847	319,211	176,476	144,962	149,345	96,014	152,379	1,566,911
Oil-seeds —										
Til or gingelly ..	2,942	32	2,942	8	531	2,019	4,660	50	425	10,662
Groundnuts ..	3,990	3,734	3,990	3,458	4,537	37,600	16,959	4,343	33,166	107,192
Castors ..	795	233	795	127	2,841	2,442	5,939	434	6,258	19,099
Others ..	1,609	961	1,609	4,667	3,966	2,156	2,906	984	4,432	21,700
Total ..	9,336	4,960	9,336	8,255	11,894	44,217	28,884	5,816	44,311	158,653
Condiments and spices										
Sugarcane, etc. ..	3,521	1,483	3,521	2,014	3,741	609	1,455	973	2,139	15,935
Cotton, etc. ..	243	6	243	1,125	44	181	368	6,657	526	9,050
Indigo ..	163,492	119,886	163,492	162,892	65,839	60,895	42,458	22,579	15,704	658,865
	...	...	...	270	...	...	...	...	...	270

	431	1,161	234	331	194	536	70	124	3,081
Drugs and Narcotics—									
Tobacco	46	..	54	85	147	48	25	180	586
Others									
Total ..	477	1,161	288	416	341	584	95	304	3,666
Fodder crops	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Orchards and garden prodnocs	820	215	1,234	1,753	608	582	646	558	6,416
Miscellaneous—non-food crops	6,109	504	38	1,458	27	58	2,120	173	10,485
Total area cropped ..	454,869	385,592	495,327	261,631	251,940	224,912	134,900	216,094	2,425,275
Deduct area cropped more than once ..	7,243	10,711	1,841	6,727	420	3,430	2,817	1,486	34,875
Net area cropped ..	447,626	374,881	493,486	254,914	251,520	221,482	132,083	214,608	2,390,600

X.—Reserved Forest and area proposed for Reservation
on 30th June 1925.
(In square miles).

Taluka.	Reserved Forest.	Area pro- posed for reserva- tion.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Area of taluk.	Percentage of column 4 to culti- vated area.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
ADONI DIVISION.					
Adoni	35.13	...	35.13	875.85	3.72
Atur	20.09	...	20.09	649.02	3.42
BELLARY DIVISION.					
Bellary	7.34	...	7.34	908.73	0.97
Rayachur	43.55	...	43.55	681.08	10.95
HOSPET DIVISION.					
Hadagalli	36.91	...	36.91	587.19	9.47
Harpanahalli	81.02	...	81.02	610.74	23.47
Hospet	134.08	...	134.08	637.35	64.21
Kudligi	203.99	...	203.99	863.07	60.83
Total ...	562.11	...	562.11	5,713.03	22.13

Net Revenue realized under Forests during

1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
+1,27,407	+1,29,595	+1,03,154	+1,58,323	+70,708	+23,994	+33,224	+45,815	+50,321	+90,800

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement.

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate.)

Black soil Taluks of Adōni, Alur, Bellary and Siruguppa.

Settlement current from 1923-24 to 1952-53.

Dry lands (occupied).

Serial number.	Rate per acre.	Adōni.	Alur.	Bellary.	Siruguppa
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1	2 13	28	1,325	1	81
2	2 4	5,067	30,225	393	4,321
3	1 11	24,729	73,287	31,635	28,715
4	1 2	61,550	63,964	87,603	78,559
5	0 14	60,849	18,557	65,638	38,540
6	0 9	39,947	10,201	33,683	13,647
7	0 6	24,114	6,928	23,731	9,154
8	0 4	5,856	4,575	15,594	6,335
9	0 2	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	241,630	209,062	258,278	179,552
10	3 8	...	...	...	...
11	3 0	...	...	...	...
12	2 13	27	13	...	...
13	2 10	...	...	...	...
14	2 6	1	...	...	...
15	2 5	...	...	...	...
16	2 4	15	12	...	...
17	2 1	...	...	...	...
18	2 0	5	15	...	...
19	1 13	...	...	...	...
20	1 12	18	...	...	...
21	1 11	...	1	...	...
22	1 10	...	...	...	...
23	1 8	10	42	...	...
24	1 3	...	...	...	...
25	1 2	18	...	...	...
26	1 0	37	7	...	...
27	0 14	1	...	...	...
28	0 12	...	4	...	...
29	0 10	...	13	...	...
30	0 9	...	5	...	...
31	0 8	9	23	...	...
32	0 6	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	141	135	...	...
	Ordinary dry ...	241,630	209,062	258,278	179,552
	Special rate lands ...	141	135	...	...
	Total ...	241,771	209,197	258,278	179,552
	Kayam patta ...	...	...	...	...
	Freehold ...	...	...	...	...
	Grant lands ...	...	...	...	...
	Grand total ...	241,771	209,197	258,278	179,552

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—*cont.*

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate)—*cont.*

Black soil Taluks of Adōni, Alur, Bellary and Siruguppa—*cont.*

Settlement current from 1923-24 to 1952-53—*cont.*

Wet lands (occupied.)

Serial number.	Rate per acre.	Adōni.	Alur.	Bellary.	Siruguppa.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<i>Single crop.</i>					
	RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1	13 0	115	...	...	1,716
2	11 14	145	...	...	828
3	10 10	112	...	...	204
4	9 8	188	...	...	74
5	9 0	127	...	...	...
6	8 4	111	...	...	86
7	7 14	56	...	...	...
8	7 2	61	...	...	54
9	6 12	175	142	8	29
10	5 10	436	112	184	57
11	4 12	...	...	...	2
12	4 8	594	186	117	78
13	3 6	301	50	272	11
14	2 13	115	2	110	...
15	2 4	28	...	16	...
16	1 11	5	...	9	...
17	1 2	...	8	9	...
	Total ...	2,564	460	725	2,689
<i>Permanent double crop lands.</i>					
18	10 2	...	...	41	...
19	8 7	...	...	21	...
20	6 12	...	...	116	...
21	5 1	...	...	89	...
22	4 4	...	...	8	...
	Total ...	...	...	225	...
<i>Compounded at ordinary rates of composition at one-fifth.</i>					
23	6 12	...	...	16	...
24	5 6	...	...	10	...
25	4 1	...	...	109	...
	Total ...	...	...	135	...
<i>Compounded at ordinary rates of composition at one-sixth.</i>					
26	3 5	...	...	10	...
	Total ...	...	...	10	...

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—cont.

(Part I.—Area under each money rate)—cont.

Black soil Taluks of Adōni, Alur, Bellary and Siruguppa—cont.

Settlement current from 1923-24 to 1952-53—cont.

Wet lands (occupied)—cont.

Serial number.	Rate per acre.	Adōni.	Alur.	Bellary.	Siruguppa.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)

Compounded at favourable rates of composition at one-twelfth.

27	Rs. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
	2 7	...	...	8	...
	Total single crop...	2,564	450	725	2,639
	Total Permanent Double Crop lands.	...	...	225	...
	Total of compounded lands at ordinary rates.	...	...	145	...
	Total of compounded lands at favourable rates.	...	...	8	...
	Grand total ...	2,564	450	1,103	2,639

NOTE.—(1) Siruguppa Taluk was abolished on 1st April 1923, and its villages were distributed as follows:—

46 Villages were added to Bellary, 42 to Adōni and 6 to Alur.

(2) With effect from 1st April 1923, eleven villages of Adōni were also transferred to Alur and ten villages of Bellary were transferred to Rayadrug.

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—cont.

(Part I.—Area under each money rate)—cont.

Red soil Taluks of Hospet, Hadagalli, Harpanahalli, Kudligi and Rayadurg.

Settlement current from 1924-25 to 1953-54.

Dry lands.

(1)	Rate per acre. (2)	Extent.		
		Occupied. (3)	Unoccupied. (4)	Total. (5)
	RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
A. Dry ...	2 8	1,723 00	13 47	1,736 47
	2 0	30,787 22	124 71	30,911 93
	1 2	100,818 55	1,018 09	101,846 64
	0 14	161,474 46	3,000 07	164,474 53
	0 9	194,815 65	7,479 79	201,795 44
	0 6	159,656 92	20,999 47	180,656 39
	0 4	302,977 89	87,959 20	390,937 09
	0 2	159,119 54	65,854 65	224,974 19
Total ...		1,110,883 23	186,449 46	1,297,332 68
Special rate ...	3 2	22 47	...	22 47
	3 0	38 14	...	38 14
	2 18	86 08	...	86 08
	2 12	22 35	...	22 35
	2 11	26 00	...	26 00
	2 8	145 79	...	145 79
	2 4	0 41	...	0 41
	2 1	22 14	...	22 14
	2 0	3 75	...	3 75
	1 12	6 01	...	6 01
	1 11	108 71	...	108 71
	1 8	22 26	...	22 26
	1 6	0 60	...	0 60
	1 4	105 06	...	105 06
	1 2	67 04	...	67 04
	1 0	325 73	...	325 73
	0 15	59 15	...	59 15
	0 14	3 66	...	3 66
	0 12	151 36	...	151 36
	0 10	165 66	...	165 66
	0 9	6 17	...	6 17
	0 8	161 91	...	161 91
Total ...	0 7	18 90	...	18 90
	0 6	198 48	...	198 48
	0 5	23 61	...	23 61
	0 4	19 02	...	19 02
	0 3	21 28	...	21 28
Total ...		1,831 73	...	1,831 73
Freehold ...		7 07	...	7 07

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—*cont.*

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate)—*cont.*

Red soil Taluks of Hospet, Hadagalli, Harpanahalli, Kudligi and Rayadrug—*cont.*

Settlement current from 1924-25 to 1953-54—*cont.*

Wet lands.

(1)	Rate per acre.	Extent.		
		Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Rs. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
B. Wet single crop, Tungabhadra.	13 0	1,960.14	4.39	1,964.53
	11 14	1,011.66	5.59	1,017.25
	10 10	1,707.14	7.88	1,715.02
	9 8	1,470.60	12.77	1,483.37
	8 4	1,401.18	60.46	1,461.64
	7 2	578.12	25.20	603.32
	5 15	822.62	2.32	824.94
Total ...		8,951.46	118.61	9,070.07
Non-Tungabhadra.	10 2	361.10	3.44	364.54
	9 0	742.21	0.81	743.02
	7 14	1,820.55	10.49	1,831.04
	6 12	3,359.81	61.79	3,421.60
	5 10	4,674.25	227.22	4,901.47
	4 8	5,656.59	446.35	6,102.94
	3 6	4,911.41	763.04	5,704.45
	2 13	1,671.68	319.57	1,991.25
	2 4	634.47	73.47	707.94
	1 11	223.55	29.19	252.74
Total ...	1 2	35.09	...	35.09
Total ...		24,120.71	1,935.87	26,056.08
Total single crop ...		33,072.17	2,053.98	35,126.15
C. Wet registered as double-crop under Pedda Hagari and tanks fed by it and Penner spring channels at 1½ single-crop rate	10 8	6.83	...	6.83
	9 0	240.88	...	240.88
	7 8	459.10	...	459.10
	6 0	622.89	...	622.89
	4 8	614.76	...	614.76
	3 12	318.55	...	318.55
	3 0	81.86	...	81.86
Total ...	2 4	84.91	...	84.91
		2,383.78	...	2,383.78
Wet registered as double-crop under Chinna Hagari and Spring channels at 1½ single-crop rate.	9 14	22.79	...	22.79
	8 7	20.92	...	20.92
	7 1	78.99	...	78.99
	5 10	209.84	...	209.84
	4 4	395.80	...	395.80
	3 8	70.73	...	70.73
	3 13	28.44	...	28.44
Total ...	2 2	17.34	...	17.34
		844.85	...	844.85

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—*cont.*

(Part 1.—Area under each money rate)—*cont.*

Red soil Taluks of Hospet, Hadagalli, Harpanahalli, Kudligi and Rayadrug—*cont.*

Settlement current from 1924-25 to 1953-54—*cont.*

Wet lands—*cont.*

(1)	Rate per acre. (2)	Extent.		
		Occupied. (3)	Unoccupied. (4)	Total. (5)
	RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
D. Wet compounded $\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary.	13 8	0.52	...	0.52
	10 8	5.24	...	5.24
	9 0	2.24	...	2.24
	7 8	67.97	...	67.97
	6 0	10.37	...	10.37
	4 8	45.59	...	45.59
Total ...		131.93	...	131.93
Wet compounded $\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary.	9 14	7.11	...	7.11
	7 1	9.50	...	9.50
	5 10	7.61	...	7.61
	4 4	26.07	...	26.07
	3 8	3.82	...	3.82
	2 13	1.37	...	1.37
Total ...		55.48	...	55.48
Wet Compounded $\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary.	8 2	2.39	...	2.39
	6 12	13.90	...	13.90
	5 6	10.11	...	10.11
	4 1	2.80	...	2.80
	3 6	4.88	...	4.88
	1 5	2.80	...	2.80
Total ...		35.88	...	35.88
Wet Compounded $\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary.	3 15	5.13	...	5.13
E Wet Compounded favourable $\frac{1}{2}$.	7 10	5.16	...	5.16
	6 5	2.01	...	2.01
	5 4	3.44	...	3.44
Total ...	...	10.61	...	10.61
Wet Compounded favourable $\frac{1}{10}$.	4 15	21.67	...	21.67
	3 11	30.58	...	30.58
	3 2	1.52	...	1.52
Total ...		53.77	...	53.77
Wet Compounded favourable $\frac{1}{11}$.	4 14	14.92	...	14.92

Note.—This table includes the figures for twenty-one villages of the Kalyandrug Taluk of the Anantapur District which formerly formed part of the Rayadrug Taluk of the Bellary District.

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement--*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts under each money rate.)

Black soil Taluks of Adōni, Alur, Bellary and Siruguppa.

(Settlement Current from 1923-24 to 1952-53.)

Dry lands.

Class and sort.	First group.	Second group.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
III-1	3 0 0	2 6 0
III-2 and IV-1	2 6 0	1 13 0
III-3 and IV-2	1 13 0	1 8 0
III-4 and IV-3	1 3 0	0 14 0
III-5 and IV-4	0 14 0	0 10 0
IV-5	0 10 0	0 6 0
VI-1	2 4 0	1 11 0
VI-2 and VII-1	1 11 0	1 2 0
VI-3, VII-2, V-1 and VIII-1	1 2 0	0 14 0
VI-4, VII-3, V-2 and VIII-2	0 14 0	0 9 0
VI-5, VII-4, V-3 and VIII-3	0 9 0	0 6 0
VII-5, V-4 and VIII-4	0 6 0	0 4 0
V-5 and VIII-5	0 4 0	0 2 0

Wet lands.

Class and sort.	Tunga- bhadra.	Other sources.				
	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	Fifth class.	
	Rate per acre.	Rate per acre.	Rate per acre.	Rate per acre.	Rate per acre.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
IV-1	13 0 0	10 2 0	9 0 0	7 14 0	6 12 0	
IV-2 and III-1	11 14 0	9 0 0	7 14 0	6 12 0	5 10 0	
IV-3, III-2 and VII-1.	10 10 0	7 14 0	6 12 0	5 10 0	4 8 0	
IV-4, III-3, VII-2, V-1, VI-1 and VIII-1.	9 8 0	6 12 0	5 10 0	4 8 0	3 6 0	
IV-5, III-4, VII-3, V-2, VI-2 and VIII-2.	8 4 0	5 10 0	4 8 0	3 6 0	2 13 0	
III-5, VII-4, V-3, VI-3 and VIII-3.	7 2 0	4 8 0	3 6 0	2 13 0	2 4 0	
VII-5, V-4, VI-4 and VIII-4.	5 15 0	3 6 0	2 13 0	2 4 0	1 11 0	
V-5, VI-5 and VIII-5.	4 12 0	2 13 0	2 4 0	1 11 0	1 2 0	

XI.—Classification of area and money rates according to the last settlement—*cont.*

(Part 2.—Classes and sorts under each money rate)—*cont.*

Red soil Taluks of Hospet, Hadagalli, Harpanahalli, Kudligi and Rayadrug.

(Settlement Current from 1924-25 to 1953-54.)

Dry lands.

Classification of soils—Dry.	Taram.	Rate per acre.
		RS. A. P.
III-1	1	2 8 0
III-2, IV-1 and VI-1	2	2 0 0
III-3, IV-2, VI-2 and VII-1	3	1 2 0
III-4, IV-3, V-1, VI-3, VII-3 and VIII-1	4	0 14 0
III-5, IV-4, V-2, VI-4, VII-3 and VIII-2	5	0 9 0
IV-5, V-3, VI-5, VII-4 and VIII-3	6	0 6 0
V-4, VII-5 and VIII-4	7	0 4 0
V-5 and VIII-5	8	0 2 0

Wet lands.

Class and sort.	Tunga- bhadra.	Other sources.				
	First- class.	Second- class.	Third- class.	Fourth- class.	Fifth-class.	
	Rate as per re- settlement.	Rate as per re- settlement.	Rate as per re- settlement.	Rate as per re- settlement.	Rate as per re- settlement.	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
IV-1	13 1 0	10 2 0	9 0 0	7 14 0	6 12 0	
IV-2 and III-1	11 14 0	9 0 0	7 14 0	6 12 0	5 10 0	
IV-3, III-2 and VII-1.	10 11 0	7 14 0	6 12 0	5 10 0	4 8 0	
IV-4, III-3, VII-2, V-1, VI-1 and VIII-1.	9 8 0	6 12 0	5 10 0	4 8 0	3 6 0	
IV-5, III-4, VII-3, V-2, VI-2 and VIII-2.	8 5 0	5 10 0	4 8 0	3 6 0	2 13 0	
III-5, VII-4, V-3, VI-3 and VIII-3.	7 2 0	4 8 0	3 6 0	2 13 0	2 4 0	
VII-5, V-4, VI-4 and VIII-4.	5 15 0	3 6 0	2 13 0	2 4 0	1 11 0	
V-5, VI-5 and VIII-5.	4 12 0	2 13 0	2 4 0	1 11 0	1 2 0	

Name of taluk.	Number of Villages settled.	Settlement current.	
		<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Hospet	106	}	1924-25 1953-54
Hadagalli	84		
Kudligi	108		
Rayadrug	{ 68 10	}	1923-24 1952-53
Harpanahalli	71		
Bollary	145	}	1923-24 1952-53
Adoni	186		
Alur	95		

XII -- Rain

Name of rain gauge stations (1)	Average			
	January. (2)	February. (3)	March. (4)	April (5)
ADONI TALUK.				
Adoni	0.09	0.17	0.32	0.68
Yemmiganur (a)	0.08	0.24	0.32	0.62
ALUR TALUK.				
Alur	0.06	0.16	0.28	0.71
BELLARY TALUK.				
Bellary	0.08	0.14	0.18	0.74
Siruguppa (a)	0.07	0.19	0.27	0.71
HADAGALLI TALUK.				
Hadagalli	0.14	0.06	0.21	0.95
HARPANAHALLI TALUK.				
Harpanahalli	0.03	0.08	0.20	0.88
HOSPET TALUK.				
Hospet	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.76
Kampli (a)	0.04	0.14	0.12	0.67
KUDLIGI TALUK.				
Kudligi	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.81
RAYADRUG TALUK.				
Rayadrug	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.79
District average ...	0.07	0.13	0.21	0.76

(a) Averages from 1880 to 1925.

fall.

rainfall (1870 to 1925) in inches in

May. (6)	June. (7)	July. (8)	August. (9)	Septem- ber. (10)	October. (11)	November. (12)	December. (13)	Total for the whole year. (14)
ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
1.48 1.18	3.10 2.34	3.87 3.63	4.78 3.79	6.56 5.14	3.80 3.21	1.09 1.23	0.18 0.23	26.13 22.10
1.65	2.36	2.86	3.72	5.49	4.22	1.24	0.15	22.90
1.85 1.59	1.90 2.59	1.59 2.69	2.13 3.99	4.83 5.77	4.12 4.18	1.96 1.24	0.18 0.11	19.70 28.54
2.47	2.44	2.67	2.83	5.83	3.70	1.50	0.33	22.12
2.66	2.73	3.30	3.10	4.71	3.85	1.68	0.37	23.58
2.81 1.90	2.97 2.01	3.06 1.74	4.32 2.76	6.29 5.47	4.10 3.66	1.64 1.84	0.35 0.12	25.98 20.50
2.38	2.83	2.96	3.79	5.88	4.17	1.31	0.17	24.51
2.06	1.92	1.51	2.08	4.61	4.00	1.75	0.24	19.13
1.96	2.47	2.71	3.39	5.41	3.91	1.50	0.22	22.74

XIII.—Holdings, Cultivation

Taluk.	Total holdings.					
	Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.	Extent.	Assess- ment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.
ADONI DIVISION.						
Adoni	305,553	3,15,797	2,558	16,796	30,811	3,32,593
Alur	241,947	3,31,282	444	2,354	242,391	3,33,636
BELLARY DIVISION.						
Bellary	339,300	3,20,763	3,660	36,018	342,960	3,56,781
Rayadrug	259,457	1,28,251	9,172	44,397	268,629	1,72,648
HOSPET DIVISION.						
Hadagalli	249,999	1,53,773	1,889	11,562	251,888	1,65,335
Harpanahalli	220,994	1,29,004	3,899	21,426	224,893	1,50,430
Hospet	101,393	50,055	13,205	1,13,031	114,598	1,63,086
Kudligi	236,160	1,01,627	6,440	34,444	242,600	1,36,072
Husur Collections	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,954,803	15,30,552	41,267	2,80,028	1,996,070	18,10,581

and Demand in Fasli 1335 (1925-26).

Cultivation including waste charged.				Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total ryotwar demand.	Land cess.	Total demand of Land Revenue ryotwar, Miscellaneous and cesses.
Dry.		Wet.					
Extent.	Assessment including water rate.	Extent.	Assessment including second crop charge.				
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ACS.	RS.	ACS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
305,553	3,16,524	2,374	17,186	53,168	3,79,734	47,704	4,27,438
241,947	3,31,290	370	1,970	58,387	3,84,099	51,281	4,35,380
339,300	3,21,022	3,658	42,067	65,481	4,25,997	50,034	4,76,031
259,457	1,29,444	8,582	45,942	25,261	1,94,105	21,969	2,16,074
249,999	1,53,834	1,742	11,121	20,574	1,83,256	18,529	2,01,785
220,994	1,29,285	3,834	21,534	14,461	1,60,743	16,125	1,76,868
101,393	51,357	12,788	1,33,498	30,137	2,07,799	23,826	2,31,625
236,160	1,02,585	5,819	33,193	10,483	1,37,403	14,455	1,51,858
...	...	...	...	280	280	...	280
1,954,803	15,35,351	39,197	2,06,511	2,78,232	20,73,416	2,43,923	23,17,339

XV.—Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue

Taluk.	Demand.												
	Fasli 1326.	Fasli 1327.	Fasli 1328.	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	Fasli 1336.	Fasli 1337.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
ADONI DIVISION.													
Adoni	287	287	289	282	275	277	308	375	437	436	286	286	
Alur	340	339	338	333	337	339	375	380	435	437	340	337	
BELLARY DIVISION.													
Bellary	280	281	279	282	261	291	413	423	474	475	280	281	
Rayadrug	190	196	187	191	173	185	191	175	225	218	189	196	
Siraguppa	254	(a)	(a)	251	252	253	...	...	...	...	254	(a)	
HOSPET DIVISION.													
Hadagalli	181	181	179	180	176	180	179	177	200	222	181	181	
Harpanahalli	160	161	157	164	152	153	149	154	176	195	169	158	
Hospet	206	194	193	201	202	194	207	212	242	230	204	189	
Kudligi	143	147	128	148	137	147	123	131	156	154	141	144	
District Total ...	2,040	1,786	1,747	2,037	1,955	2,009	2,011	2,020	2,345	2,367	2,034	1,771	

* Abolished

(a) Accounts not available as revised Demand.

and Cesses (in thousands of rupees).

Collected or written off.								Balance.												
Fasli 1323.	Fasli 1329.	Fasli 1330.	Fasli 1331.	Fasli 1332.	Fasli 1333.	Fasli 1334.	Fasli 1335.	Fasli 1336.	Fasli 1337.	Fasli 1338.	Fasli 1339.	Fasli 1340.	Fasli 1341.	Fasli 1342.	Fasli 1343.	Fasli 1344.	Fasli 1345.			
(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)			
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.			
282	282	255	274	316	368	436	435	1	1	1	...	20	3	52	7	1	1			
337	337	201	333	289	263	431	435	...	1	1	1	136	6	86	117	4	2			
278	281	146	275	310	188	470	471	...	...	1	1	125	6	103	234	4	4			
179	191	154	184	188	89	201	216	1	1	8	...	19	1	3	86	24	2			
(a)	250	87	247	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	1	105	6	...	...	...	...			
179	179	173	177	177	177	181	222	...	...	...	1	3	3	2	...	19	...			
149	163	162	152	144	152	160	191	1	3	8	1	...	1	5	2	16	1			
190	193	189	178	203	182	196	226	2	5	6	8	13	16	4	30	47	4			
114	148	137	146	125	130	140	153	1	3	24	...	...	1	4	1	16	1			
1,708	2,024	1,494	1,966	1,752	1,549	2,214	2,352	6	14	39	13	491	43	259	477	131	15			

in Fasli 1332.
Collection and Balance statements are not forthcoming.

XVI.—Remissions

Taluk.	Waste remitted.													
	Wet.													
	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Total.	1916.	1917.	1918.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
ADONI DIVISION.														
Adoni	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	3	1	1	14	...	...	...
Alur	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	5	...	...	...
BELLARY DIVISION.														
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	355	18	18	437	...	...	...
Rayadrug	1	...	1	1	1	...	2	4	2	3	15	...	...	...
HOSPET DIVISION.														
Madagalli	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	1	1	7	...	...	...
Harpanahalli	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	5	...	...	...
Hospet	...	6	2	1	3	...	1	3	1	3	20	...	...	...
Kudligi	...	...	...	...	5	...	9	4	1	3	22	...	...	...
Total	1	6	4	3	18	3	63	373	25	29	525	...	...	...

(in thousands of rupees).

								Other seasonal remissions excluding fixed remissions.										
Dry.																		
1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Total.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Total.
(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	9	156	123	67	2	85	53	158	127	869
...	2	5	7	6	...	...	20	...	...	3	1	11	8	8	9	1	2	43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	3	2	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	5	11	9	7	4	44
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	9	1	2	2	6	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	10	7	9	35
...	2	7	7	6	...	...	22	109	10	162	125	88	26	113	87	180	152	1,052

XVII.—Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans.

Taluka.	Total amount advanced under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act in										Outstanding balance at the beginning of fasli 1326 in four western taluks and for fasli 1333 in the remaining taluks.	Total recovered.
(1)	(2) Fasli 1326.	(3) Fasli 1327.	(4) Fasli 1328.	(5) Fasli 1329.	(6) Fasli 1330.	(7) Fasli 1331.	(8) Fasli 1332.	(9) Fasli 1333.	(10) Fasli 1334.	(11) Fasli 1335.	(12)	(13)
ADONI DIVISION.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Adoni (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alur (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BELLARY DIVISION.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rayadrug (b) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOSPET DIVISION.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hadagalli ...	11,258	6,945	19,755	21,050	13,200	89,490	69,800	20,690	11,680	8,055	26,033	2,17,009
Harpachalli ...	3,550	7,130	14,340	18,070	21,735	1,18,105	55,280	36,525	5,540	14,375	27,706	2,05,557
Hospet ...	7,600	750	2,500	2,575	3,570	28,005	5,205	31,189	17,980	7,370	58,927	1,26,184
Kudligi ...	4,805	3,920	5,775	16,120	8,375	9,515	7,505	9,800	6,380	4,125	19,054	76,983
Total ...	27,213	18,745	42,370	57,815	46,880	2,43,115	1,37,780	9,54,865	2,35,480	55,730	16,97,184	9,83,390

(b) Owing to the abolition of Siruguppa Taluk in 1923, these four taluks were reconstituted.

XVIII.—Prices in seers per rupee.

(1)	Adoni Division.			Bellary Division.			Hospet Division.					(12)
	Adoni.	Yemiga-nur.	Alar Taluk.	Bellary Taluk.	Rayadurg Taluk.	Siruguppa Taluk.	Hadagalli Taluk.	Harpana-balli Taluk.	Hospet Taluk.	Kodligi Taluk.		
Paali.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
Rice, second sort.												
1326	...	7.8	6.9	7.7	7.8	8.3	6.8	7.4	7.1	7.8	7.6	
1327	...	6.6	6.4	6.3	7.9	8.9	6.2	6.9	6.5	7.0	6.7	
1328	...	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.6	
1329	...	3.9	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.5	3.9	3.9	
1330	...	4.5	4.3	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.5	
1331	...	4.7	4.7	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.9	
1332	...	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.5	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.0	5.3	
1333	...	4.79	5.05	5.20	5.22	5.34	4.94	4.68	5.31	4.87	5.06	
1334	...	4.95	4.48	4.95	4.94	4.57	4.61	4.52	5.19	4.76	4.69	
1335	...	5.32	4.94	5.30	5.22	5.37	4.84	4.66	5.38	4.92	5.15	
Paddy, first sort.												
1326	...	...	...	12.4	14.5	10.2	...	...	10.4	14.8	12.4	
1327	...	...	...	11.3	13.7	9.2	...	...	9.7	11.6	11.1	
1328	...	...	...	8.1	8.4	7.6	...	...	5.4 (a)	7.4	7.4	
1329	...	...	...	6.3	6.7	5.8	...	...	4.6 (e)	6.4	5.9	
1330	...	...	...	7.0	7.4	6.9	...	...	5.9	7.5	6.9	

(a) Sold dear for a greater portion of the year. (e) Sold dear throughout the year.

(a) Sold dear for a greater portion of the year.

(e) Sold dear throughout the year.

XVIII.—Prices in seers per rupee—*cont.*

[illegible]

XVIII.—Prices in seers per rupee—cont.

Feali.	Adoni Division.		Bellary Division.			Hospet Division.				(12)	
	Adoni.	Yemiganur.	Alur Taluk.	Bellary Taluk.	Rayadurg Taluk.	Siruguppa Taluk.	Hadagalli Taluk.	Harpana-halli Taluk.	Hospet Taluk.		Kudligi Taluk.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Ragi--cont.											
1330	6.8	...	...	7.5	7.3	...	...	9.0	...	7.9	7.7
1331	8.8	...	...	8.9	8.6	7.9	...	10.2 (s)	...	9.2	8.9
1332	9.4	...	...	9.9 (d)	10.1	9.9 (d)	...	10.8	...	10.3	10.1
1333	8.83	...	...	8.87	8.77	...	...	10.58	...	9.81	9.37
1334	10.11	...	...	9.78	9.08	...	...	10.73	...	9.54	9.53
1335	11.92	...	...	11.26	10.58	...	...	12.45	...	11.80	11.62
Salt.											
1326	16.2	13.9	13.3	15.6	15.2	12.2	10.2	12.5	13.5	13.1	13.6
1327	11.5	11.3	10.5	10.5	10.2	8.7 (a)	9.6	10.8	10.5	10.4	10.3
1328	11.3	10.5	10.7	9.7	10.0	7.5	8.2	8.3	8.0	9.4	9.3
1329	12.9	12.2	12.2	12.8	12.6	9.7	10.3	11.8	11.4	10.9	11.7
1330	12.9	12.8	14.8	15.5	13.6	11.0	9.5 (e)	12.1	13.2	12.5	12.7
1331	11.6	11.6	12.3	12.1	12.3	10.1	10.5	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.5
1332	7.8 (e)	10.6	10.2	11.3	11.8	9.9	9.1	10.0	11.0	9.8	10.2
1333	9.16	8.94	10.43	10.38	9.69	7.73	8.12	8.53	9.08	7.97	9.0
1334	12.67	10.40	14.94	12.00	12.13	9.21	11.39	11.24	11.69	11.98	11.77
1335	13.49	10.40	15.29	12.92	12.80	11.10	11.45	11.22	12.90	11.90	12.35

[illegible]

(c) Sold dear for a greater portion of the year.
(d) Sold for one month.
(e) Sold dear throughout the year.
(f) Sold for six months.
(g) Sold cheap throughout the year.
(h) Sold for four months.
(i) Sold cheap for five months.
(j) Sold for two months.

XIX.—Abkari and Opium.

Items.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<i>Cowdery spirits.</i>										
Number of retail shops licensed ...	209	213	207	199	199	188	192	186	189	187
Issues in Imperial proof gallons ...	59,591	73,387	64,235	72,034	52,030	28,331	32,498	34,962	30,565	35,761
Number of persons per retail shop ...	4,688	4,551	4,683	4,871	4,222	4,587	4,491	4,633	4,563	4,398
Gross receipts from duty ...	Rs. 3,79,350	4,63,255	5,24,255	5,92,882	4,28,056	2,98,938	2,76,857	2,98,766	2,62,076	2,94,571
Do. distilleries "	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Do. wholesale depots "	120	90	150	105	90	120	75	45	90	120
Do. Arrack retail shops. "	1,14,713	1,66,777	2,37,734*	2,38,021	3,03,468	2,10,780	1,71,191	1,84,088	1,83,980	1,54,346
<i>Toddy.</i>										
Number of retail shops licensed ...	423	416	412	400	379	379	378	372	369	363
Number of persons per shop ...	2,292	2,350	2,353	2,423	2,274	2,274	2,281	2,343	2,343	2,378
Gross receipts from—										
Tree-tax ...	Rs. 3,16,583	3,82,761	4,70,811	5,11,502	4,42,368	3,40,179	3,73,644	4,41,589	3,92,787	4,20,981
Rentals ...	4,51,324	5,99,962	7,03,839	7,34,316	7,81,902	6,06,947	5,46,568	6,05,922	5,68,234	5,90,050
Duty from Hyderabad toddy "	10,767	8,063	700	7,898	33,312	31,416	30,097	28,998	32,692	37,191
<i>Gauja and Bhanga.</i>										
Number of retail shops licensed. ...	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Quantity sold in seers ...	1,720	1,850	1,681	909	1,157	746	787	861	857	1,178
Number of persons per shop ...	38,777	38,777	38,777	38,777	34,494	34,494	34,494	34,494	34,494	34,494
Gross receipts from duty ...	Rs. 21,525	21,760	25,834	15,040	20,544	13,900	15,880	17,740	17,010	24,580
Do. from rentals ...	21,108	23,499	38,743	52,921	42,476	23,627	20,591	17,844	20,815	20,000
<i>Opium.</i>										
Number of retail shops licensed ...	6*	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Quantity sold in seers ...	137	135	133	119	116	77	79	78	72	68
Number of persons per shop ...	1,61,572	1,38,491	1,38,491	1,38,491	1,23,195	1,23,195	1,23,195	1,23,195	1,23,195	1,23,195
Gross receipts from duty ...	Rs. 4,163	4,064	4,314	4,403	4,301	3,101	3,183	3,060	2,758	5,253
Do. from rentals ...	4,200	4,655	7,574	4,842	7,908	5,698	4,260	3,716	4,009	3,081

* Includes Rs. 100 occasional license fees.

† Represents differential rate fee.

XX.—Revenue Receipts.

—	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue and rates. (d)	20,49,594	20,41,678	19,78,689	20,81,327	15,15,577
Stamps	1,88,221	1,85,639	2,08,626	2,51,751	2,62,117
Excise	12,72,957	16,21,008	19,37,579	21,04,824	19,89,696
Forests	2,02,390	1,91,862	1,58,015	2,13,026	1,43,015
Registration	31,389	33,152	34,604	43,354	42,495
Opium	51,296	58,978	76,565	77,206	74,329
Salt (c)	252	188	33,302	1,770	299

—	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue and rates.	24,43,066	18,17,340	16,54,944	24,27,181	27,47,878
Stamps	2,43,786	2,99,185	3,08,722	2,69,004	3,05,551
Excise	14,81,480	13,98,532	15,62,498	14,39,859	14,97,359
Forests	99,785	1,11,061	1,15,007	1,66,985	1,25,026
Registration	37,725	47,983	50,965	45,593	54,543
Opium	46,828	43,894	42,375	44,422	52,924
Salt (c)	287	371	214	(b)	(b)

(a) Approximate.

(b) Figures not available owing to change in territorial limits of subdivisions.

(c) Figures relate to Bellary subdivision.

(d) The figures are for fasli years.

XXII.—Income and Expenditure of Local Boards in 1925-26.

Items. (1)	District Board. (2)	Taluk boards.				Union boards. (7)	Total. (8)
		Adoni. (3)	Bellary. (4)	Harpanahalli. (5)	Hospet. (6)		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
A.—GENERAL ACCOUNT.							
<i>Receipts—Ordinary.</i>							
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue ...	1,52,696	55,448	(a) 38,039	(b) 24,873	24,985	49,480	3,45,521
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources.	1,13,785	768	330	...	867	...	1,15,550
(3) Endowments and contributions ...	161	182	350	...	110	...	803
(4) Remunerative enterprises...	1,011	512	71	809	704	14,101	17,208
(5) Other receipts ...	63,727	2,188	1,548	4,568	2,554	5,947	80,568
Total ...	3,31,380	59,098	40,376	30,248	29,020	69,528	5,59,650
(5) Deduct—Contribution from General Account							
—Ordinary—to—	...						
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary ...	...	10,000	14,210	...	...	...	...
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...	...	6,635	...	42,255
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General Account ...	3,31,380	49,098	26,166	18,838	22,385	69,528	5,17,895
(8) Total ordinary expenditure ...	2,31,370	25,884	19,058	13,816	13,907	53,872	3,57,701
(9) Surplus or deficit ...	1,00,010	23,414	7,108	5,028	8,478	15,656	1,59,694
(10) Government grant-in aid of general resources.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(11) Net surplus or deficit ...	1,00,010	23,414	7,108	5,028	8,478	15,656	1,59,694

(a) Includes a loan of Rs. 6,000 from District Board.

(a) Includes a loan of Rs. 6,000 from District Board.

XXIII.—Income and Expenditure of Municipalities in 1925-26.

Items.		Adoni.		Bellary.		Hospet.	
A.—General Account—Receipts—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Ordinary—							
(1) Taxation and miscellaneous revenue.		37,859	59,964	18,988			
(2) Government grants excluding grants-in-aid of general resources.		11,484	13,651	4,857			
(3) Endowments and contributions.		806	300	...			
(4) Remunerative enterprises.		18,112	14,904	5,096			
(5) Other receipts ...		34,000	41,750	22,149			
Total ..		1,02,961	1,30,589	50,920			
(6) Deduct—Contribution from general account—							
Ordinary—to—							
(i) Lighting Account—Ordinary.		...	...	...			
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Ordinary.		4,733	5,997	4,626			
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Ordinary.		...	...	...			
(7) Receipts—Ordinary—General account.		98,228	1,24,572	46,294			
(8) Total ordinary expenditure.		82,653	1,11,056	54,723			
(9) Surplus or deficit ...		+ 15,575	+ 13,516	- 8,429			
(10) Government grant-in-aid of general resources.		...	...	...			
(11) Net surplus or deficit ...		+ 15,575	+ 13,516	- 8,429			
Adoni. Bellary. Hospet		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
NOTE.—Arrears, tax and non-tax items ...		15,328	20,597	3,630			
Unpaid bills ...		Nil.	6,534	Nil.			

Items.		Adoni.		Bellary.		Hospet.	
B.—General Account—Capital—		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
(12) Government grants		...	...	...		1,700	
(13) Endowments and contributions.		...	...	...		...	
(14) Loans ...		...	...	...		...	
(15) Other receipts ...		...	...	...		...	
(16) Total receipts ...		...	...	...		...	
(17) Total expenditure ...		...	...	...		...	
(18) Net expenditure [item (17) minus item (16)].		...	...	...		...	
(19) Add—Contributions from General Account—		...	...	...		...	
Ordinary—to—		...	...	...		...	
(i) Lighting Account—Capital.		...	...	...		...	
(ii) Elementary Education Account—Capital.		...	...	...		...	
(iii) Water-supply and Drainage Account—Capital.		...	...	...		...	
(20) Total Capital Expenditure from general revenues.		...	...	...		...	
(21) Net surplus or deficit after meeting capital expenditure [item (11) minus item (20)].		+ 15,575	+ 8,505	- 14,428			
(22) Opening balance ...		25,372	39,014	19,167			
(23) Closing balance ...		40,947	47,519	4,789			
(24) Difference [item (23) minus item (22)].		+ 15,575	+ 8,505	- 14,428			

XXIV.—Education in 1921.

Taluks.	Number of literates.		Literates per thousand of population.		Literates in English.	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
ADONI DIVISION.						
Adoni	9,040	678	106	8	861	39
Alur	4,488	89	99	2	149	1
BELLARY DIVISION.						
Bellary	11,814	1,930	185	33	2,426	365
Rayadrug	4,400	371	108	10	163	29
Siruguppa	3,728	174	111	5	100	11
HOSPET DIVISION.						
Hadagalli	4,863	299	124	7	119	3
Harpanahalli	4,965	365	112	8	316	12
Hospet	4,780	640	111	15	584	35
Kudligi	5,601	191	118	4	124	9
District Total ...	53,179	4,737	121	11	4,842	504
Hindus	46,713	3,726	119	10	3,753	139
Mussalmans	5,237	330	117	8	604	18
Christians	763	634	437	357	460	348
Others	463	47	586	93	25	4
SANDUR STATE.						
Hindus	607	57	128	12	57	4
Mussalmans	73	7	70	7	8	1
Christians	3	6	273	462	3	4
Total ...	683	70	117	12	68	9

XXV.—Schools and Scholars on the 31st March 1926.

Class of institutions.	Number of institutions.						Number of scholars.			
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Government.	Municipal.	Local Fund.	Native States.	Aided.	Unaided.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
(1)										
PUBLIC.										
Arts Colleges—Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional Colleges—Men	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Women	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools for boys	...	3	6	1	3	...	12	2,758	12	2,770
Do. for girls	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	76	...	76
Elementary Schools for boys	31	46	259	3	667	131	1,134	23	164	187
Do. for girls	2	9	69	...	8	5	93	33,314	2,173	35,487
Training School for Masters	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	+	+
Do. for Mistresses	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	3,985	4,027
Other Special Schools	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	274	...	274
Total	37	58	335	4	681	136	1,247	38,437	6,408	42,805
PRIVATE.										
Advanced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elementary	...	...	...	8	2	22	24	615	4	619
Total	...	...	...	8	2	22	24	+	+	+
Grand Total	37	58	335	12	683	168	1,271	37,052	6,472	43,524
								+	+	+

Notes.—The figures in column (5) and those in columns (9) to (11) preceded by a plus sign relate to Sandar State.
(a) Includes European High and Middle Schools. (b) Includes European Primary Schools.

XXVI.—Expenditure on Schools in 1925-26.

Nature of management.	Expenditure on all classes of schools.		Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Elementary schools.		Training schools.		Technical and Industrial schools.	
	Total.	Net.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.	Total expenditure.	Net expenditure.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Government ...	82,818	79,972	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Local Board ...	204,458	26,060	...	...	...	...	13,763	13,554	66,143	64,532	2,312	2,186
Municipal Board ...	1,06,840	40,878	...	...	44,730	-7,138	1,56,677	85,810	...	...	3,051	386
Aided ...	1,36,316	28,472	...	...	64,589	7,563	39,351	33,315	...	...	...	...
Unaided ...	4,445	468	...	...	59,274	19,993	75,987	7,771	...	...	1,055	708
Private ...	1,965	565	...	...	...	...	4,445	468	...	...	...	...
							1,965	565	...	...	...	...
District Total ...	5,30,342	1,79,415	...	...	1,68,593	20,420	2,89,188	91,483	66,143	64,232	6,418	3,280
Sandur State ...	6,803	6,018	...	...	5,774	5,113	1,032	903	...	...	...	...
Receipts (taken in abatement of charges in working out net expenditure) from—												
Provincial Funds ...	...	2,57,954	...	...	...	85,025	...	1,70,072	...	...	...	2,857
Local Funds ...	...	1,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,022	...	...
Municipal Funds ...	...	428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	...	...
Fees ...	...	82,443	...	...	...	61,431	...	21,002	...	10	...	...
Endowments ...	...	4,263	...	...	...	89	...	4,174	...	...	...	...
Subscriptions ...	...	3,712	...	...	...	1,515	...	2,197	...	...	...	...
Other sources ...	...	1,105	...	...	...	113	...	260	...	451	...	281
Sandur State—School Fees.	...	787	...	...	...	661	...	127	...	...	...	...

XXVII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries in 1925.

XX VII.—Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Name of dispensary.	Of what class.	In-patients.					Out-patients.							(15) Total number of patients treated, both in door and out-door.	(16) Total expenditure during the year.
		Number of beds available.		Daily average number.					Average daily attendance.				Total.		
				Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.				
		Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.								
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
A															
Bellary ... 1842	I	37	43	64.35	24.05	2.68	2.59	83.67	80.03	83.43	35.77	38.88	288.11	32,896	35,374
Adoni ... 1867	III	6	4	5.51	1.02	0.19	0.51	7.23	93.16	32.13	31.13	24.43	180.85	21,239	13,328
Alur ... 1876	III	4	4	4.10	1.12	0.06	0.01	5.29	34.05	19.94	17.17	15.96	87.57	11,187	4,061
Bellary Branch															
Dispensary. 1875	III								52.59	34.70	25.93	24.15	137.37	19,449	5,113
Hadagalli ... 1884	III								14.99	5.02	5.39	3.32	29.02	5,643	2,494
Harpana-halli															
Hospet ... 1875	III								42.78	11.03	13.44	8.35	75.60	13,036	3,876
Kampli ... 1867	III	4	4	5.27	1.19	0.11	0.08	6.55	84.57	41.37	39.17	62.60	189.71	21,584	6,977
Kanekal ... 1883	III								24.45	11.89	9.59	6.29	52.22	4,890	3,919
Kosgi ... 1914	III								23.45	11.11	7.74	7.88	50.18	7,814	2,718
Kudligi ... 1893	III	1	1	1.15	0.12	0.02		0.29	18.27	6.74	11.41	8.98	45.04	7,161	3,080
Kurugodu ... 1882	III								21.87	6.19	5.23	4.49	37.83	5,936	2,588
Rayadrug ... 1921	III								12.03	4.05	3.05	2.43	22.02	2,880	3,924
Siruguppa. 1883	III	8	6	4.50	0.92	0.05	0.01	5.48	40.39	22.35	21.30	15.10	99.14	12,552	4,868
Siruguppa. 1884	III								23.52	12.37	7.43	6.29	49.61	7,790	2,832

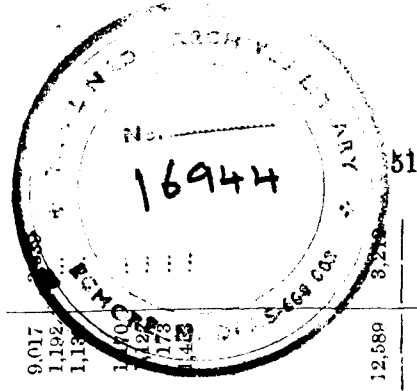
Yenniga- nuru ...	1886	III	6	4	1-64	0-23	0-09	...	1-96	20-77	10-22	12-78	11-38	55-15	9-017
Kavatalam.	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-02	3-01	3-06	2-03	16-02	1-192
Moka	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8-94	3-94	3-61	2-45	18-94	1-13
Narayande- verkeri	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5-93	1-97	1-89	1-86	10-95	1-100
Gadiganur.	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-14	2-15	0-44	0-34	7-07	1-12
Herial	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11-22	2-39	3-89	2-00	19-05	1-173
Holagondi.	1925	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7-24	2-84	2-73	2-73	15-59	1-143
B															
Adoni (Victoria Memorial Women and Children's Dispen- sary) ...	1907	III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58-78	24-37	23-51	106-66	12-589
District Total, Class A (General Dispensaries) ...	...	...	68	66	75-52	28-65	3-20	3-20	110-57	632-04	322-38	253-40	221-71	1,437-03	191,180
District Total, Class B (Female Dispensaries) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58-78	24-37	23-51	106-66	12,589
Combined District Total ...	...	...	61	60	75-52	28-65	3-20	3-20	110-57	632-04	388-16	278-27	245-22	1,643-69	203,079
															1,01,818

CLASSES I AND II.—These include all institutions maintained by Provincial Funds and under Government management. The fact that an institution possesses endowments or receives contributions from Local Funds or private subscriptions should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as "State" so long as Provincial and Local Funds are practically responsible for all the charges connected with it. Class I "Public" are State dispensaries which are open to the poor class of the public. Class II are State dispensaries which have only a special section of the public as indicated in the sub-classification attached. Class III Local Fund dispensaries include all institutions which are vested in Local Boards or Municipalities or guaranteed or maintained by Local or Municipal Funds. The fact that such an institution is aided by private subscriptions, or receives assistance from Government in the shape of part of the salary of the medical officer, grants of medicine, or otherwise, should not be regarded as a reason for not classing it as a Local Fund dispensary so long as its existence is practically dependent upon Local Funds.

CLASS IV.—Comprises institutions supported by private subscriptions or guarantee, but receiving aid from Government or Local Funds.

CLASS V.—Comprises institutions maintained entirely at the cost of private individuals or associations. The fact that Government supplies superior inspection or registers should not be regarded as a reason for not treating it as a private non-aided dispensary.

CLASS VI.—Comprises all Railway Dispensaries whether maintained by State Railways or others.



XXVIII.—Vaccination.

Taluks or ranges.	Number of persons successfully vaccinated.			Registered birth rate per 1,000 of population.			Average number of successful cases of Vaccination on children under one year during the three years ending 1925-26.
	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1923.	1924.	1925.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
ADONI DIVISION.							
Adoni	4,476	4,532	4,208	39	45	44	2,751
Alur	3,823	3,005	3,128	39	45	41	1,790
BELLARY DIVISION.							
Bellary	3,509	2,923	2,260	38	40	43	1,469
Rayadrug	2,540	2,879	1,746	38	39	37	1,585
Siruguppa(a)	2,716	2,738	2,279	25	...	...	1,011
HOSPET DIVISION.							
Hadagalli	2,319	3,151	1,898	37	42	43	1,431
Harpanahalli	2,822	3,451	3,346	38	41	46	1,905
Hospet	2,695	2,193	1,588	33	34	32	1,198
Kudligi	3,230	3,032	2,712	30	38	35	1,485
MUNICIPALITIES.							
Adoni	1,428	1,164	1,206	37.48	30.73	39.56	1,079
Bellary	3,119	1,478	1,490	41.81	37.79	40.59	898
Hospet	795	891	724	37.14	34.85	37.14	716
Total	33,562	31,437	29,585	36.12	38.85	39.85	17,318

(a) Taluk abolished in 1923.

XXIX.—Civil Justice.

(Average of the statistics for the years 1916—25.)

Class of Court.	Number of all original suits disposed of.	Average value of suits of which value was estimable in money.	Number of appealable decrees passed in disposal of cases.	Appeals preferred.	Appeals decided.	Decisions confirmed.	Percentage of decisions confirmed to total disposals.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Village Courts	558	32	...	...	...	...	...
Village Bench Courts ...	(a) 30	(e)	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Panchayat Courts ...	(b) 119	48	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Courts	7	(f) 88	6	...	...	...	...
District Munsifs' Courts ...	2,031	360	1,259	143	160	101	63
Subordinate Judge's Courts.	46	(d) 32,028	31	8	6	4	67
District Judge's Court ..	28	(c) 2,900	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The District Munsifs have also disposed of 18,615 Small Cause Suits during the ten years.

(a) Average for 6 years from 1916 to 1921.

(b) Do. for 4 years from 1922 to 1925.

(c) Do. for 9 years only 1917 to 1925.

(d) Do for 8 years 1917 and 1919 to 1925. There was no Sub-Court in Bellary in 1918.

(e) Particulars not furnished by the Collector.

(f) Average for 6 years from 1920-25.

XXX.—Criminal Justice.

(Number of persons convicted of certain offences in each of the ten years 1916—25.)

Offence. (1)	1916. (2)	1917. (3)	1918. (4)	1919. (5)	1920. (6)	1921. (7)	1922. (8)	1923. (9)	1924. (10)	1925. (11)
Murder	5	11	23	11	5	4	5	6	5	23
Guilty homicide	4	4	7	1	2	16	...	10	4	22
Deaths and assaults	149	134	141	276	163	107	136	102	90	117
Other offences against the person	11	27	20	18	17	10	21	15	13	15
Dacoity	27	21	2	138	10	20	22	29	1	...
Robbery	14	27	28	24	33	40	26	12	9	10
House-breaking	35	56	59	93	28	37	31	14	28	13
Cattle theft	41	30	43	49	25	31	70	82	52	33
Other theft	204	181	314	354	219	285	271	189	213	138
Other charges against property	26	18	68	38	76	28	21	45	11	13
Offences against public tranquillity (Chapter VIII).	41	55	110	88	83	84	72	38	58	83
Other offences against the Penal Code	802	384	653	222	222	204	206	253	166	190
Total	1,159	948	1,468	1,312	883	866	881	745	645	657
Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour.	70	56	85	100	258	205	131	87	55	31
Offences under the Madras Salt Act, IV of 1889.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Madras Abkari Act, I of 1886.	208	115	120	185	146	128	186	256	177	108
Offences under the Madras Forest Act, V of 1882.	504	238	511	666	555	277	385	199	337	271
Offences under the District Municipalities Act.	816	823	799	870	614	635	759	821	706	620
Other offences against Special and Local Laws...	4,003	3,432	2,880	2,693	3,044	2,786	3,413	3,635	2,920	3,581
Grand Total	6,761	5,632	5,866	5,426	5,500	4,907	5,755	5,743	4,840	5,268

XXXI.—Work of Criminal Courts.

(Average of the statistics for the ten years 1916—25.)

Class of Courts.	Number of original cases instituted.	Number of appeals received.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Village Magistrates	22	...
Village Panchayat Courts	...	...
Bench Magistrates	2,672	...
Special Magistrates	103	...
Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates	2,832	...
Deputy, Assistant and Joint Magistrates	274	135
District Magistrate	1	13
Court of Sessions	80	52

XXXII.—Police and Jails in 1926.

Taluks.	Police Circles.	Number of Police Stations.	Outposts.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Police Constables.	Police Talayaris.	Revenue Talayaris.	Number of Known De-predators.	Number of Sub-jails.	Total accommodation in them.
ADONI DIVISION.												
Adoni	Adoni ...	5	2	1	6 (a)	13	99	...	150	53	2	46
Alur	Alur ...	5	...	1	5	6	71	...	94	80	1	21
	Siruguppa.	4	2	1	4	8	63	...	45	76	1	24
BELLARY DIVISION.												
Bellary	Bellary ...	3	2	2 (a)	3 & 1*	16	115	...	92	28	1	23
Rayadurg	Rayadurg.	4	1	1	4	6	55	...	82	23	1	14
HOSPET DIVISION.												
Hadagalli	} Harpanahalli.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	...	...	...
Harpanahalli		6	1	1	6	10	96	...	85	10	1	51
Hospet		6	3	1	7 (a)	13	110	...	76	63	1	48
Kudligi		4	3	1	4	8	74	...	100	37	1	17
Armed	Reserve ...	...	...	1	2†	12 & 1‡	113	...	...	...	...	...
Total		37	14	10	(b)	(c)	796	...	815	370	9	244

* Sergeant.

† Sergeants.

‡ Havildar-Major.

(a) The totals include one prosecuting Inspector and two prosecuting Sub-Inspectors at Hospet and Adoni.

(b) 3 Sergeants 89 + 10 = 99, 10 being for Central Recruits' School, Anantapur, Shorthand Bureau and 14 per cent reserve.

(c) 1 H.M. 92 + 3 = 95, 3 being for Central Recruits' School and District School.

XXXIII —Income-tax.

Years.	Number of assessees.	Amount of income-tax demand.	Incidence of tax	
			Per head of assesssee.	Per head of population.
		RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1922-23	889	1,77,260	199	0 3 8
1923-24	773	1,50,964	195	0 2 10
1924-25	787	1,37,001	178	0 2 7
1925-26	888	1,66,254	187	0 3 1
1926-27	883	1,75,405	198	0 3 8

SUPPLEMENT TO THE "A" VOLUME OF THE
DISTRICT GAZETTEER, BELLARY.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION.

* *Page 2, paragraph 2.*—In line 1 for the word "eight" read "nine"; in line 2, delete the word "and"; and in line 3 after the word "Rayadrug" add the words "and Siruguppa". Taluk and chief towns.

In line 11, delete the words "Siruguppa in Bellary".

Add the following note at the foot of the page for this paragraph:—

Under G.O. No. 682, Revenue, dated 4th April 1929, the deputy tahsildar's division of Siruguppa in the Bellary taluk with 33 villages of Adoni taluk and seven villages of Alur taluk was, with effect from 15th April 1929, constituted into a new taluk called the Siruguppa taluk with headquarters at Siruguppa.

Page 10.—Add the following footnote at the bottom of the page for the paragraph dealing with "Soils":—

It is not known how these figures were arrived at. In the re-settlement notification the soils of the Bellary District have been divided into two main classes, viz., regar and red ferruginous, and the mixed soils referred to in the District Gazetteer find no place in the scheme. A scrutiny of the figures shows that there is something wrong with them. For example, red soils are stated to form only one per cent of the total area in such a predominantly red-soil taluk as Harpanahalli. A statement showing the percentages of the areas under the regar and red series is appended. As soilwar figures of occupied lands have not been embodied in the re-settlement scheme and introduction reports of the red-soil taluks, the percentages have been based in their case on the figures collected at the original settlement. They may be taken to give a sufficiently accurate idea of the distribution of soils under the main heads. Soils

* The pages refer to the edition of 1916 which is a reprint of Mr. Francis' Gazetteer of 1904.

† Vide G.O. No. 1677 (Rev.), dated 12th Sep. 1922 and G.O. No. 313 (Rev.), dated 6th March 1925.

CHAP. I. Statement showing the percentage of area under the two different
 — soils, red and black, in each taluk of the district of Bellary.
 Soils—cont.

Name of Taluk.					Percentage of soils.	
					Black.	Red.
Adoni	...	...	...	...	62	38
Alur	...	...	...	...	90	10
Bellary	...	...	...	...	85	15
Hospet	...	...	...	...	26	74
Hadagalli	...	...	...	...	33	67
Harpanahalli	...	...	...	...	28	72
Kudligi	...	...	...	...	13	87
Rayadrug	...	...	...	...	45	55

CHAPTER II.—POLITICAL HISTORY.*

Page 28.—Add after the first paragraph dealing with
 "Asoka"—

Early
 history :
 Asoka.

References to the early history of the district are found in that ancient Tamil anthology the *Agananuru*. From these it would appear that several chiefs of the Tamil country led a campaign against an army of invaders. These invaders are called the Moriyar, the Mauryars or the Vamba-Moriyar, "the viciously valiant Mauryans." The invasions of the Vadugas are also referred to in literary works which date from about the first century A.D. as past events. In their march the Mauryas are said to have subdued the Vadugas and used the latter as their vanguard. They are said to have "smoothened the hills for their chariots to move along." The Vadugas are described in several places in the Sangam literature and the river "Ayiri" is said to flow in their district. This river is identified with the Hagari, which runs through the Rayadrug and Bellary taluks before joining the Tungabhadra. Three inscriptions of the Mauryan Emperor Asoka are found near the banks of the Hagari on the Mysore border of the district within two or three miles from each other and from the river. The place indicates that there ought to have existed a town near the inscriptions during the period of the Mauryan invasions and that it was governed by a Mauryan viceroy to whom the order in the inscriptions was addressed.

* The compiler is indebted for the notes of additions and alterations to this chapter mainly to Mr. A. Rangaswami Sarasvati, B.A., an Assistant in the Epigraphical Department who is the author of the excellent handbook on the "Sources (literary) of Vijayanagar History" edited and published by the Madras University in 1919.

Some time after this there was a chief of the Vadugas called Erumai, who is mentioned in Sangam literature as a chief who patronised several Tamil poets. One of these poets was Nakkirar, who has sung about the famous Pandya sovereign Nedumsāliyan, victorious in the battle of Talaiyalanganam. Erumai may, therefore, have been a contemporary of that Pandyan king. Recent research inclines scholars to date this literature to the first and second centuries A.D. The name "Vadugas" seems to be preserved in the name of several classes of peoples of this district called Badugulavāru and Badaganātivāru.

CHAP. II.
Asoka—cont.

Page 33.—*Substitute* the following for the latter portion of the first paragraph dealing with the "Foundation of Vijayanagar":—

The five sons of Sangama who founded the empire of Vijayanagar, seem to have been in the service of Vira Ballāla III Hoysala and to have fought with the Muhammadans in various places. These princes along with another general of Vira Ballāla III, who was also perhaps his son-in-law (*Aliya*) Ballappa, are found to have issued a *sasana*, dated S. 1268 (A.D. 1346) in favour of one of the early pontiffs of the Sringeri Mutt to which Vidyāranya, the reputed founder of the city of Vijayanagar, belonged.

Vijayanagar
Kings.

Harihara I, the first king, reigned from 1335 to 1354 as is now clear from the inscriptions since brought to light. Bukka I was then king from 1355 to 1377 A.D.*

Page 34.—*Add* as the first paragraph under the marginal heading "His war with the Bahmini king, Muhammad Shah":—

The following accounts of the wars between Vijayanagar and the Bahmini Sultans is taken from the Muhammadan historian Ferishta, whose impartiality is often suspect. His story suggests a series of continual triumphs on the part of the Muhammadans. But these accounts are not corroborated by the inscriptions of Vijayanagar, and the accounts of foreign travellers, who visited the capital about that time, present a very different picture. Vijayanagar troops entered and captured several bits of Bahmini territory, but no part of Vijayanagar seems to have been occupied by the Bahmini kings.

His war
with the
Bahmini
King,
Muhammad
Shah.

Page 35.—*For* the first sentence of the fourth paragraph *substitute* the following:—

Bukka died in the early part of 1377, as is clear from the grant made by his son who succeeded him (Harihara II) of a village (Hebour and 40 hamlets) in Kongunad for an agraharam

Harihara II.

* "A Never-to-be Forgotten Empire," Part I, pp. 188—191, B. Suryanarayana Rao, 1905.

CHAP. II. called Bukkarajapura in the year Nala Saka 1298--February-March 1377 A.D.*

Deva Raya I Page 36.—Add the following after the fourth paragraph:—

Later discoveries suggest Harihara II's death did not take place till September 1404. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao believes that Bukka II, who is said to have succeeded Harihara II, is identical with Deva Raya I and that the latter name was assumed by Bukka a few months after his coronation in 1406. Bukka I being the first and the most famous of this dynasty subsequent sovereigns added Bukka to their names as an honorific title. Similarly, "Vijaya" is said to have been added to certain other proper names. Bukka II or Deva Raya I ruled till 1422, a period of 18 years. His son and successor, Vijaya ruled for a few months and was succeeded in 1423 by his young son Deva Raya II, who was assisted in the early years of his reign by his paternal uncle Harihara Raya. Deva Raya II died in 1446. Doubts have been cast on the truth of the story in Ferishta's narrative that Deva Raya I agreed as one of the terms of peace to give his daughter to the old Muhammadan Bahmini Sultan Firoz Shah.

Downfall of first Vijayanagar dynasty. Page 39.—Keep the first sentence of the second paragraph under "Downfall of the first Vijayanagar dynasty, 1449--1490" and substitute for the rest the following:—

Research subsequent to the publication of Mr. Sewell's book has established the following fresh facts. Deva Raya II died in 1446 and was succeeded by his son, Mallikārjuna, otherwise known as Immadi Praudha Dēva Rāya, a double name which seems to have created confusion in the minds of historians and later chroniclers. In the provinces, the control was exercised by able generals and viceroys like Saluva Narasimha and Narasa Nayaka. The *Gangā-lāsapratapavilasam*, a contemporary Sanskrit drama, gives an account of an invasion of Vijayanagar territory by the combined troops of the Bahmini Sultan and the ruler of Orissa, Purushottama Gajapati, and a siege by them of the very capital. Mallikārjuna is said to have sallied out of the capital and repulsed the invaders. Mallikārjuna, being a weak sovereign, control over the provinces was fast slipping out of his hands. In the year 1466, we find his younger brother, Virupaksha, succeeding him, who, in the Srisaïlam copper-plates issued by him on the date of his coronation, does not mention his elder brother Mallikārjuna, but says that he succeeded to the throne of his fathers after defeating all enemies "at the point of the sword". The inference is that there was a revolution at Vijayanagar in which Mallikārjuna perished and that

* "A Never-to-be Forgotten Empire," Part I, pp. 120-1.

Virupāksha occupied the throne. Virupāksha perhaps estranged the sympathy of the generals and viceroys of the province by this act and the revolution considerably hastened the disintegration of the empire.

Substitute the following for the fourth paragraph, heading it "The second and third Vijayanagar dynasties, 1490—1509":—

The disruption which threatened the Vijayanagar kingdom during the closing years of the first or Sangama dynasty, was averted by Saluva Narasimha, who was an able general during the last three reigns and viceroy in various provinces and had fought the enemies of the empire in various fronts, marching to the capital from which Virupāksha seems to have fled, and eventually himself becoming ruler. He tried to reimpose the royal will on the provinces, which had slipped away from the control of the capital, and bring under his authority the whole of the southern provinces; and also to stem the advance of the Muhammadans and the Orissa rulers from the north. He was succeeded by his son Immadi Narasimha, who seems to have been a puppet in the hands of his able general, Narasā Nāyaka, who had fought on the side of Saluva Narasimha in his various wars. But during his reign no advance seems to have been made either in conquering the lost provinces or in stemming the tide of invasion of the foreigners. Upon the general's death control over the kingdom and the king came into the hands of his eldest son, Vira Narasimha. Immadi Narasimha who died soon afterwards, perhaps by violence, seems to have left two sons, who were not apparently allowed to succeed but were, if the Muhammadan historians are to be believed, assassinated by Vira Narasimha. Vira Narasimha then proceeded to assume imperial titles. But the manner of his usurpation estranged the provinces from him and he was not able at all to consolidate the empire. His younger brother Krishna Deva Rāya succeeded him in A. D. 1509. With the assistance of able generals like Saluva Timma, the provinces which had revolted were within a short time reduced by him once more to tutelage.

Page 40.—Add to the last paragraph dealing with "His (Krishna Deva Raya's) patronage of literature" the following:—

A Sanskrit drama called Jāmbavatiparināyama has been discovered purporting to have been composed by him. The preface of his Telugu poem, "Āmuktamālyada" says that he wrote the following works in Sanskrit: Madālasācharitram, Satyāvadhūprīnam, Sakalakathāsārasaṅgraham, Jñānachintāmani and Rasamanjari. None of these have come down to us.

Page 41.—Add the following before the last sentence of the second paragraph headed "His Expeditions to Mysore and the East Coast":—

From there he carried the invasion as far as Poṭṇur in the Vizagapatam district and threatened to capture Cuttack itself,

CHAP. II.

Downfall of first Vijayanagar dynasty—*cont.*

Second and third Vijayanagar dynasties.

His patronage of letters.

CHAP. II. the capital of Pratāpurudra Gajapati. On this the Gajapati came to terms agreeing to the Godavari being recognized as the eastern boundary of Vijayanagar and giving his daughter in marriage to Krishna Deva Rāya.

His patro-
nage of
letters—cont.

Page 42.—Add as a separate paragraph after the paragraph headed "The Bijapur King visits Vijayanagar" :—

Early in Achyuta's reign an expedition was led by the king in person against a viceroy of his called Chellappa, who refused to pay tribute and was hiding in the Pandya and Chēra country. In this expedition he was assisted by his minister and commander, Salakam Timma. The expedition was a complete success and the rebel was taken a prisoner. This expedition is described in the Sanskrit poem, Achyutarāyābhyudayam written in praise of Achyuta's reign by the poet, Rājanātha Dindima. Of several able generals and viceroys who served under Achyuta may be mentioned Rāyasam Ayyaparasu, Rāmābhadrappa and Rāmāyāmatya. Salakam Timma, his brother-in-law and the chief minister, tried to make himself the most important man in the state and estranged everyone by his behaviour. Salakam Timma courted the support of the Bahmini Sultans, who invaded Vijayanagar and had to be bribed heavily for retiring from the capital.

Page 42.—Substitute the following for the paragraph headed "The three brothers" :—

The three
brothers.

On the death of Achyuta, Salakam Timma seems to have tried to seize the throne. Achyuta's son, Venkata, is mentioned in inscriptions for a short period but seems to have died or been murdered. When the tyrannical minister tried to become king, the nobles rose against him under the able brothers, Rama Raya, Tirumala and Venkatadri, the first of whom was a son-in-law of Krishna Deva Rāya. They marched against the capital which fell into their hands, and Salakam Timma, in despair, committed suicide.

Pages 42-43.—For the last paragraph on page 42, substitute the following :—

Sadasiva
nominally
king.

The brothers then took charge of the kingdom and proclaimed Achyuta's nephew, Sadasiva as king. But this was only in name. Rama Raya got all power into his own hands and treated Sadasiva almost as a prisoner. The chief of Ikkeri was made the viceroy of the whole of the province lying between the Western Ghats and the sea and was placed between the emperor and the small and turbulent Jain principalities of the province. A large expedition was fitted out against the Pandya country under a cousin of Rāma Rāya called Rāma Rāya Viṭṭhala. The latter consolidated the Chola and Pandya countries to the extreme south of the peninsula under the Chera. He is also

said to have sent his troops to Ceylon and brought it under Vijayanagar rule. It was during this reign that the beginnings of the great viceroyalty in the Pandyan country at Madura was founded. Rāma Rāya also undertook several expeditions against the Portuguese, who gave trouble on the sea coast in the Pāndya country. But the chief wars of Rāma Rāya were directed against the Muhammadans in the north.

CHAP. II.
Sadasiva
nominally
king—cont.

Page 51.—Add the following to the first paragraph on this page:—

There were in 1928 only ten representatives of the old poligars in receipt of pensions, the total of which came to Rs. 170-6-0. Six of them come from the Rayadurg taluk and the remaining four from Kudligi taluk. Two ladies of Anegundi also drew State pensions from the Hospet treasury; this was not, however, as descendants of any Poligars of the district, but as representatives of the ancient royal house of Vijayanagar.

Poligar
pensions.

CHAPTER III.—THE PEOPLE.

Page 58.—In line 18 for the words "till 20 years ago", substitute "for about 50 years".

In the third paragraph, under the same heading, line 6, before the word "school" add the words "Wardlaw High," and delete the words that follow—"which eventually developed into the Wardlaw College."

The London
Mission.

In the third paragraph again, for the last five lines substitute the following:—

Since then the Mission has been served by a succession of able men, prominent among whom are the Rev. J.B. Coles (1849—1886), a scholar and preacher; Rev. Edwin Lewis (1865—1897), especially distinguished by his intimate knowledge of Kanarese, Telugu and Hindustani, and his great gifts as a preacher and translator in these vernaculars; and Rev. Bernard Lucas (1886—1915) a distinguished thinker, writer and man of affairs.

For the first two sentences in the fourth paragraph under the same heading, substitute the following:—

The present European staff consists of five missionaries, of whom two are ladies. There are seven pastorates each under the charge of an Indian pastor, the headquarters of these being in Brucepetta, Cowl Bazaar, Adōni, Hospet, Kautalam, Vattu-Muruvani and Bevenhalli. All the villages in the district in which Christians live are grouped in one or other of these pastorates. All Christians in the District, missionaries included, are now members of the South India United Church and individuals

CHAP. III.

The London
Mission—
cont.

and churches alike are, in ecclesiastical affairs, under the control of the Kanarese Council and the General Assembly of the S.I.U.C. and not of the London Missionary Society.

Page 59.—Substitute for the last sentence of the first paragraph on this page—

The Mission further manages a Co-operative Bank which was opened under the name of "London Mission People's Bank" in 1896 and was converted into a co-operative society in 1916. This society is able to make all the loans required by its members and to meet all its expenses, without borrowing from a Central Bank or any outside source and to pay the maximum dividend of 9 per cent to its shareholders. A second society was formed at Kautalam in 1925.

Page 73.—Add as a separate paragraph after the first paragraph on this page—

Lingayats.

The Lingayat has long been known to contest the Brahman's claim to spiritual superiority. He would not, for instance, allow the High priest of the latter to go in procession in towns and villages where Lingayats also happen to live, displaying paraphernalia which his own priest cannot display; and the bolder spirits of the Lingayat community insist on taking their priests in procession in a manner calculated to annoy the Brahmans and other Hindus by displaying insignia and chanting hymns offensive to their opponents. And even among the Lingayats themselves, two sects—Sadars and Panchachars—fell out in 1925 in connection with the projected procession of a guru of the former sect into Uttangi village in Hadagalli taluk, culminating in a serious riot.

The dispute between the Lingayats and Brahmans is said to have originated in a legend that Vedavyasa, the author of the Mahabharata and a learned Brahman, had had his arm cut off by Nandi, a servant of Siva, when that Brahman sage, with uplifted arms sought to proclaim at Benares, the stronghold of Saivism, the superiority of Vishnu. In the religious processions of Lingayats they carry a long pole to which a wooden arm is suspended, with or without the figure of a Nandi, to commemorate the event. They also allow low caste people to ring bells with their feet in accompaniment of *Khadagams* or hymns derogatory to the Brahmans, one of such hymns being in the following strain—

Hurra ! Hurra ! Vira Bhadra !
Husband of Brahmans !
Paramour of Smarthas !
Beheader of Ramanujas !
Hurra, Hurra ! Dodda Basava, Channa Basava !
Are you not the conqueror,
Having cut Vyasa's shoulder ?

The High priest of the Brahmans, the Sankaracharya Swami of Sringeri, has been using from time out of memory the Addapalki or palanquin carried crosswise, in his processions on entering the towns inhabited by his disciples; and the Brahmans claim that their priest alone has the exclusive right of being taken in procession in this fashion. The Lingayat would not let this claim go unchallenged, and would insist on the same privilege for his High priest also. In 1811 the Brahmans objected to the display of the "broken arm" of Vyasa (*Vyasa-hastham*) in a Lingayat procession when the Judge of Bellary held an enquiry and issued a proclamation for general information throughout the district prohibiting such a procession altogether and declaring that no person should attempt it on pain of being put in irons and sent to take his trial before the Court of Circuit. In 1810 the procession of a Lingayat priest in Bellary town was stopped by the Brahmans, with the support of the Civil authorities, because the processionists carried "unusual insignia repugnant to the feelings of the Brahmans." There was trouble again in 1845 when a Lingayat priest by name Sankaraswami had to be referred to the order of 1811, "since which the interrupted procession never appears to have taken place in this Zillah". In 1888, however, when Jagatguru Sankara Acharya Swami of Sringeri was about to visit Bellary town, the Lingayats petitioned the District Magistrate Mr. Goodrich, I.C.S., that if the former was to be allowed to enter the town displaying the usual insignia (including the Addapalki), their Gurus must also be allowed the same privilege. Mr. Goodrich directed the Lingayats to meet the Acharya's agent, and "both agreed", as Mr. Goodrich's order says, "in a spirit of mutual consideration that the procession of both sects should be peaceably conducted and that in the latter neither *Nandidwajam* (banner with *Nandi* on it) nor the *Vyasahastham* should be displayed." In 1899 a Civil Court decided that bell ringers in Lingayat processions should not kick the bells but should use their hands to ring them and should not chant objectionable hymns. In 1901 Mr. R. C. C. Carr, the Collector, negotiated a compromise between the Lingayats and Brahmans of Rayadrug prohibiting the display of the "broken arm." The latest trouble was in 1920 when a Brahman priest, the Swami of Kudli Sringeri mutt, was prevented from going in procession with Addapalki, and the obstruction was kept up until the District Magistrate allowed the procession under police protection. The Swami filed a suit in the District Court of Bellary for damages against the leading Lingayats of the village of Holalu where the incident occurred, and obtained a decree. The matter is under appeal in the High Court.* The Brahman-Lingayat controversy in Bellary thus stands where it was at the time of the British occupation.

CHAP. III.
Lingayats—
cont.

* The High Court has since confirmed the decree for damages for obstruction—Appeal No. 420 of 1923.

Page 80.—Add as a separate paragraph after the second line the following additional matter about "Lambadis":—

Lambadis claim to be descended from Vali and Sugriva, two monkey chiefs mentioned in the Ramayana. Orme mentions the Lambadis as having supplied Comte de Bussy with "store, cattle and grain," when besieged by the Nizam's army at Hyderabad. Abbe Dubois tells us that the Lambadis in time of war "attach themselves to the army where discipline is least strict. They come swarming in from all parts, hoping, in the general disorder and confusion, to be able to thief with impunity. . . . They hire themselves and their large herds of cattle to whichever contending party will pay them best, acting as carriers of the supplies and baggage of the army. They were thus employed, to the number of several thousands, by the English in their last war with the Sultan of Mysore," and their employers had occasion to regret having taken these untrustworthy and ill-disciplined people into their service when they saw them ravaging the country and causing more annoyance than the whole of the enemy's army. Of the Lambadis of this district Mr. S. P. Rice wrote as follows: "They are woodcutters, carriers and coolies, but some of them settle down and become cultivators. A Lambadi hut generally consists of only one small room with no aperture except the doorway, the same room serving as kitchen, dining and bed room. . . . The roofs are generally sloping and made of thatch, unlike the majority of houses in the Deccan, which are almost terraced or flat-roofed. I have been into one or two houses, rather larger than those described, where I found a buffalo or two, after the usual Kanarese fashion. There is an air of encampment about their village, which suggests a gipsy life."

There is a unique custom in the Lambadi marriage ceremonial that "the officiating Brahman priest is the only individual of the masculine persuasion who is permitted to be present." Immediately after the betrothal the females surround and pinch the priest on all sides, repeating all the time songs in the Kutni dialect. The vicarious punishment to which the solitary Brahman is thus subjected is said to be by way of retribution for the cruel conduct, according to legend of a Brahman parent who heartlessly abandoned his two daughters in the jungle as they had attained puberty before marriage. It is said that the Brahman willingly submits to this pinching which is apt to be painful in consideration of the fees paid for the rite. The treatment, it is said, includes, in some places, an attempt to strip him stark naked. As the bride is taken to her husband's home she tearfully croons a song, which may be rendered thus—

Oh! father, you brought me up so carefully by spending much money;

All this was to no purpose.
 Oh! mother, the time has come when I have to leave
 you.
 Is it to send me away that you nourished me?
 Oh! how can I live away from you, My brothers and
 sisters? *

CHAP. III.
 —
 Their mar-
 riage rites —
 cont.

Page 81.—Add at the end of the chapter :—

The Labour Department, which has, among its aims, the co-ordination and furtherance of activities for the uplift of the depressed classes in the Presidency started special operations in Bellary in 1923. In this district, where the rainfall is precarious and uncertain the most urgent improvement required is the extension of drinking-water facilities for the depressed classes, who are denied the use of the ordinary village wells. Forty separate wells have been dug for them by the Department and the assistance of local boards has also been invoked.

Help to
 depressed
 classes.

The assignment of land for cultivation is another important item in the work of raising the condition of the depressed classes, and some 25,000 acres had, up to the end of March 1927, been proposed for assignment.

The provision of house-sites, either by the conversion of Government land or by the acquisition of private land, which plays such an important part in the work of the Department elsewhere, especially in deltaic tracts, is of secondary importance in this district where plenty of space for such purposes is usually available in rural parts.

The encouragement of education and co-operative institutions is attempted on as large a scale as means permit. Forty-four elementary schools for depressed classes have been opened, and the majority of the teachers are drawn from those classes. More than 15 co-operative societies have been formed. Such facilities as Government have at their disposal to enable members of the depressed classes to become articulate and take part in local self-governing institutions are also afforded in the district and at present there are representatives of these classes in the District Board, Taluk Boards and in the three Municipalities.

CHAPTER IV.—AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION.

Page 83.—Add as the last paragraph under "Sugarcane". SUGARCANE.

Sugarcane is rotated with paddy but the former is often grown from one to seven years on the same field continuously, the old crop being completely removed at the end of the season and new setts planted. The area cultivated by each ryot

* Vide Thurston's Castes and Tribes, Vol. IV. p. 224.

CHAP. IV.
—
Sugarcane—
cont.

depends not on his capacity to crush the quantity of cane and make jaggery but on his ability to finance the crop. There are several ryots who cultivate more than 40 acres and even the ryots who own not more than one or two pairs of working animals go in for 8 to 10 acres. The chief source of labour is the Nizam's Dominions, a number of families coming every year with their cattle for the cane-crushing season. They take the whole work, from cutting the cane to making the jaggery, on contract, and they are so much averse to any change that the Agricultural Department proposes as not to accept any contract which involves any departure from their old time-honoured practices. There is considerable amount of waste in milling, since they refuse to tighten the rollers beyond a certain limit, as that throws an additional strain upon cattle; and the ryot usually meekly submits to their dictates.

There are two varieties of cane locally known as Javari Kabbu and Hotte Kabbu, both of the white type. The field is ploughed and manured and the setts are planted in furrows. Much attention is paid to drainage, but wrapping and propping of the canes is altogether unknown. The method of selecting the setts is wasteful, the whole cane being used for planting instead of only the top portion. The method of jaggery boiling is crude and the jaggery produced in this district is inferior.

Page 85.—Add as second paragraph under "Guntaka or Scuffle":—

Guntaka or
scuffle.

Both wooden and iron ploughs are used for deep ploughing in black cotton soils. Each plough requires 4 to 5 good pairs of animals to draw it and covers about 60 cents per day, but it is enough if black cotton soil is given deep ploughing once in three or four years. Bellary or local-made ploughs, Swedish ploughs, black cotton soil ploughs Nos. 1 and 2 and Kirloskar heavy ploughs are the iron ploughs chiefly in vogue and the last named has become popular of late because of its cheapness and the convenience with which a ryot can work it. Smaller ploughs are enough for red and mixed soils but they are worked generally in conjunction with a *guntaka*.

Page 90.—Add to the second paragraph on this page—

There is no cotton mill now at Bellary. The old mill was purchased by Bombay merchants and the machinery was taken away by them soon after the outbreak of war.

Page 91.—Add as the third paragraph under "Varieties and Improvements of Cotton":—

Varieties and
improvements of
cotton.

The two principal local varieties of cotton are known as *Mungari* and *Hingari*. The present day *Mungari* cotton is a mixture and is therefore very irregular in staple, fineness and also colour. Owing to its being mixed with *Hingari* cotton which is purer, "Westerns" as sold in Bellary have lost much of their former reputation. A pure strain (known as Hagar

No. 25) was evolved about ten years ago from local *Hingari* cotton at the Hagari Agricultural Station, 9 miles from Bellary. This cotton is superior to local cotton in every respect and commands a premium of Rs. 8 to 20 per bale. The area sown under this cotton in 1926-27 was 157,686 acres and it should have spread more rapidly if it had not been for so many bad seasons during the last ten years and the inability of the ryot to pay cash for the seed. The superiority of this cotton is now appreciated in the black soil areas of the district and is likely in time to oust *Hingari* cotton altogether. Unfortunately the middlemen and the exporters of cotton are so much addicted to cotton mixing that very few bales of cotton are reaching the spinning mills pure.

CHAP. IV.
Varieties and
improvements of
cotton—cont.

Page 93.—*Substitute for the last seven lines of the second paragraph :—*

Daroji tank is the terminal tank of its own group of 76 tanks including cattle ponds. The combined catchment area of the tank is 380.74 square miles of which 257.07 are free. The ayacut under the tank is 1,122.39 acres and the assessment on it is Rs. 4,913. The tank surpluses into the Narihalla or Narivanka, which runs on to join the Tungabhadra near Ittigi, irrigating as it goes from seven small anicuts another 1,000 acres.

IRRIGATION.

Page 93.—*Substitute for paragraph 3 :—*

The Danayakanakeri tank is also the last tank of a chain. It receives the drainage from a free basin of 24.37 square miles and also the surplus of 15 tanks including cattle ponds. The combined catchment area of the tank is 47.77 square miles. The total irrigable ayacut is 553 acres assessed at Rs. 4,285. The surplus from this tank forms the Goripuram Vanka which runs into the Tungabhadra near Malappuram.

Page 94.—*Add after the first paragraph as a separate paragraph :—*

The ayacut under the Chinnatombalom Cheruvu is 1,055 acres and that under the Kanekal Tank is 2,045.

Add to the third sentence in paragraph 4 the following clause and substitute the following table for the existing one and the ayacut commanded by the anicuts and channels :—

Tungabhadra
channels.

Taluks.	Name of anicut.	Name of channel leading from it.	Length of channel in miles.	Commandable ayacut in acres.
Hadagalli ...	Vallabhapuram ...	Pasavanna ...	15	1,300
Hospet ...	Ramanna and Kurudagadda or Hoskote.	Roya ...	20	4,400
	Bella or Hosur ...	Bella ...	3	1,500
	Thurtha ...	Thurtha ...	12	2,400
	Ramasagar ...	Ramasagar ...	10	1,600
	Kampli ...	Kampli ...	15	1,500

CHAP. IV.
Tangrthadra
channels—
cont.

Taluk.	Name of anicut.	Name of channel leading from it.	Length of channel in miles.	Command-able ayacut in acres.
Adoni	Ramapuram	Ramapuram	10	1,317
Bellary	Sirugappa	Sirugappa	5	1,800
	Desanur	Desanur	5	1,028

Substitute the following paragraphs for the paragraph below the existing tabular statement:—

The drainage of the Roya and Bella channels forms the Kalagatta channel which is 5 miles long and irrigates 510 acres. From the Kampli channel branches the Belagodihal channel, 7 miles in length, which commands an ayacut of 720 acres.

From the Sirugappa main channel branch off two other channels (1) Imbrapuram branch channel 6 furlongs long, commanding an ayacut of 460 acres and (2) Bagawadi branch channel, 2 miles 4 furlongs in length, commanding an ayacut of 180 acres.

All these channels command an ayacut of 18,930 acres in Hospet Taluk. The slope of the country to the river is so steep that it is impossible for these channels to command much more land than they do at present.

The lengths of the Ramasagaram, Ramapuram, Sirugappa (masonry work only) and Desanur anicuts are respectively 7,200, 4,950, 6,020 and 2,950 feet. The total length of the Sirugappa anicut, including the islands which are made up by masonry work is 11,250 feet.

The Desanur channel was under the control of an Irrigation Panchayat until recently, when it was taken over by the Public Works Department. All these channels command an ayacut of 18,515 acres distributed in the various taluks as follows: Hospet, 13,930, Adoni, 1,317 and Bellary 3,268 acres.

Page 96, paragraph 1.—Add at the end the following:—

The Basavanna channel is thus the first channel in the district taking off from the Tungabhadra on the right above the anicut called the Vallabhapuram near the village bearing the same name in Hadagalli taluk. At the same place on the Nizam's side there is a masonry anicut called the Koragal anicut (with an uneven crest), the two anicuts being separated by an island. Both these anicuts were originally of rough stone. The British anicut was converted in 1894 into a masonry anicut with its crest two feet lower on an average than the crest of the old one. The Nizam's anicut was raised to its present level in 1887 and is now two feet higher than the British anicut. The anicut and the Basavanna channel were in an

unsatisfactory condition but the Public Works Department suggested that if they were improved and the channel extended, considerable extension of irrigation could be secured. The suggestion having been approved, an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,85,700 for improvements to, and extension of, the channel which runs to a distance of 12 miles and five furlongs, is proposed to be extended by a length of seven miles and one furlong. It passes through the town of Hospet and ends in the foreshore of the Kamalapur tank which is at present fed by a channel next below the Roya channel.

The scheme aims at (i) giving a supply of water for the irrigation of two thousand acres of new lands under the extension, (ii) giving a supplemental supply to the Roya channel which owing to the in-fall of a big drainage course gets its direct supply cut off during the irrigation season, (iii) ensuring a steady supply in the Basavanna and Roya channels and in the Kamalapur tank and thereby causing an extent of 1,350 acres of dry lands under them now irrigated only when water is available to be converted permanently to wet (Roya channel 887 acres, Basavanna channel 176 acres and Kamalapur tank 286 acres).

The increased supply in the Basavanna channel for the items specified above is proposed to be obtained by raising the Vallabhapuram anicut by two feet and also the F.S.L. depth of the channel from 4.5 to 6 feet and by widening the channel to the required width.

Page 97.--Substitute the following for the third paragraph:—

The Kampli anicut is running diagonally upstream for some distance till it joins the Chikka-Dandakal anicut of the Nizam's Dominions. The Kampli channel has been lengthened by three miles and the total length of the channel is now 15 miles.

Add as the seventh paragraph:—

All these anicuts suffered much by the flood of the 27th July 1924, the highest ever recorded and had to be repaired at a heavy cost. They are being improved by constructing skin walls in front of the anicuts to prevent leakage.

Substitute the following for the paragraph under "Projects under investigation":—

A number of small projects for increasing irrigation in the district have been suggested at different times, but at present four schemes are under consideration.

The Bellary West Canal project proposes to throw a dam across the Tungabhadra river near Harivibapuram in Harpanahalli Taluk to bring some 58,200 acres of waste and dry lands under irrigation in Hadagalli and Hospet taluks. The

CHAP. IV
Tungabhadra
channels—
cont.

Project
under in-
vestigation.

CHAP. IV
Project
under in-
vestigation
—cont.

estimated cost of the project is 90 lakhs. The project is under abeyance pending the result of the investigation of the Tungabhadra project.

Three projects (Belahal, Arisikere and Bheemanakeri) are under detailed investigation. The first consists in the construction of an anicut across the Chinna Hagari river to divert water to the Chintrapalli and Belahal tanks in the Hadagalli taluk, to irrigate an additional ayacut; the estimated cost is Rs. 65,000 and the return 8·7 per cent. The second is a similar project on the same river to extend the irrigation under the Arisikere tank in the Harpanahalli taluk; its estimated cost is also Rs. 65,000 and the return 6·5 per cent. The third is another project on the same river to supply the Bheemanakeri, Arkasamudram and Narayanadevarakeri in the Hadagalli Taluk; its estimated cost is one and a half lakhs and the return 7 per cent.

Substitute for the 8th paragraph the following :—

Nelikudiri
Project.

The Nelikudiri project contemplated the formation of a reservoir by constructing a dam across the Chikka Hagari river near Nelikudiri in Hadagalli taluk to command 12,000 acres, but owing to the unfavourable nature of the adjoining terrain was found to be too costly to justify being proceeded with.

Tungabhadra
Project.

Page 98.—Add at the end of the paragraph under the Great Tungabhadra Project :—

The general idea of the project, is the irrigation of areas in the Hadagalli, Hospet and Rayadrug taluks in the Bellary district and in the Gooty, Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks, the last two by means of a branch canal taken across the Penner; of areas irrigable by the proposed Upper Penner (Tadpatri) canal system and by a widened Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Velgode project, the latter being extended to Badvel and Siddhont taluks in the Cuddapah district; of areas irrigable by Owk project and canal from the Kunderu via Nossam to Jammalamadugu and by a diversion dam across the Kistna at Pulichintala, and canal system in the Guntūr district (Colonel Ellis' Old Kistna Reservoir Project); and of an extension to the Kistna delta for second crop cultivation therein. A revised estimate for the project amounting to 17 crores was under the consideration of the Government when it was decided to defer further action till the Mettur dam is completed. The Ceded Districts Irrigation Committee have recommended the shifting of the site for the reservoir dam from Malappuram in Hospet Taluk to Thimalapuram in Hadagalli taluk, and this is being investigated.

CHAPTER V.—FORESTS.

CHAP. V.

Page 103.—Add at the end of the first paragraph :—

On the termination of the lease, the control of the Sandur State forests was relinquished and the forests are now being managed by the Darbar. FORESTS.

Page 105.—Add the following at the end of the last paragraph :—

In the sandy soil of Moka along the Hagari bank where sand dunes gave much trouble to villagers, casuarina and *Dalbergia sissoo* were successfully established. At Kuppagal and Banavasi in the red sand and saline soils palmyra, *Albizia lebbek* and *hardwickia* with a few *neem* and tamarind have been established, but the growth is stunted and the experiment has not proved a financial success. Kuppagal
Experi-
mental
Station.

The tree-planting experimental station started at Kuppagal in 1905 was abandoned in 1909.

At the end of the chapter add the following as a new paragraph :—

As many of the old forest panchayats were found to work satisfactorily, it was decided to transfer most of the reserves to panchayat management and to reduce one forest division. Accordingly from 1925 to 1927 reserves were gradually transferred to forest panchayats. A few reserves of Bellary, Adōni, Kudligi and Hospet taluks are, however, retained in charge of the Forest Department under one range officer with headquarters at Hospet, who is under the control of the District Forest Officer, Anantapur. The forest area under the control of the department is 76·86 square miles, and the remaining area is managed by forest panchayats. Forest
panchayats.

CHAPTER VI.—OCCUPATIONS AND TRADE.

Page 107.—Add to paragraph 4 dealing with “Adōni carpets” :— Adōni
carpets.

There are about 3,000 looms that manufacture cotton carpets of various sizes and colours at Adōni. There are six master workmen each of whom owns about 150 looms. The weaving and preparatory processes are largely done by women and the proportion of women labourers to men labourers is nearly 3 to 1. The town being a Muhammadan centre, the women who observe purdah generally work at home. As a weaver can earn only three to four annas a day, able-bodied men do not care for the work. The average annual sales of carpets from this town amount to 4 to 5 lakhs of rupees. The carpets are largely purchased by merchants from the Bombay

CHAP. VI.

Adōni
carpets—
cont.

Presidency, Khandesh, Akola, Amraoti, Mysore and also from the Punjab. Mysore also furnishes a steady market. Big tent carpets are manufactured to order. Dealers usually go to Adōni and make purchases or send orders. No money is spent on advertising. Notwithstanding the poorness of the return for those engaged in making the carpets, the industry shows no sign of decline as the town commands a monopoly and the workers are mostly gosha women who can have no better occupation indoors. The industry is a very old one and employs over 5,000 people. To keep the price of the rugs down and thus command a wide market, carpet yarns are dyed with black or inferior colours, and this is likely to affect the trade in the long run unless better class dyes are used.

Page 109.—Add to the first paragraph:—

Silk
weaving.

A silk factory in Rayadrug town manufactures *vastrams* and exports them to Bangalore and other places in the Mysore State. The whole process from reeling to weaving is done by machinery driven by power. The proprietors have built quarters for their workmen who reside within the premises. The wages earned by each weaver is 12 annas to one rupee a day in this factory while the ordinary silk-weaver in the district at a handloom earns not more than 8 annas a day. The weavers will not give up their handlooms in favour of the fly shuttle, as they are under the mistaken impression that cloths woven on the latter do not have the same closeness of texture. It is said that a weaver capitalist of Bachigundanahalli with a number of fly shuttle looms is unable to get any weavers to work them.

Page 111.—Add to the first paragraph under "Blanket weaving":—

Blanket
weaving.

Owing to the extensive range of hills and forests in the district, this community (population 47,725 at the census of 1921) maintains large flocks of sheep and goats and the blanket industry forms their main occupation. Such of them as are landholders prefer to lease out their lands and devote their attention to the making of cumblies. They are unable to command a supply of raw wool from flocks in their own villages sufficient to keep them engaged throughout the year, and so they go for wool to the Mysore State and parts of the Nizam's Dominions bordering on the district and even get dead wool from tanneries to meet their requirements. The cumblies or blankets they manufacture are so cheap and stand rough wear so well that they are very much in demand among the labouring classes in most parts of the Madras Presidency, Mysore and Hyderabad and also in Northern India. It is asserted that forest reservation and the curtailment of pasture grounds by assignment of waste lands for cultivation, has led to a large decrease in the number of sheep and goats in the district and that in a place like

Kudatini where there were 15,000 sheep and goats before there are only 2,000 now. Women help the men largely in the manufacture of cumblies.

CHAP. VI.
Blanket
weaving—
cont.

Page 112.—Add to the first paragraph :—

The cumblies of Ramghatta in Harpanahalli taluk are famous for their fine texture and are nearly of the same quality as those of Davanagere in Mysore State. At Kudatini in the Bellary taluk even finer and costlier cumblies are made. In the Alipuram Jail, where Mappilla prisoners are at present stationed, cumblies are manufactured on looms similar to those in the district and by the same processes. In the Central Jail, Bellary, convict cumblies are manufactured and recently power-driven machinery has been installed for cleaning, carding and spinning wool in addition to the hand-spinning by convict labour. Some of the blankets are ornamented at the ends with coloured cotton or silk.

Ramghatta
cumblies.

Page 114.—Add at the end of the page :—

Tekkalakotta (population 5,248) on the Bellary-Siruguppa road, 27 miles north of Bellary, is the centre of a growing industry in the manufacture of coarse cotton *patties* which are used largely by touring officers and as native tents by the trading classes. They are manufactured by the Dudekula sect of Muhammadans who are numerous in this village. Each piece is generally 10 cubits long and 9 to 12 inches wide with red stripes in the warp. Eight to ten pieces are stitched together breadthwise to make a screen or *purdha*. The yarn threads are twisted two or three-fold to give the necessary stoutness for the *patties* and the stripes are dyed with a red pigment called "jaja" but the colour is fugitive. The women and children do a lot of preliminary work in twisting yarn and preparing warps. The finished goods are not sold to the merchants who supply the yarn but by the weavers themselves in Mysore territory and in the Bombay Presidency. Nearly every family has 2 or 3 looms and in all about 200 to 300 looms are working in the village.

Cotton
patties.

Page 116.—Substitute the following paragraph for the existing paragraph under "Bangle-making" :—

The glass bangle industry once flourished in Naranapur, Kudligi taluk, Muchigeri in Adoni and Gollapalli in Rayadrug. In Gollapalli the industry has been long dead; in Naranapur it became defunct recently and in Muchigeri it is still lingering. The question of revival of this industry was specially investigated by the Department of Industries but it was found that the industry was incapable of any development. It was further held that even with Government assistance, the indigenous bangle manufacture would not be able to withstand intense foreign competition.

Bangle
making.

CHAP. VI.

Page 117.—Add the following to the paragraph under “ Wood carving ”:—

Wood carving.

A few toys, cradles and kolattum sticks are made by a few families in Kampli and Harpanahalli, while wood and coconut shell carving are done by the Mappilla prisoners in the Alipuram Jail.

Page 117.—After the paragraph under “ Wood carving ” insert the following:—

Factories.

A bone-crushing factory at Obalapuram on the Bellary-Rayadrug line about eight miles from Bellary was started by a Muhammadan of Bellary and is working with steam power. A factory for the preparation of matches has been started in Bellary by a local merchant; but it has not started working owing to want of capital, which has been applied for from the Director of Industries.

Page 120.—Add the following at the end of the Chapter:—

The co-operative movement.

A most powerful agency for improving the condition of Indian labour, both rural and urban, is the Co-operative movement. There is a Deputy Registrar in charge of the Ceded districts at Bellary and also an Assistant Registrar in direct charge of Bellary. In 1927, there were 282 co-operative institutions in the district including the District Central Bank at Hospet, which is their financing bank and eight supervising unions, one at each taluk station. The types of societies, their membership and financial particulars give us an indication of the hold the movement has on the people of this district.

Agricultural credit, purchase and sale.

There were 217 agricultural credit societies with a membership of 9,228 and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 1,42,027. Borrowings from members, non-members and Central Bank came to Rs. 7,59,735, and the working capital involved was Rs. 9,38,476. The working of most of the societies left, however, much to be desired. This was due to a succession of bad years since 1921, and to the lack of co-operative education among panchayatdars and members of primary societies. The overdues were heavy, nearly 70 per cent of the borrowings. The control of the supervising unions which are not properly developed is lax and as the district is a purely rain-fed one and lacks in irrigational facilities, the movement has not progressed well.

There were four Agricultural Purchase and Sale Societies whose aim is to enable the ryot to hold up his produce till market conditions are favourable. The membership in 1927 was only 220 including individuals and societies and the working capital Rs. 9,368, and members' produce to the value of Rs. 37,000 was sold.

Urban credit societies.

The non-agricultural credit societies in urban areas are intended mainly for the benefit of wage-earners and petty traders. The 28 societies in the district had a total membership

of 2,983 and a working capital of Rs. 2,32,324. A profit of Rs. 9,100 was earned in 1927, and the societies showed fair progress. Five more societies under this class with unlimited liability were intended for the inferior servants under Union Boards and Municipalities, but these together with those for Adi-Andhras, were transferred to the Labour department and the movement is gaining strength amongst this class of people. The working capital of these societies is Rs. 28,152. Three building societies are in existence with a share capital of about Rs. 40,000 and they have been given Government loans to the extent of a lakh of rupees.

CHAP. VI.
Urban credit
societies—
cont.

The District Central Bank has a working capital of eight and a half lakhs of rupees. Its working needs improvement and the primary societies which are financed by it have not been able to meet their obligations to the Bank on account of successive bad seasons. The Supervising Unions, except one, have not shown satisfactory work and the Bellary District Co-operative Federation is organizing training classes for educating the directorates of societies in their work; and the result of the training and of the propaganda which the Federation carries on with the aid of a Government grant, is being watched.

The District
Central
Bank.

CHAPTER VII.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Page 123.—In the first line *delete* "Hagari."

Page 123.—*Insert* the following at the end of the first paragraph:—

The Madras Government in 1925 approved the suggestion of Mr. Kharegat, Chief Engineer, P.W.D., to construct a road bridge by the side of the railway bridge across the Hagari river on the Madras-Bombay Trunk Road, and sanctioned a grant of Rs. 9,10,250 for the conversion of the railway bridge into a combined road and railway bridge and for the construction of an approach road thereto. The work has since been completed and the bridge was formally opened by His Excellency Lord Goschen, on the 11th July 1928.

Rivers
bridged.

Page 123.—*Add* to the paragraph dealing with the "Chief metalled roads" the following:—

Most of the roads in the district are now metalled and fit for motor traffic; and motor buses run regularly on the following roads:—

Motor buses.

Bellary to Hospet and Mysore Frontier *via* Harpanahalli and Duggavathi.

Bellary to Harpanahalli *via* Sandur and Kudligi.
Hospet to Hampasagar and Hadagalli.

CHAP. VII.
Motor
buses—cont.

Bellary to Kampli and Hospet *via* Kampli.
Bellary to Rayadrug.
Bellary to Siruguppa.
Bellary to Adōni *via* Alar.
Adōni to Yemmiganur.
Adōni to Siruguppa.

Add the following to paragraph 4 dealing with "Travellers' bungalows and choultries":—

Travellers'
bungalows
and
choultries.

Ten Choultries are now maintained by the Local Boards in the district. The Choultries at Ramandrug and Thornagal are maintained by the District Board and the others by the Taluk Boards. There are 11 bungalows under the control of the D.P.W.

Add the following to paragraph 5 under "Ferries":—

Ferries.

The Taluk Boards in the district now control the ferries across the Tungabhadra and the Hagari. The ferries at Kampli and Siruguppa across the Tungabhadra are controlled by the Union Boards in those stations.

Page 125.—Add the following paragraph as a separate paragraph after the second:—

Railways.

The Madras Railway Company was abolished as a separate Railway system in 1908 and the lines owned by it were divided between the South Indian and the Southern Mahratta Railway Companies, the designation of the latter company being changed to "The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company." All the railways in the Bellary district are run by this Company.

Page 125.—Substitute the following for the paragraph headed "Lines under construction":—

Two new lines were opened, one on 1st July 1905 from Bellary to Rayadrug (33.35 miles) and the other on 1st April 1905 from Hospet to Kottur (43.05 miles). A branch line taking off from the Hospet-Kottur line at Gunda Road runs to Kanivihalli, a distance of thirteen miles and from Kanivihalli a new line is under construction at the instance of the General Sandur Mining Company to Swamihalli, a distance of about 12½ miles.

There is now a proposal to construct a bridge across the Chinnahagari on the line from Bellary to Rayadrug. On the Kottur and Kanivihalli and Swamihalli branch lines traffic is likely to be interrupted during periods of heavy rain.

APPENDIX.

Add at foot of page 125, the following:—

Travellers'
bungalows
with trunk
and branch
roads.

The trunk roads are maintained by Government under G.O. No. 347 L., dated 19th April 1920. They pass through more than one district while branch roads are generally confined to a single district. All the trunk roads are arranged alphabetically with reference to the name of the town from which the road

starts and branch roads in the district are also arranged similarly. Details are given about the nature of the accommodation available in the travellers' bungalows situated on these roads. The distance noted after the village is calculated from the starting point in each case.

CHAP. VII.
Appendix.
Travellers'
bungalows
with trunk
and branch
roads—cont.

The abbreviations used in this section are—

R.S. = railway station ;
R. 1 = one room ;
R. 2 = two rooms ;
B. 1 = one bath room ;
B. 2 = two bath rooms ;
H. 1 = one hall ;
F. = furnished ;
S. 1 = Stabling for one horse ;
4·5 m. = 4 miles 5 furlongs.

The amount noted within brackets is the charge for a single person for a day.

TRUNK ROADS.

Hospet to Mysore Frontier, 62·2 m.—The road is metalled and fit for motors. A few streams are bridged. Hospet (R. 2, B. 2, H. 1, S. 4, F., Re. 1.); Narayanadevarakeri, 8·6 m.; Belahalu, 18·6 m.; cross Hagari at 20·6 m.; unfordable occasionally in rains, always sandy; Ulavathi, 25·7 m.; cross 3 large *nalas* at 25·7 m., 31·5 m., and 34·6 m., unbridged; Nandibevur, 35·2 m., Harpanahalli (R. 2, F., As. 12), 44·6 m.; Teligi, 57 m.; cross 3 streams at 54·3 m., 58 m and 62·2 m., unbridged; Duggavathi, 61·2 m.—and then Mysore State.

Madras to Hospet (Madras to Bombay trunk road), 308 to 364 m.—The road from Madras to Vellore is metalled and bridged and fit for motors; from Vellore to Anantapur the road is metalled or gravelled and bridged. From Anantapur to Gooty the road is metalled and fit for motors. Thence the road is metalled as far as Bellary. The remainder of the road is metalled and bridged up to Hospet and motorable. Bellary district, 308 m.—Paramadevanahalli (R. 2, F., As. 8) 314·7 m. Cross the Hagari river by bridge near the railway line at 314·7 m. Bellary (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1), 325 m.; Kudatini (r.s., R. 2, F., As. 8), 357 m.; Gadiganuru (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8), 349 m.; Papinayakanahalli (r.s.), 356 m.; Hospet (R. 2, B. 2, H. 1, S. 4, F., Re. 1), 364 m.; and then Nizam's frontier.

BRANCH ROADS.

Bellary District (17 = 490·5 m.)—

Adōni (r.s., R. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) to Siruguppa (R. 2, B., S. 2, F., As. 8), 25·6 m.—Metalled and fit for motors and small *nalas*, bridged; practicable for carts at all seasons; cross Gangi vanka at 11·8 m., Yellammavanka at 19·2 m. and Hagari at 20·2 m., unbridged.

Branch
roads.

CHAP. VII.
Appendix.
Branch
roads—cont.

Alur to Nagaladinne, 48 m.—The road is metalled and fit for motors up to 34·6 m. Alur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, As. 8); Hulabedu, 3·4 m.; cross unbridged vankas at 9·2 m. and 13·0 m.; Adoni (R. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1), 16·4 m.; cross two unbridged *nalas* at 26·3 m.; Yeminiganuru, 34·6 m., cross several *nalas*, unbridged.

Aspari to Madhavaram, Northern Trunk Road, 39·4 m.—The road is metalled and fit for motors. Aspari (r.s.) cross 6 *nalas*, unbridged, fordable. Adoni (r.s., R. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 12 m., Madhavaram 39·4 m.

Bellary to Siruguppa, 33·5 m.—The road is metalled and bridged throughout. Bellary (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1); cross several *nalas*, unbridged; Dammuru, 11·4 m.; Sanavasa-puram, 18 m., cross several *nalas*, bridged Tekkalakota, 26·4 m.; cross several *nalas* bridged; (Siruguppa R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8). 33·5 m.

Guntakal to Alur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 19·4 m.—The road is metalled and fit for motors. Chippagiri 6; cross *nalas* at 8·1 m., 10·1 m., 14·2 m., 18·1 m., unbridged.

Bellary to Kudatini junction, 32·2 m.—The road is metalled and fit for motors; Bellary (r.s., R. 2, F., Re. 1), Bommanahal, 11·1 m.; cross *nala*, unbridged at 11·5 m.; Chinna Hagari at 15·6 m.; several *nalas* at 18·4 m., 18·7 m., 20·4 m., 21·7 m., 24·4 m. and 29·5 m.; Yerragunta, 22·0 m.; Kudari, 32·2 m.

Chippigiri to Alur (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 13·3 m.—Road metalled and bridged.

Chippigiri to Tuggali (Kurnool District), 12½ miles.—A made road as far as Nancherla (r.s.), thence metalled and bridged.

Gundalapalli to Bellary, 33·4 m.—The road is metalled and passable for motors. Gundalapalli; Eragunta 10·2; Bomma-halu, 22 m., Bellary (r.s. B. 2, F., Re. 1) 33·4 m.

Harpanahalli (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) to Hadagalli (R. 2, B. 2, F., As. 8) 17·0 m. A fair motorable road, practicable at all seasons.

Harpanahalli to Somalapur in Kudligi taluk, 41·6 m.—Metalled and fit for motors. Harpanahalli (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8), cross Chikka Hagari river at 11·6 and the Ayyanahalli vanka at 14·3, both unbridged. Kudligi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, As. 8), 29 m.; cross sandy vanka at 29·4; cross another vanka at 41·4 m.; Somalapur 41·6 m.

Hirehal to Aspari, 52·4 m.—The road is metalled. Hirehal (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Bellary (r.s. R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1), 12 m., cross 3 *nalas* bridged at 5·7, 9·1 and 11·1; Moka 23·4 m.; cross the Hagari river unbridged at mile, 23·7; Katri vanka at 27·4; Gangamma vanka at 27·2; small *nalas* at 28·8, 29·7 and 30·2; Halaharvi, 32·6 m.; cross vankas at 32·7; cross several small *nalas*; cross small vankas Holura, 45·1 m.; Aspari (r.s.) 52·4 m.

Hospet to Sovenahalli, 34 m.—The road is metalled and is fit for motors. Hospet (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, H. 1, S. 4, F., Re. 1) cross the Tungabhadra channel, bridged; Bellahunisi (R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 12·3 m., cross the Chinna Hagari river at 14·1 m. and three *na/als* unbridged, miles 23·4, 26·0 and 26·7; Hampasagaram (R. 4, B. 4, F., As. 8) 26 m.; Sovenahalli 34 m.

CHAP. VII.
Appendix.
Branch
roads—
cont.

Tornagal to Ramandrug and Hospet, 33·4 m.—Metalled and fit for motors. Tornagal (r. s., R. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) cross Narihalla, unbridged at 5·6 m.; Ettinahatti (R. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 7·4 m.; Ramandrug (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., Re. 1) 20·4 m., cross unbridged vanka at 25·4; Hospet (r. s., R. 2, B. 2, H. 1, S. 4, F., Re. 1) 33·4 m.

Kudatini to Kampli, 20 m.—The road is metalled and fit for motors. Kudatini (r. s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8); Daroji (r. s., R. 2, B. 2, F., Re. 1) 8 m.; cross 2 *na/als* at 8·3 m. and 12·1 m, unbridged; Kampli (R. 3, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 20 m.

Kudligi to Gowripur, 23·4 m.—Road is metalled and fit for motors at all seasons; Kudligi (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F.); Chilakanahalli (R. 1, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8) 12 m.; Gowripur 23·4 m.

Rachamari to Halvi, 15·4 m.—Metalled but not bridged. However practicable for carts.

Rayadrug to Kanekal 18·0 m.—Metalled and fit for motors. Cross unbridged vanka at 10·8 m.

Hospet to Kampli, 20·2 m.—Metalled and fit for motors. Hospet (r. s., R. 2, B. 2, H. 1, S. 4, F., Re. 1); Kamalapuram (R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, Re. 1), Kampli, 20·2 m.

Rayadrug to Kuderu, 41 m.—A very good gravelled road, practicable at all seasons; Rayadrug (r.s., R. 2, B. 2, S. 2, F., As. 8), cross the Hagari river, unbridged at 13·6 m.; Gundlapalli (Anantapur District) 16 m., cross the Pennar river, unbridged; Kuderu (R. 2, B. 1, S. 2, F., As. 8) 41 m.

CHAPTER VIII.—RAINFALL AND SEASONS.

Page 147.—Add the following after the second paragraph :—

There was famine in parts of the district again in 1921 and 1922. The tracts affected comprised the taluks of Adōni, Alur, Bellary, Siruguppa and Rayadrug. The first four taluks lie to the east of the district and form one compact treeless stretch mainly of black cotton soil for which an average of 19 or 20 inches of timely rainfall would be sufficient for all dry crops.

Famine of
1921-22.

CHAP. VIII.
Famine of
1921-22 —
cont.

Rayadrug taluk is to the south and a major portion of it is red and mixed soil depending on the south-west monsoon. In 1920 there was a failure of the south-west monsoon and the rainfall during the north-east monsoon was premature and not well distributed. It stimulated large sowings which for want of further rain failed and the ryots lost both seed and labour. The complete failure of the *hingari* cotton crop of February-March 1921 threw most of the agricultural population out of employment.

The classes that suffered most were small ryots and field labourers. The condition of the weavers was not so bad as to require any State aid. The distress extended over a period of 14 months (December 1920 to February 1922). Rayadrug taluk in spite of the failure of crops did not fare badly as the labourers found employment in Mysore territory which adjoins it and on the lands under the Hagari channels. The Collector Mr. A. F. G. Moscardi, made a rapid tour through the affected parts and after a conference of the district officers, the first test work was opened on 20th December 1920, and eight other test works were opened in January and February 1921, these being mostly under the Public Works Department. The eastern portion of the district, the whole of Sirugappa taluk, and the west of Alur and the north-west of Adōni taluks were declared famine areas; the test works were closed and relief works started on 14th March 1921. These were mostly repairs to roads, and when the conditions worsened in September 1921, additional relief works were started. After the October rains the seasonal outlook improved and by February 1922 all relief was stopped. No abnormal scarcity of water was felt in the villages, nor was there any scarcity for fodder, the reserves having been thrown open for free grazing throughout the period of famine. The railways were of much help in the matter of free transport of food, grains from the Circars, Mysore and Bombay.

Total cost of
relief.

A sum of Rs. 11,800 was spent from the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, and 27 private kitchens distributed food in the district in September 1921. The amounts advanced under the Loans Acts were as shown below :—

	RS.
Land Improvement Loans Act ...	2,95,168
Agriculturists' Loans Act ...	3,82,424

The total cost of famine relief operations in the district came to Rs. 5,72,211 (excluding the above loans, and remissions of land revenue amounting to Rs. 10,000). Except a few cases of grain looting in the Alur taluk, there was no increase in crime attributable to the distress and the people felt genuinely grateful for what had been done for them.

Page 147.—Insert the following as the third paragraph:— CHAP. VIII.

Statement showing the number of persons relieved and the amount spent by the State during the Famine of 1921-22 in the Bellary District:— Total cost of relief—cont.

Year and month.	Average number of people relieved during each month of the famine, 1921-22.			Total expenditure in each month.
	On work.	Gratuity.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1921.				RS.
March	7,014	2,797	9,811	...
April	9,200	2,189	11,389	30,991
May	9,864	2,241	12,105	27,040
June	9,369	2,012	11,381	34,554
July	11,534	2,354	13,888	65,205
August	11,859	2,608	14,467	47,034
September	21,416	4,767	26,183	65,984
October	11,652	3,212	14,864	97,977
November	6,955	2,164	9,119	40,824
December	1,889	660	2,549	19,195
1922.				
January	2,733	777	3,510	9,214
February	507	166	673	7,112

Page 149.—Add a separate paragraph after the one dealing with "Inundation from the Tungabhadra."—

There were unprecedented floods in the Tungabhadra during the last week of July 1924. Considerable damage was caused to irrigation channels; and Harpanahalli, Bellary and Hospet taluks were affected, particularly the first named. There was fortunately no loss of life as the inhabitants of the villages bordering on the river were sensible enough to remove themselves, their stock of grain and valuables out of the reach of the water. In nine villages of Harpanahalli taluk including hamlets, the houses were washed away more or less completely, those where the houses were completely destroyed being Vatahalli, Nittur Basapuram (shrotriyam) and Manganyallanahalli. The poorest among the sufferers were given timber from Government forests free for re-building their houses and advances were also made from State funds for the same purpose. Floods.

CHAP. IX.

CHAPTER IX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

General
health.

Page 150.—Add the following at the end of the paragraph on "General Health":—

The district bounded as it is on three sides by the Mysore State, Nizam's Dominions, and Bombay Presidency, is exposed to invasion of epidemic diseases from those parts, and further acts as a buffer district for the rest of the Presidency. In olden days owing to the depredations of the *Poligars*, villages were unsafe unless fortified; and the habit of crowding houses into small compact areas persists even now. Many ryots have to go even five or six miles daily from their homes to the fields; the habit of living in isolated houses close to the fields, as in other parts of the Presidency, is not found here. Contagious diseases spread rapidly in such congested areas. The backwardness and the extreme poverty of the people, the scarcity of water, and the huddling together of cattle and human beings in ill-ventilated buildings have contributed in no small measure to the havoc played by epidemic diseases in the district.

Malaria.

Substitute the following for the paragraph under the marginal heading "Malaria":—

Malaria is prevalent in almost all the taluks of the district, Kudligi, Hospet and Hadagalli taluks being the worst affected. It is endemic in the areas where there is much wet cultivation such as the land under the big tanks at Kanekal, Kamalapur, Daroji, Hirehadagalli, Arisekere and that irrigated by channels from Tungabhadra and Hagari such as the area round about Hospet, Ramasagar, Kampli, Siruguppa, Hampuram, Thambrahalli and Moka. Some of the villages near Hospet such as Chitwadigi, Amaravathi and Daroji have been almost deserted on account of its virulence. The malarial zones have been marked out by the Public Health Department and attempts are being made to mitigate its evils. But want of co-operation on the part of the people, on account of their ignorance and apathy hampers progress.

Relapsing
Fever.

Add under the separate marginal heading "Relapsing Fever," the following after the paragraph relating to "Malaria":—

An outbreak of relapsing fever occurred in the district in 1923, the infection being imported from Bombay Presidency; but it was promptly nipped in the bud. Another outbreak appeared in 1924 and again it was stamped out, the total mortality for the two years being only 86. The district has since been free from this disease.

Cholera.

Add under the marginal heading "Cholera" the following:—

Cholera was very prevalent in the district and used to take a very heavy toll but is now to a great extent controlled. The great festival of Hampi, which was notorious for the spread of this disease is now carefully supervised by the Public Health Department; systematic sanitary arrangements are made; water-supplies

are carefully guarded ; and food supplies regularly inspected and pilgrims watched. Any signs of an outbreak are promptly dealt with. Similar arrangements are also now made for the Mylar, Kuruvathi and other festivals.

CHAP. IX.
Cholera—
cont.

Page 151.—Under the marginal heading “ Plague ” *add*, as the last paragraph, the following :—

The average annual mortality from plague for the ten years 1915-25 is about 2,500. The epidemic was very severe in 1917, the total number of deaths being 12,299. The Muhammadan population suffered most. Careful investigations have been made by the Department of Public Health as to the foci of importation and the incidence of the disease is practically confined to one or two of the western border taluks. The mortality in 1924 and 1925 was only 172 and 201, respectively. Prompt action is being taken now and inoculation has been popularized even among gosha women.

Plague.

Add to the paragraph under “ Ophthalmia ” :—

During June-July very high winds blow over the district without accompanying showers, and the atmosphere is full of dust containing tiny granite particles, and ophthalmia is widely prevalent.

Ophthalmia.

Add to paragraph under “ Guineaworm ” :—

It is also common in the eastern taluks, where drinking water-supplies are derived chiefly from step-wells. Successful attempts are now being made to convert these step-wells into draw-wells in spite of opposition from the villagers.

Guineaworm.

Add to paragraph under “ Vital Statistics ” :—

Attempts are being made to improve the registration of vital statistics. The registration of births and deaths is compulsory in 60 villages in addition to the three Municipalities.

Vital
statistics.

Page 152.—*Add* to paragraph under “ Vaccination ” :—

Vaccination has also been made compulsory in 33 villages besides the three Municipalities. Out of the 33 villages, 24 are Unions. Local Boards are responsible for vaccination in rural areas, the work being supervised by the Public Health staff.

Vaccination.

Insert at the end of “ Vaccination ” the following new paragraph under the new marginal heading “ Infirmities ” :—

According to the census of 1921 there were 189 persons afflicted with insanity, 202 with deaf-mutism, 616 with blindness and 93 with leprosy.

Infirmities.

Add under “ Sanitation ” :—

Attempts are being made to start rural conservancy by local effort. Water-supply in the rural areas is being slowly improved by the Local Boards with the help of Government grants. Adōni Municipality has got a protected water-supply. A water-works tank for storage of water from the Hagari to give an increased supply to the Bellary town was opened by H. E. Lord Goschen on the 12th July 1923. The town now enjoys the benefit of good water-supply. A scheme for Hospet is pending investigation.

Sanitation.

CHAP. IX.

Substitute for the first paragraph under the marginal heading "Medical Institutions".—

Medical Institutions.

The medical institutions in Bellary district comprise six hospitals and ten dispensaries. The Municipal Hospitals at Adoni and Hospet and the Local Fund Dispensaries at the Taluk headquarters of Harpanahalli and Rayadrug were taken over under the direct management of Government from the 1st May 1928 for development as medical and surgical centres. The scheme of subsidising private medical practitioners for opening dispensaries in rural areas has been brought into effect and six rural dispensaries were opened during 1925 at Holalgondi, Kauthalam, Moka, Hirehal, Gadiganoor and Narayanadevarakeri.

Add at the end of paragraph entitled "In Bellary Town".—

In Bellary Town.

On 1st December 1917 the Government took over from the Municipal Council the management of the Headquarter Hospital and Victoria Memorial Women's Hospital.

Add at the end of paragraph entitled "Gosha Hospitals".—

Gosha Hospitals.

The Government has taken over the management of the Victoria Memorial Women's Hospital at Bellary and has amalgamated it with the Headquarter Hospital. In Adoni town a Municipal Dispensary for Women and Children was opened in 1907; and in Hospet town there is a proposal to open a similar hospital.

CHAPTER X.—EDUCATION.

Page 153, Education by Taluks.—Substitute for the first paragraph under this heading the following sentence:—

Education by taluks.

Of the various taluks, Bellary naturally contains the largest percentage of literate persons, while Hadagalli, Hospet and Kudligi, in this order, the smallest.

Add at the end of the last paragraph under "Educational Institutions" the following:—

The Wardlaw College.

In 1908, however, the College was, for financial reasons, reduced to the grade of a High School but the institution continues to maintain its usual high level of efficiency.

Page 154, Upper Secondary Schools.—Substitute the following for the existing paragraph:—

Upper secondary schools.
Other schools.

There are, besides the Wardlaw High School mentioned above, four other Upper Secondary, or, as they are now called, High Schools, in the district. The Municipal Councils of Bellary, Hospet and Adoni maintain a High School each, and the District Board manages a High School at Harpanahalli. The school at Bellary is the successor of the old "Provincial School" which was opened by Government in 1855 and then

grew into a College. In 1885 the College Department was abolished in consequence of a change in the educational policy of Government, and the institution was handed over to the Municipal Council. In 1927 the school with its 650 pupils moved into a separate new building of its own, which cost Rs. 56,000. The school at Hospet was opened by the Local Board in 1865 as a secondary school and was handed over to the Municipal Council in 1913 when the town was raised to the status of a Municipality; and the school was raised to the grade of a High School in 1921. The Adoni High School is developing rapidly and a new building of approved design at a cost of nearly a lakh of rupees was under construction in 1928.

CHAP. X.
Upper
Secondary
Schools—
cont.

Lower Secondary Schools.—Add to the paragraph dealing with these the following :—

Lower
secondary
schools.

The Hospet school has since developed into a High School. The St. Joseph's School mentioned above was opened by the late Father Doyle, who was locally known as "Dayanada," in 1856 for the benefit of Roman Catholic Indian and Anglo-Indian children of Bellary which was then an important military station. The institution was later divided into separate schools for boys and girls, and the boys' school which was in the Cantonment was transferred to the present building in the Fort in 1905. Father Kuss, later on, planned the separation of Indian from the Anglo-Indian pupils, and the school for the former which is called St. John's was removed to its present building in Cowl Bazaar, while that for the latter was continued in the Fort under the name of St. Pancras European Boys' School. Both schools have boarding houses for their pupils.

Schools for girls.—Add to the paragraph on this page under this heading :—

St. Philomena's High School for European Girls was recognized as such in 1906, and has a boarding house attached to it. St. Antony's European Middle School for girls and the orphanage attached to it are now housed in commodious buildings. The Government Lower Secondary school at Adoni was taken over by the Municipal Council in 1922. The London Mission Girls' School at Brucepetta and St. Francis Xavier's Convent with an orphanage for Indian girls, are two other important girls' schools which train pupils for High School classes.

Schools for
girls.

A Government Girls' Middle School was opened at Brucepetta on the 12th July 1928 by H. E. Lady Goschen. The staff consists of a lady graduate, seven secondary assistants, a music teacher and a Telugu paudit, the present strength of the school being 184.

Add at the end of the last paragraph :—

The St. Joseph's Industrial School was opened in 1917 and gives the pupils of the St. Philomena's High School and St.

Other
schools.

CHAP. X.
Other
schools--
cont.

Antony's Middle School a vocational training in needle-work and dress-making. The cost of the building was mainly met by a Government grant.

CHAPTER XI.—LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Page 180.—Add after the tabular statement on this page :—

Re-settle-
ment,
1923-25.

The term of thirty years fixed for the original settlement of the several taluks of the Bellary District expired in the years noted in column (2) of the following table. A re-settlement was introduced in these taluks in the years noted in column (3) :—

Taluk.	Year in which the original settle- ment expired.	Year in which the re-settle- ment was introduced.
Adōni ...	1919-20	1923-24
Alur ...	1919-20	1923-24
Bellary ...	1920-21	1923-24
Hospet ...	1921-22	1924-25
Hadagalli ...	1921-22	1924-25
Harpanahalli ...	1922-23	1924-25
Kudligi ...	1922-23	1924-25
Rayadrug ...	1922-23	1924-25

The re-settlement operations were conducted on the basis of the proposals made by Diwan Bahadur J. Venkatanarayana Nayudu for the black soil taluks of Adoni, Alur and Bellary and A. A. Venkatarama Ayyar for the red soil tract which comprises the remaining five taluks of the district.

There was no regular re survey or revision survey by the Survey Department in the district. As a preliminary to the resettlement, the registry in the revenue accounts was revised by a special staff and the subdivisions made at the re-settlement were measured by a survey staff, both working under the general control of the Special Settlement Officer.

Principles
followed.

In April 1920 Mr. Venkatanarayana Nayudu submitted a scheme report for the re-settlement of the black soil tract and the orders of Government thereon were issued in July 1922. The rates of assessment then sanctioned for the wet lands irrigated by the Tungabhadra channels and for the dry lands classed as black clay and loam were subsequently reduced. A scheme report for the re-settlement of the red soil tract was submitted by Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar in January 1923 and orders thereon were passed by Government in March 1925. Some of the rates sanctioned for wet lands were revised subsequently. The main feature of the re-settlement in both the black soil and red soil tracts was the revision of the old rates by a percentage enhancement.

At the original settlement paddy was adopted as the standard crop for wet lands and yellow cholam for dry lands. These grains were retained as standard crops at the re-settlement. The commutation rates per garce for these grains worked out on the basis of the average prices in the black soil taluks prevailing in the ryots' selling months during the twenty non-famine years ending 1917-18, after deducting 15 per cent for cartage and merchants' profits amounted to Rs. 212 for paddy and Rs. 219 for yellow cholam which represented an increase of 52 and 62 per cent, respectively, over the commutation rates adopted at the previous settlement. Similar commutation rates for the red soil taluks based on the average prices prevailing during the 20 non-famine years ending 1919-20 amounted to Rs. 235 for paddy and Rs. 271 for yellow cholam which represented an increase of 67 and 117 per cent, respectively, over the commutation rates adopted at the original settlement. The old rates of assessment on wet lands were enhanced by only 18½ per cent in the Tungabhadra tract and by 12½ per cent in the remaining tracts. The rates on dry lands were enhanced by 12½ per cent, the last three rates of As. 2, As. 4 and As. 6 being left unaltered. The rates thus arrived at varied in wet lands from Rs. 13 to Rs. 4-12-0 per acre in the Tungabhadra tract and Rs. 10-2-0 to Rs. 1-2-0 in the non-Tungabhadra tract, while for dry lands the maxima were Rs. 2-13-0 (black soil) and Rs. 2-8-0 (red soil) and the minima two annas in each case.

The following are the most important features of the re-settlement:—

(a) *Reclassification of irrigation sources.*—No general reclassification of irrigation sources was made at the resettlement, but the classification made at the original settlement was however altered in cases in which it was found to be incorrect. Sources recognized subsequent to the previous settlement as well as those situated in the villages of Kalugotla, Parlapalle and Basarakodu transferred from the Pattikonda taluk of the Kurnool district to the Adoni taluk of the Bellary district were classified in accordance with the principles adopted at the original settlement. In the red soil taluks, river and spring channels which were maintained by the ryots at their own expense and which on that account had been placed in lower classes at the original settlement were reclassified at the resettlement solely with reference to their capacity, though the old lower classification was adopted for the purpose of arriving at the rates of assessment for single crop.

(b) *Dry grouping.*—No change was made in the grouping adopted at the original settlement for the purpose of dry assessment. The villages transferred from the Pattikonda taluk were placed in the first group along with the rest of the Adoni taluk.

CHAP. XI

Revised
rates.

Special
features.

CHAP. XI.

Special
features—
cont

(c) *Revision of wet ayacuts.*—Lands which had been registered as “dry” in the revenue accounts but had been regularly under wet cultivation and lands from which water from a Government source of irrigation could not be excluded were transferred to “wet,” provided they could be irrigated economically and without prejudice to other registered wet lands. Lands registered as “wet” which owing to their situation on a high level or for any other reason were unfit for wet cultivation were transferred to “dry” in cases where the owners consented and where the lands had not been deliberately rendered unfit for wet cultivation. The total extent of dry land transferred to wet was 1,534 acres and that of wet transferred to dry was 614 acres.

(d) *Reclassification of soils.*—No general reclassification of soils was made except in the villages transferred from the Pattikonda taluk of the Kurnool district.

(e) *Classification of land.*—Lands which had been registered as poramboke in the revenue accounts and which were not required for the common use of the villagers were transferred to assessed in cases where they were fit for cultivation and to unassessed in other cases. Lands registered as assessed but which were not fit for cultivation were also transferred to unassessed. An extent of 11,566 acres of lands cultivated on *sivayijama* was assigned to the occupiers.

(f) *Registry as double crop.*—An extent of 225 acres of wet lands in the Bellary taluk which have an unfailing supply of water for two wet crops was compulsorily registered as “double crop” at one and half times the single crop assessment. There were no such lands in the remaining black soil taluks.

In the red soil taluks, holders of wet lands having an unfailing supply of water for two wet crops were given the option of having their lands registered as “double crop” at one and a half times the single crop charge, but this was not availed of by the ryots. Special concessions were made in the case of lands irrigated by river and spring channels and maintained by the ryots by their own labour and expense. Such of the lands as were commanded by the channels taking off from the Pedda Hagari or the Pennar and the tanks fed by the former were registered as double crop at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the single crop assessment, while the rest were registered as double crop at $1\frac{1}{4}$ times the single crop assessment. In view of these favourable rates, the lands in question were declared ineligible for remission of the difference between the double and the single crop charges if the water-supply be insufficient for two crops in any year.

Resulting
increase in
revenue. As a result of the resettlement, the land revenue of the district was enhanced from Rs. 15,83,772 to Rs. 17,79,340.

APPENDIX.

CHAP. XI

Add at the end of the chapter—

Appendix.
List of
Collectors.

List of Collectors of Bellary District from 1800 A.D.

Serial number.	Names of Collectors.	Permanent or acting.	Period.	
			From	To
1	Sir Thomas Munro	Permanent ...	Dec. 1800	14th Oct. 1807
2	Frederick Gahagan	Do. ...	15th Oct. 1807	12th July 1809
3	William Chaplin	Do. ...	13th July 1809	15th June 1818
4	William Thackeray	Do. ...	16th June 1818	31st Jan. 1820
5	Edward Smalley	Acting ...	3rd Nov. 1818	30th Apr. 1819
6	Alexander Duncan Campbell.	Permanent ...	1st Feb. 1820	8th Mar. 1824
7	George Bird	Acting ...	9th Mar. 1824	5th Apr. 1824
8	Francis William Robertson.	Permanent ...	6th Apr. 1824	16th Dec. 1838
9	Malcolm Lewin	Do. ...	1st Jan. 1839	21st Feb. 1840
10	Sir Henry Conyngham Montgomery, Bart.	Acting ...	1st Jan. 1839	11th July 1839
11	Abel Mellor	Permanent ...	22nd Feb. 1840	7th Aug. 1848
12	Dawson Mayne	Acting ...	8th Aug. 1848	23rd Aug. 1848
13	Charles Pelly	Do. ...	24th Aug. 1848	8th Aug. 1850
14	Arthur Hathaway	Permanent ...	9th Aug. 1850	17th Apr. 1866
15	Edward Bromley Foord...	Acting ...	21st Apr. 1862	30th June 1862
16	Maxwell Andrew Wedderburn.	Do. ...	7th Apr. 1863	18th Feb. 1864
17	John William Reid	Sub-Collector in charge.	19th Feb. 1864	17th Mar. 1864
18	James Innes Minchin	Acting ...	18th Mar. 1864	1st Apr. 1864
19	William Shrubsole Foster.	Sub-Collector in charge.	21st Apr. 1866	21st June 1866
20	Maxwell Andrew Wedderburn.	Permanent ...	22nd June 1866	7th Feb. 1868
21	William Shrubsole Foster.	Sub-Collector in charge.	8th Feb. 1868	1st Mar. 1868
22	Henry Edward Sullivan.	Permanent ...	2nd Mar. 1868	3rd Mar. 1873
23	William Shrubsole Foster.	Sub-Collector in charge.	9th June 1868	8th July 1868
24	John Kelsall	Do. ...	16th Sep. 1869	27th Sep. 1869
25	John Henry Master	Acting ...	28th Sep. 1869	3rd Mar. 1873
26	William Shrubsole Foster.	Sub-Collector in charge.	16th July 1871	18th July 1871
27	Hon. James Chisholme St. Clair.	Acting ...	19th July 1871	28th July 1871
28	William Shrubsole Foster.	Do. ...	29th July 1871	15th Oct. 1871
29	John Henry Master	Permanent ...	4th Mar. 1873	30th Apr. 1880
30	Henry Sewell	Acting ...	17th Mar. 1874	4th June 1874
31	William Henry Glenny	Sub-Collector in charge.	3rd May 1878	14th May 1878
32	H. P. Golden	Acting ...	15th May 1878	30th Apr. 1880
...	Do. ...	Permanent ...	1st May 1880	9th Nov. 1885
33	Charles John Crosthwaite.	Acting ...	18th Mar. 1879	31st May 1879
34	Charles John Jeffry Knox.	Sub-Collector in charge.	1st June 1879	16th July 1879

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Appendix
List of
Collectors
—cont.

Serial number.	Names of Collectors.	Permanent or acting.	Period.	
			From	To
35	David Buick	Acting ...	6th Apr. 1881	1st June 1881
36	Henry St. Aubyn Goodrich.	Do. ...	6th July 1883	29th Nov. 1884
37	Robert Sewell	Do. ...	23rd Aug. 1884	29th Sep. 1884
38	Charles Arthur Galton ...	Do. ...	30th Nov. 1884	9th Nov. 1885
39	Henry St. Aubyn Goodrich.	Permanent ..	10th Nov. 1885	18th Sep. 1890
40	William Arthur Willock.	Acting ...	20th Feb. 1886	20th May 1886
41	Henry Martin Winterbotham.	Do. ...	2nd Dec. 1886	18th Sep. 1887
42	Henry St. Aubyn Goodrich.	Permanent ..	19th Sep. 1887	27th Feb. 1890
43	Robert Sewell	Do. ...	28th Feb. 1890	11th June 1893
44	Edward Sidney Leffan ..	Acting ...	10th Mar. 1890	4th Jan. 1891
45	A. E. Castle Stuart Stuart.	Do. ...	5th Apr. 1893	11th June 1893
46	Robert Sewell	Permanent ...	12th June 1893	15th May 1894
47	Francis D'Arcy Osborne Wolfe-Murray.	Acting ...	8th Jan. 1894	31st Jan. 1894
48	Robert Sewell	Permanent ...	1st Feb. 1894	15th May 1896
49	Frederick Augustus Nicholson.	Acting ...	16th May 1894	19th June 1894
50	James Henry Apperley Tremenhare.	Do. ...	20th June 1894	12th Nov. 1894
...	Do.	Permanent ...	13th Nov. 1894	9th Apr. 1896
51	Edward Cresswell Rawson.	Acting ...	18th Apr. 1896	16th June 1896
52	Edwin Scott	Do. ...	17th June 1896	2nd July 1896
53	H. Tremenhare	Permanent ...	3rd July 1896	9th Aug. 1896
54	R. H. Campbell	Acting ...	10th Aug. 1896	2nd Feb. 1897
55	Harold Arthur Stuart ...	Do. ...	3rd Feb. 1897	7th Oct. 1897
...		Permanent ...	8th Oct. 1897	10th Nov. 1897
56	Herbert Webb Gillman ...	Sub-Collector in charge.	11th Nov. 1897	25th Nov. 1897
57	T. M. Horsfall	Acting ...	26th Nov. 1897	3rd Jan. 1898
58	E. A. Elwin	Do. ...	4th Jan. 1898	24th Jan. 1899
59	R. H. Campbell	Do. ...	25th Jan. 1899	2nd Apr. 1899
60	E. A. Elwin	Do. ...	3rd Apr. 1899	9th Nov. 1899
61	R. C. C. Carr	Permanent ...	10th Nov. 1899	4th Aug. 1902
62	P. S. P. Rice	Acting ...	5th Aug. 1902	6th May 1903
63	D. W. G. Cowie	Do. ...	7th May 1903	4th Jan. 1904
64	Do.	Permanent ...	6th Jan. 1904	24th Apr. 1905
65	B. C. Smith	Acting ...	25th Apr. 1905	5th June 1905
66	D. W. G. Cowie	Permanent ...	6th June 1905	28th Mar. 1906
67	R. A. Graham	Acting ...	29th Mar. 1906	25th May 1906
68	P. A. Booty	Do. ...	26th May 1906	15th June 1908
69	R. A. Graham	Do. ...	16th June 1906	2nd June 1908
70	J. G. Burn	Do. ...	3rd June 1908	1st July 1908
71	R. A. Graham	Do. ...	2nd July 1908	24th Mar. 1909
72	J. A. Cumming	Permanent ...	25th Mar. 1909	13th Oct. 1911
73	B. C. Smith	Acting ...	1st May 1910	31st May 1910
74	H. R. Bardswell	Do. ...	14th Oct. 1911	13th Nov. 1911
74A	R. A. Jenkins	Do. ...	14th Nov. 1911	30th Nov. 1911
75	E. A. Davis	Do. ...	1st Dec. 1911	7th Jan. 1912
76	J. H. Robertson	Do. ...	8th Jan. 1912	9th Jan. 1913

Serial number.	Names of Collectors.	Permanent or acting.	Period.	
			From	To
77	G. F. Paddison ...	Acting	10th Jan. 1913	17th Apr. 1913
78	A. F. G. Moscardi ...	Do.	18th Apr. 1913	8th Apr. 1915
79	J. K. Lancashire ...	Do.	9th Apr. 1915	11th May 1915
80	A. F. G. Moscardi ...	Do.	12th May 1915	8rd Sep. 1916
81	J. M. Turing ...	Permanent	4th Sep. 1916	20th Dec. 1918
82	A. Appadurai Pillai ...	Personal Assistant in charge.	21st Dec. 1918	2nd Jan. 1919
83	J. I. Smith ...	Acting	3rd Jan. 1919	29th Jan. 1919
84	F. Hannyngton ...	Permanent	30th Jan. 1919	12th Mar. 1919
85	J. I. Smith ...	Acting	13th Mar. 1919	30th Nov. 1919
86	A. F. G. Moscardi ...	Do.	1st Dec. 1919	9th Sep. 1921
87	Rao Sahib J. Venkata Nanyana Nayudu.	Acting	9th Sep. 1921	16th Dec. 1921
88	J. O. Molony ...	Permanent	17th Dec. 1921	14th May 1922
89	A. O. Duff ...	Acting	15th May 1922	3rd Nov. 1924
90	W. O. Newsam ...	Do.	4th Nov. 1924	4th Jan. 1925
91	A. O. Duff ...	Do.	5th Jan. 1925	28th Aug. 1925
92	Khan Bahadur Muham-mad Bazi-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.	Permanent	29th Aug. 1925	5th Aug. 1928
93	E. W. Doig ...	Acting	6th Aug. 1926	19th Aug. 1926
94	C. G. Herbert ...	Do.	20th Aug. 1926	19th Nov. 1926
95	O. D'A. Crofton ...	Do.	20th Nov. 1926	19th May 1928
96	E. Bennett ...	Do.	20th May 1928	

CHAPTER XII.—SALT, ABKARI AND MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

Page 187.—For the first paragraph headed “Present sources of salt supply” substitute the following:—

The district produces no salt. The salt consumed in the district is chiefly imported from the Bombay Presidency, the district being one of those in which the salt made in that Presidency has been able successfully to compete with that manufactured in Madras. Salt is sold wholesale at the factories by weight, but in the bazaar it is retailed by measure. The Bombay salt is lighter than that made in Madras, i.e., a given weight of it will measure more than an equal weight of the Madras salt—and its sale consequently brings in a greater profit to the retail merchant. A bag of two maunds of Madras salt gives less than 50 Madras measures, whereas a similar bag of Bombay salt yields 64 Madras measures. The Madras salt consumed in the district is obtained from the Nellore, Chingleput and Madras districts, and has to be conveyed to the market in Bellary by rail while the Bombay salt is taken by sea at ballast rates as far as the port of

CHAP. XII. **Marmagao and thence distributed by rail via Guntakal to the various parts of the district. The average price of salt at the headquarters station in 1926-27 was Rs. 2-14-8 per maund.**
 Salt—cont.

Page 187.—Add at the end of the page the following :—

Abkārī.

Till 1897, the Bellary District formed a single circle until 1st October 1897, when upon the introduction of the tree-tax system the circle was found too heavy for one Inspector. The district was therefore split up into two circles, viz., Bellary and Hospet. The Bellary circle comprises five taluks namely, Bellary, Adōni, Alur, Siruguppa and Rayadrug and the Hospet circle, the remaining four taluks of Hospet, Kudligi, Harpanahalli and Hadagalli. The excise revenue consists of that derived from duty on country spirits, ganja, bhang, opium, locally-made foreign spirits and toddy imported from the Nizam's Dominions, tree-tax and vend rents of shops.

Page 188.—Add in the 10th line from top :—

Arrack.

The sale of 30° u.p. arrack was continued from 1st April 1910 to 1st April 1918 when it ceased to be issued, and 35° u.p. liquor was introduced. The rate of duty on the 1st January 1929 was Rs. 5-7-9 per gallon of 35° u.p.

Add to the paragraph under " Foreign Liquor " .—

Foreign liquor.

Shops have usually been confined to towns of importance or where there is a population habituated to its use. There are foreign liquor shops in the district sufficient to meet the needs of the population. There is no restriction on the amount which may be possessed for private use. Vend licenses are being issued on payment of fixed fees.

Page 189.—Add at the end of the first paragraph :—

Toddy.

The supply from the Nizam's Dominions is limited and imported through the chowki at Hospet Railway Station.

The low prices of intoxicating drugs or liquor in the adjoining states of Hyderabad (Deccan), Mysore and Sandur and in the Bombay Presidency afford the chief incentives to smuggling into this district and the frontiers have to be carefully watched.

Sandur State situated between the Kudligi and Hospet taluks, has a frontier extending to 50 miles. The State being hilly throughout affords considerable opportunities for illicit distillation cases of which are, from time to time, reported. The rate of tree-tax is the same as in British territory. Arrack and ganja are supplied from the Bellary distillery and Daggupad storehouse, respectively.

Substitute for the paragraph headed " Opium and Hemp drugs : " —

Opium and hemp drugs.

The opium traffic is regulated under the provisions of the Opium Act of 1878. The cultivation of the poppy is prohibited

and practically the whole of the opium supply of the Madras Province is imported from the Government Factory at Ghazipur (Benares) and stored in district treasuries in the first instance and thence distributed to taluk cutcherries which form the only source of supply to shops. The issue price of opium is determined from time to time by Government. The right to sell opium by retail is sold annually by auction. The limit of private possession is one tola.

The cultivation of the hemp plant is prohibited except in three centres in the presidency. Licences for the retail vend of ganja are sold annually by auction. The shops get their supply usually from the ganja storehouse at Vetapalem and occasionally from that at Santhavasal. The duty on ganja is fixed from time to time by Government.

Page 190.—*Add* the following to the paragraph under “Income-tax” :—

Under the Income Tax Act of 1886 all incomes of Rs. 500 a year and upwards were liable to taxation. The taxable minimum was raised to Rs. 1,000 in 1903 and to Rs. 2,000 in 1919. The maximum rate of tax was 5 pies in the rupee till 1916 when it was raised to 12 pies. In 1921 the maximum was raised to 16 pies in the rupee. In 1917 the Super-Tax Act was passed, by which an additional tax varying from one anna to three annas in the rupee was levied on incomes in excess of Rs. 50,000. In 1921 the maximum rate of super-tax was raised to four annas. The Income-Tax Act was amended in 1918 and the Super-Tax Act in 1920. The law relating to Income-Tax and Super-Tax was further revised and consolidated by the Income-tax Act of 1922, which with minor alterations is now in force. The maximum rate of income-tax was raised in 1922 to 18 pies in the rupee and the maximum rate of super-tax to six annas in the rupee. The rates are not now laid down in the Act, but are prescribed from year to year by the Finance Act.

The Income-tax revenue was till 1922 administered by the Board of Revenue, Madras, subject to the control of the Local Government. It is now administered directly by the Government of India through the Central Board of Revenue at Delhi and a Commissioner for the Province. Table XXXIII of this volume gives the amount of income-tax raised in the district and its incidence on the population.

CHAP. XII.

Opium and
hemp drugs
—cont.

Income-tax.

CHAPTER XIII.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Page 191, paragraph 1.—*Substitute* the following for the first sentence :—

In the Bellary District there are four grades of civil tribunals, namely, Village Munsifs' Courts, Panchayat Courts, District Munsifs' Courts and the District Court.

CHAP. XIII.

Page 191, paragraph 3.—Substitute the following :—

District
Munsifs'
Courts.

At present there are Munsifs' Courts at Bellary and Hospet the former having jurisdiction over Bellary, Adōni, Ālūr and Rayadrug taluks and the latter over Hospet, Harpanahalli, Hadagalli and Kudligi taluks. In 1920 Adōni which was formerly within the jurisdiction of the District Munsif's Court, Gooty, was transferred to the jurisdiction of the District Munsif's Court, Bellary.

Page 191, paragraph 4.—Substitute the following :—

The District
Court.

Since 1920 when a District Court was opened at Anantapur, the jurisdiction of the Bellary District Court has been confined to the revenue district of Bellary. The inclusion of the Adōni taluk in this Court's original and appellate jurisdiction has added to the work of the District Judge, as its headquarter town is a centre of considerable trade and naturally contributes a large number of civil suits and appeals. A subordinate judge is usually appointed for short periods at Bellary to help the District Judge in the disposal of civil work, as the latter's time is mostly taken up with sessions cases.

Page 191.—Add at the end of the last paragraph :—

Rarity of
litigation.

The fall in the number of criminal cases recorded in recent years is due, it is suggested, to a considerable extent to the general improvement in communications (which is not peculiar to any one district) and in particular to the extension of motor services in rural parts which has certainly diminished the opportunities for the commission of such offences as highway robbery and dacoity. As regards offences against human life the figures have remained almost constant since the territorial jurisdiction of the Sessions Court was altered. The only recent criminal case of any notoriety was that arising out of the riot at Uttangi in 1925.

Faction
fights.

Faction fights are a special feature of the Alur taluk. They are often attended with murder, but the offenders are seldom convicted as the evidence is generally so tainted as to be unworthy of credit. The aggrieved parties who have failed to secure a conviction sometimes take the law into their own hands and commit a fresh murder. The hired assassin is not unknown and Mr. Bardswell tried a case, from this taluk, a few years ago, in which five persons were sentenced to death and duly hanged. The evidence adduced was not, however, sufficient to incriminate the big *Kapus* who were alleged to have employed them.

Village
Panchayat
Courts.

Panchayat courts were first constituted under the Madras Act II of 1920, in the year 1921, in 41 of the more important villages of this district, and in 1925 forty-five courts exercised jurisdiction and disposed of 1,800 suits. Only 34 courts exercised jurisdiction in the following year, and all except 8 of them exercised criminal jurisdiction also. Attempts are being made to make these courts more popular.

Page 192.—For the second sentence of the first paragraph CHAP. XIII. substitute the following:—

A District Registrar is stationed at Bellary and he is assisted by a Joint Sub-Registrar who exercises concurrent jurisdiction with him in original registration in his sub-district. There are eleven other Sub-Registrars of whom 8 are stationed at taluk headquarters and of the others one is at Kampli in Hospet taluk and two are at Kosgi and Yemmiganuru in Adoni Taluk. Registration has made considerable progress, the aggregate value of immovable property registered annually having risen during the last fifty years from 10 lakhs to 74 lakhs. Registration.

Pages 192 and 193.—Add to the paragraphs under “Causes of Crime” the following:—

The excuse that the original occupations of the Lambadis and Korachas have disappeared, has become threadbare with age. It may be safely asserted that these people always had criminal leanings even if their tours to the West Coast were ostensibly for purposes of trade. Causes of crime.

The Lambadies of some *thandas* have been brought under the Criminal Tribes Act and this fact has had a salutary effect upon them and is a good example to others of their tribe who might be inclined to follow a criminal course. As a matter of fact, they now find the illicit distillation of liquor a more easy and more lucrative practice than ordinary crime. This they do on quite a large scale and are assisted therein by the number of caves to be found in the rocky hills, near which, as a rule, they erect their *thandas*.

In spite of the proximity of the Nizam's Territory very few, if any, cases have come to the notice of the Police in recent years, where advantage was taken by absconding criminals of this asylum.

Page 194.—Add the following to the paragraph dealing with “Criminal castes”:—

Only a few Rudrapad Korachas remain in the district the bulk of them having been transferred *en bloc* to a settlement at Sithanagaram in Guntūr District. There are a small number of Korachas in the western taluks who are closely related to the notorious Korachas of Maddikera in Kurnool District and assist the latter in their raids in this district. These people are at present the worst criminals with whom the District police have to deal. They have been brought under the Criminal Tribes Act but their mischievous activities will not be satisfactorily controlled until a settlement has been found for them. Criminal castes.

Another very troublesome criminal tribe are the Picharies or Haran Shikkaris. Of these there are two gangs in the two villages of Sugganahalli and Shanapur in Hospet Taluk, attached to the Kampli Police station, who were implicated in a dacoity with murder in 1927.

CHAP. XIII.

Criminal
castes — cont.

Some Boyas of two portions of the district, Rayadrug and Alur Taluks, have also been brought under the Criminal Tribes Act with good effect upon them and others of their caste. These Boyas who inhabit the belt of country about 20 miles wide running along the boundaries of this district with Kurnool and Anantapur districts are more desperate and violent than those of any other parts. They go in for all kinds of crime, but specialize in burglary and homicide. The latter offence is very frequent in this area due to the extraordinarily factious spirit which prevails. Every man, of any account in a village, no matter what his caste, has a following and usually a body-guard, the latter being very necessary. Agrarian disputes, and intrigues regarding women keep incessant vendettas going and few of the village officers are not connected with one faction or another.

The Donga Dasaris have been removed with the exception of a couple of families, to the Industrial Settlement at Hubli in Bombay Presidency. Most of them have settled down to their work and desertions are infrequent. The removal of this tribe and that of the Rudrapad Korachas has had a considerable effect upon crime in the district.

Page 195.—Add the following paragraphs before those dealing with "Grave crime":—

Wandering
gangs.

Practically the only wandering gangs now visiting this district are parties of Jodhpur Mahrattas, in some places called Kanjar Bhats. They are watched as they pass along and, although they commit petty thefts of fowls, etc., they find few opportunities for grave crime. They are suspected to be kidnappers of female children to be transported elsewhere and sold where brides are scarce, but this suspicion has not been confirmed to an extent sufficient to justify a definite charge against them. It is alleged that they catch children by means of a long string with a big cowrie attached to one end. If this string is projected with dexterity the cowrie carries it round the neck of the victim very quickly and it is drawn tight by the thrower before the victim can raise a cry.

Other wandering tribes who pay occasional visits are the "Tak" Waddars, the Mondivandlu or Aghories, and the Pichaguntlas. These are expert burglars with a well-organized intelligence department which precedes the gang proper by a week or ten days and prepares the ground for the actual thieves who are detached from the main body for the purpose.

Page 195.—Add the following paragraphs to those under "Grave Crime":—

Grave crime.

Murder should be given the first place under this head. The factions mentioned above are responsible for most of these and the figures are high. Fire arms are freely used and there

are believed to be many unlicensed revolvers throughout the district and especially in the belt of country already referred to. CHAP. XIII.
Grave crime.

Dacoity is at a discount and its occurrence is very rare compared with thirty years ago. One of the main reasons for this is that bejewelled womenfolk, who in former days travelled by bullock cart at night, now proceed by motor bus in the day time.

Robbery is also rare for the same reason and all ghat talaiyaries have been abolished. The chief form of grave crime accounting for loss of property is burglary, and the people who in recent years have taken most in this way are the Picharis or Haran Shikkaris from Kurnool and the Korachas of Maddikera in the same district. In 1927 a Lambadi registered under the Criminal Tribes Act was instrumental in rounding up a very dangerous gang of these Korachas.

There is very little cattle lifting reported now-a-days, but the cattle-trading Korachas are still suspected of mixing the village cattle with their own as they proceed for "trade." Cattle lifting.

Page 198.—Add as the last paragraph under "Police":—

The application of the Criminal Tribes Act to the persons mentioned already has had a great effect upon crime and has reduced very considerably the number of security cases which were formerly common in the district. Police.

Page 198.—Add at the end of the second paragraph under "Jails":—

All prisoners with a sentence of one month and over are concentrated at Bellary where the District Jail was elevated to the status of a central jail in 1905 and now affords accommodation for 807 prisoners. The Central Jail at Bellary also receives prisoners from Anantapur and Kurnool districts. The woollen blankets manufactured here are for supply mostly to Government departments. Recently a woollen spinning plant has been installed. Jails.

The Alipuram Central Jail at Bellary was established in October 1921. It was originally intended to house 1,000 Moplah rebels convicted for complicity in the outbreak of 1921 and consisted of *chappa* sheds on the old Bellary Cantonment polo ground. By the end of 1921 no less than 3,000 rebels were imprisoned here and it became necessary to extend the area. The old British Infantry barracks were purchased and surrounded by a double barbed wire fence. This fence was charged in 1922 with a powerful electric current and an electric light plant was installed. A system of water works with settlement tanks, filter beds, etc., was constructed at Alipuram village and good water is pumped to the jail. The old barrack buildings have been provided with bars and renovated and an up-to-date factory has been constructed. The jail will accommodate 4,000 prisoners easily, although permanent arrangements are being made for only 2,500 prisoners. The factory buildings Alipuram Special Jail

CHAP. XIII.
—
Alipuram
Special Jail
—cont

can accommodate another 2,500 men, so that if necessity arises 7,000 to 8,000 convicts can be immediately drafted to this jail. The provision of a wire fence marks a new departure in jail construction, and it is noteworthy that there has never been an escape from behind the wire. In the factory woollen cumblies and also fibre goods are manufactured and cabinet making industry has been established. An up-to-date and efficient school for convicts is also maintained.

APPENDIX.

Add at the end of the chapter the following: —

List of District and Sessions Judges from 1806.

District and
Sessions
Judges.

Names of Judges.	Length of tenure of office.	
	From	To
J. Bruce	19th November 1806	2nd January 1820.
Samuel Ibbotson	3rd January 1820	5th April 1826.
E. C. Greenway	11th April 1826	14th April 1828.
Andrew J. Drummond	15th April 1828	16th November 1829.
H. J. Bushby	17th November 1829.	27th June 1831.
T. E. J. Boileau	28th June 1831	10th January 1833.
Antony Edward Angelo	11th January 1833	18th April 1836.
H. J. Bushby	19th April 1836	17th May 1838.
John Paternoster	28th May 1838	25th November 1841.
W. C. Ogilvie	26th November 1841.	2nd April 1844.
T. L. P. Harris	3rd April 1844	27th January 1845.
T. L. Strange	28th January 1845	6th October 1851.
E. Story	7th October 1851	20th April 1856.
P. Irvine	30th April 1856	20th December 1858.
J. H. Goldie	21st December 1858.	6th June 1860.
J. R. Kindersley	7th June 1860	4th January 1861.
P. Irvine	5th January 1861	25th April 1862.
J. Ratcliffe	26th April 1862	19th August 1864.
R. Davidson	20th August 1864	12th October 1865.
J. R. Kindersley	13th October 1865	27th August 1866.
H. E. Sullivan	28th August 1866	1st March 1868.
O. B. Irvine	17th March 1868	2nd August 1871.
L. Forbes	3rd August 1871	23rd June 1872.
P. P. Hutchins	24th June 1872	23rd October 1872.
J. W. Best	24th October 1872	2nd January 1873.
L. Forbes	7th January 1873	27th June 1875.
W. H. Glenny	28th June 1875	3rd October 1875.
L. Forbes	1th October 1875	11th July 1876.
W. H. Comyn	12th July 1876	11th October 1876.
L. Forbes	12th October 1876	8th August 1878.
F. H. Wilkins	9th August 1878	9th March 1879.
Samuel Larrant McCarthy	25th March 1879	11th April 1879.
J. H. Nelson	27th May 1879	13th November 1879.
L. Forbes	14th November 1879.	2nd April 1880.
J. C. Hughesdon	14th June 1880	2nd February 1881.
J. D. Goldingham	25th February 1881.	4th March 1883.
J. E. Lefanu	5th March 1883	4th April 1883.
J. D. Goldingham	6th April 1883	7th September 1888.
R. Sewell	8th September 1888.	11th December 1888.

Names of Judges.	Length of tenure of office.	
	From	To
J. P. Fiddian	12th December 1888.	6th January 1889.
J. H. A. Tremenhore	7th January 1889	16th January 1890.
R. Sewell	17th January 1890	12th May 1890.
W. C. Holmes	4th June 1890	18th November 1890.
H. T. Knox	19th November 1890.	29th January 1892.
H. Bradley	30th January 1892	25th March 1892.
Lewis Moore	26th March 1892	6th July 1894.
H. A. Stuart	7th July 1894	8th August 1894.
Lewis Moore	9th August 1894	25th May 1896.
A. F. Pinhey	26th May 1896	20th June 1896.
T. M. Horsfall	21st June 1896	6th November 1896.
A. Butterworth	7th November 1896	11th February 1897.
T. M. Horsfall	12th February 1897	25th November 1897.
Lewis Moore	26th November 1897.	11th July 1898.
W. M. Thorburn	25th July 1898	15th November 1898.
Lewis Moore	16th November 1898	1st March 1899.
T. M. Horsfall	26th March 1899	2nd February 1900.
Lewis Moore	3rd February 1900	15th March 1900.
T. M. Horsfall	16th March 1900	25th September 1900.
Lewis Moore	26th September 1900.	6th June 1901.
A. Venkataramana Poi	8th June 1901	23rd July 1901.
S. Russell	24th July 1901	1st August 1902
J. J. Cotton	8th August 1902	16th October 1902.
Lewis Moore	17th October 1902	14th April 1903.
S. Russell	15th April 1903	1st October 1903.
J. W. Hughes	2nd October 1903	2nd November 1903.
A. T. Forbes	9th November 1903.	6th April 1904.
Do.	2nd June 1904	17th March 1907.
E. L. R. Thornton	18th March 1907	11th June 1907.
P. A. Booty	18th June 1907	23rd November 1907.
A. T. Forbes	24th November 1907.	5th September 1910.
B. C. Smith	6th September 1910.	10th November 1910.
W. W. Phillips	11th November 1910.	18th July 1911.
B. A. Jenkins	9th July 1911	12th November 1911.
W. W. Phillips	13th November 1911.	16th June 1912.
E. Pakenham Walsh	17th June 1912	25th June 1912.
B. C. Smith	26th June 1912	1st March 1913.
W. W. Phillips	2nd March 1913	6th March 1914.
H. T. Reilly	7th March 1914	27th March 1914.
B. O. Smith	28th March 1914	18th March 1915.
W. W. Phillips	19th March 1915	1st August 1915.
B. A. Jenkins	2nd August 1915	1st September 1916.
A. Fotheringham	2nd September 1916.	11th November 1916.
H. R. Bardswell	16th November 1916.	13th February 1917.
W. W. Phillips	14th February 1917.	15th July 1917.
H. R. Bardswell	16th July 1917	7th April 1920.
R. W. Davies	8th April 1920	30th June 1920.
R. Gopala Rao	1st July 1920	26th October 1920.
D. G. Waller	27th October 1920	12th June 1921.
J. I. Smith	13th June 1921	12th July 1921.
D. G. Waller	13th July 1921	17th September 1922
R. A. Jenkins	18th September 1922.	9th June 1924.
K. Sundaram Chetti	17th June 1924	4th July 1924.
V. R. Kappuswami Ayyar	5th July 1924	11th November 1924.
Sidney Barn	12th November 1924.	1st November 1925.
H. R. Bardswell	2nd November 1925.	...

CHAP. XIII.

Appendix.
District and
Sessions
Judges--cont.

CHAPTER XIV.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Page 199.—Substitute for the first paragraph headed "Local Boards" the following :—

The Local
Boards.

Outside the three municipalities, viz., Adōni, Bellary and Hospet, local affairs are managed by the District Board and the four taluk boards of Adōni, Bellary, Harpanahalli and Hospet. The jurisdiction of these taluk boards is as noted below:—

Taluk Boards.	Revenue taluks forming the jurisdiction.
Adōni 	Adōni and Alur.
Bellary 	Bellary and Rayadrug.
Harpanahalli 	Madagalli and Harpanahalli.
Hospet 	Hospet and Kudligi.

Substitute for the paragraph headed "the Unions" the following :—

The Unions.

There are twenty-three unions in the district. Under the Adōni Taluk Board are those at Alur, Gudikal, Holalgundi, Kosgi, Kowtalam, Molagavalli, Nandavaram and Yemmiganur; under the Bellary Taluk Board those at Hirehalu, Kanekal, Kudatini, Kurugodu, Rayadrug, Sirigeri, Siruguppa and Tekkalakota; in the Harpanahalli Taluk Board those at Madagalli and Harpanahalli; and in the Hospet Taluk Board those at Kamalapur, Kampli, Kottur, Kudligi and Narayanadevarakeri. The chief source of their income is the house-tax which is levied in all of them at the maximum rates under the Local Boards Act. The average assessment per house is Rs. 1-8-0 per annum.

Add at the end of the paragraph headed "Receipts of the Boards" :—

Receipts of
the Board.

Land-cess is levied at one anna and six pies for every rupee of land revenue. There are twenty toll-gates, and tolls are everywhere collected at maximum rates.

Bellary
Cantonment
Board.

Page 201.—Add as a separate paragraph after the first four lines.—

In 1924 Bellary Cantonment Committee was converted into a Cantonment Board consisting of three nominated civilian members, one representative of the local garrison, one of the military medical service, one of the military engineering service and one of the Local Government. The Officer commanding the station is the President of the board. There have been no epidemics in it. Steps are being taken by the Cantonment Board to install electric lights and to supply the cantonment with water from the Hagari. When this is accomplished, the population of the cantonment is likely to increase as it is even now the healthiest part of the town. The roads are

well kept. Water-troughs have been fixed in three main centres for providing drinking water to cattle. Conversion of the old Indian Military Hospital into a Tubercular Jail Hospital is under progress. The Board since its inception has been self-supporting and has been doing its best to combat epidemics which are not uncommon in its neighbourhood. The Medical Officer of the troops is also the Health Officer of the Cantonment. The Board is contributing Rs. 300 per annum to the Bellary Municipality for treatment of the sick poor of the Cantonment.

CHAP. XIV.
Bellary
Cantonment
Board—cont.

Page 201, Bellary Municipality.—Add as a separate paragraph after the second paragraph :—

A company called the Bellary Electric Supply Company was started in the year 1920 with a share capital of Rs. 5 lakhs for supplying electricity to Bellary town. The grant of a licence for the supply of electric energy to the town was sanctioned in G.O. No. 931 W., dated 5th July 1921. The supply to the town was started on 13th December 1924, but within two years the company became insolvent and an official liquidator was appointed. In G.O. No. 297 W., dated 9th February 1927, restoration of the licence was refused to a newly constituted company styled the Bellary Electric Corporation Company, Ltd., and the Bellary Municipality was permitted to work the concern pending completion of sale. The Municipality took possession of the plant, etc., from the official liquidator on 11th February 1927. Since then the Municipality has been working the concern. The Municipality has purchased the plant, etc., for Rs. 1,82,000 by raising with the sanction of Government a 7 per cent debenture loan. The number of public lights existing at present is 100, and the number of lights with private consumers, approximately 3,400. The length of the existing transmission line is about 7½ miles.

Electric
lighting.

Page 201, paragraph 3, Bellary Municipality.—Omit lines 8 to 11 commencing "but the town . . . presented to it." Substitute the following :—

The Municipality has just got a protected water-supply at a cost of over eleven lakhs. The water is pumped from the bed of the Hagari river and is stored in reservoirs built on the Katiguddam rock. The laying of pipes has since been completed and taps are now supplying water to the people of the town. The opening ceremony was performed by His Excellency Lord Goschen at Bellary on the 12th July 1928. The Municipality has a new High School building recently constructed and an up-to-date hospital in the compound of the old hospital.

Add after the last line of the paragraph :—

There is now a private market in Cowl bazaar and an extensive meat and vegetable market is under construction in the heart of Brucepettah.

CHAP. XIV. Page 201.—*Add to the paragraph dealing with the “Adōni Municipality” the following:—*

Adōni
Municipality

The Municipality opened a High School in 1915 and the school has now a building of its own for which an estimate of Rs. 96,000 was sanctioned in 1927, half the cost being met by a free grant from Government. The municipal hospital was taken over by Government from 1st April 1928, but the Victoria Memorial dispensary for women and children and the Unani and Ayurvedic dispensaries continue under municipal management. It is proposed to convert the former into a hospital, Government having sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose.

Hospet
Municipality

Add as the last paragraph on the page:—
Hospet was constituted a Municipality on 1st January 1913, the Chairman and twelve members with whom it started being all appointed by Government. The privilege of electing a proportion of the members was granted in 1915, and the council had its first elected Chairman in 1918. It now consists of sixteen members, twelve of whom are elected and the rest appointed by Government to represent backward and minority communities. Wells, the number of which is small, are the only sources of water-supply, and the council protects these wells from pollution by erecting pumps and overhead tanks. There is no regular system of drainage. There is a Municipal High School and two hospitals, one of which is solely for women and children. Compulsory elementary education for boys was introduced within town limits in 1926 and the percentage who do attend school is very low. There were in 1926-27 twenty-four elementary schools which included two for girls, two for depressed classes and four night schools for labourers. For a description of the town, its history, industries and trade, and health, *see* chapter XV, Vol. I, pp. 288—292.

CHAPTER XV.—GAZETTEER.

Page 202, *Head-note*.—In the list of villages mentioned under Alur Taluk *omit* “Harivanam” and *insert* it between “Halvi” and “Kautalam” in the first line under “Adōni Taluk.”

Omit “Hirehalu” under “Bellary Taluk” and *add* it after “Gollapalli” under “Rayadrug Taluk” in the last line but one.

ADŌNI TALUK.

Page 209.—*Add as a separate paragraph after the second paragraph on this page and the last paragraph under “Adōni”:—*

Adoni.

Since 1916 the Nallacheruvu tank has not received an adequate supply to meet the requirements of the town, notwithstanding several improvements carried out by the Municipality

at great cost. The Municipality is now supplying water from wells sunk in the tank-bed. Water is only found at a depth of 25 feet and the supply is very limited. A tower-bed has also been constructed within the tank-bed under the general supervision of the Sanitary Engineer to avoid recurring expenditure for baling. The extension of the catchment area of the tank, which cost the council Rs. 46,912 has not so far yielded any tangible results for want of sufficient rain. The total expenditure on water-supply since 1895 amounts to Rs. 2,41,763. There are 181 house connections, 58 unmetered and 104 public taps. A drainage scheme estimated to cost over 5 lakhs has had to be abandoned for want of funds.

CHAP. XV.
Adōni--cont.

Adōni is the biggest centre of the cotton trade in the Ceded Districts with seven presses and ten ginning factories and the Council proposes to construct a Cotton market in the town and has secured a loan of Rs. 40,000 from Government towards its construction. A hostel for students called "The Edward VII Coronation Hostel" constructed by public subscription provides accommodation for 25 students, and there are two choultries built by Messrs. Karsondas of Bombay and B. Timma Reddi, a prominent local landholder. The latter is conveniently situated near the railway station and is largely used by travellers. The new town extension near the railway line called Victoriapet is well-planned in contrast to the highly congested streets of the old town.

Page 211.—Insert before the paragraphs dealing with "Kautalam" the paragraphs dealing with "Harivanam" appearing at page 219, as the latter village is now included in Adōni Taluk.

Page 212, *Kosgi*.—In line 2, after the words "Police Station" add the words "a Local Fund dispensary and a sub-registrar's office."

Page 213.—Add as a separate paragraph after the second paragraph under Mantsala:—

Munro has been justly ranked among the Mahatmas or demi-gods who used their influence for the lasting good of India, but few people know that this claim besides resting on stories of justice and magnanimity and the ballads sung in his honour was also based on his possession of "arms so long that they reached to his knees," in this respect resembling the divine heroes of the Indian Epics who are "*Ajanubahus*."

ALUR TALUK.

Page 218, line 3.—After "a travellers' bungalow" add "a Stationary Sub-Magistrate, two choultries and a reading room."

Page 219.—Paragraph about "Harivanam" to go under "Adōni Taluk" before "Kautalam" at page 211.

CHAP. XV. *Page 220.--Before "Nerniki" add the following new para-*
 Alur—cont. *graph :—*

MOLAGAVALLI.—A Union containing a population of 5,453 and connected by a feeder road to the railway station of the same name, has a settlement of Adi-Andhras to whom a portion of the reserve has been parcelled out and assigned in plots of 5 to 10 acres each. This colony goes by the name of "Kottals."

BELLARY TALUK.

Page 222.—In paragraph 5, line 4, omit "Superintending Engineer, Third Circle, and."

Page 228, lines 2, 3 and 4.—Omit the following: "including the main guard (where a guard is still posted), Magazine, the Supply and Transport Stores, the old Arsenal and . . . Municipal High School" and add "Head Post office, Executive Engineer's office and District Educational office."

Page 228.—Add as a separate paragraph after the first paragraph on this page :—

Near the steps leading up to Hyder's Fort on the Bellary Rock is a sliding rock which has become one of the chief attractions of the place. It is a sort of channel cut into the solid granite by rain water, rubbed smooth and polished fine, by generations of Bellary children sliding down it. And recently sliding has become the fashionable pastime of grown-up men and women also.

Page 228.—Add to the third paragraph :—

There are now considerable extensions on either side of the railway line towards east called Satyanarayanapetta.

Paragraph 4.—Add :—

The Cantonment was established in 1801 and is looked after by the Executive officer of the Cantonment. The Aliparam Jail where the Moplah prisoners are interned is within Cantonment limits.

Page 231, paragraph 3.—Add :—

On account of plague and influenza the population showed a marked decrease at the census of 1921.

Paragraph 4, first line.—For "is" read "was" and add after the sentence :—

The Municipality has now got a protected water-supply. Details will be found in the revised paragraph about the Bellary Municipality under Chapter XIV of this Supplement.

Page 233.—Add after the second line on the page :—

The Hagari scheme has since been found workable and the reservoirs have been constructed. The construction of additional buildings in connexion with the water-supply scheme is proceeding.

Page 233.—The paragraph about Hirehalu on this page to be omitted from *Bellary Taluk Gazetteer* and put in before “Honnur” at page 307 of Rayadrug Taluk, as the village is now in the latter taluk. CHAP. XV.
Bellary
Taluk—cont.

Page 233, Kuppagallu.—Under this village on this page for the words “within its limits” in line 3, *substitute* the words “a mile away.”

Page 236.—After the last line in paragraph 1 *add*—

But the village has been shifted half-a-mile away from the river as malaria was prevalent in the old site.

Page 239.—*Add* as a separate paragraph after the third paragraph on this page:—

The mound at Nimbapuram is composed of alternate layers of slag-like cinders and ashy earth mixed with small fragments of calcined bone and it either represents the remains of those slain in battle (perhaps between the army of Vijayanagar and the Muhammadans) or the recognized *Sati* ground of the city. It might be noticed from the account of *Sati* in the chronicle* of Fernao Nuniz, the Portugese horse dealer, who lived in the city for about three years (1535—37 A.D.) that a spot outside the city was set apart for the purpose as the expression “at the place where they are always burned” indicates. The widow went to the *Sati* ground, according to the chronicle, on horseback, apparently because the “usual place” was a mile or two outside the city. The local explanation for this great mound at Nimbapuram is that it represents the cremated remains of Vali who was slain by Rama as described in the Ramayana, and the mound is regarded as sacred in consequence. The mound is now covered with rank vegetation and trees of considerable age.

Page 243.—*Insert* after the first two lines the following:—

SIRUGUPPA TALUK.

With effect from 15th April 1929, thirty-three villages in the north-western portion of the Adōni Taluk, seven villages in the north of the Alur Taluk near the Hagari river, along with the villages included in the Sirugappa deputy tahsildar's division of the Bellary Taluk were constituted into a new taluk called the Sirugappa Taluk with headquarters at Sirugappa. The new taluk, the reduced Bellary Taluk and the Rayadrug Taluk form from that date the Bellary division with headquarters at Bellary.

Pages 243—245 containing notes on Sirugappa and Tekkalakota will come under this new taluk.

* A Forgotten Empire by R. Sewell, I.C.S., pages 391-2.

CHAP. XV. Pages 234—236 containing an account of Kenchanaguddam in
 Hadagalli the old Bellary taluk will also come under the Siruguppa taluk.
 Taluk.

HADAGALLI TALUK.

Page 251.—Add to the paragraph dealing with Holalu the following:—

The village has since 1913 been notorious for its disputes about Brahman-Lingayat processions. In 1913 the Brahmans objected to a Lingayat priest being taken in procession through the village in an *Adlapalki* (or a palanquin carried cross-wise) which the former claimed to be the special and exclusive privilege of their own priests. In 1920 when a Brahman priest attempted to proceed to the village in an *Adlapalki*, the Lingayats threatened obstruction; and they even obstructed the priests going in a *mena* with a metal crown called Panchakalasam on it, which led to civil and criminal cases between the parties. The Brahman *Swami* filed a civil suit for damages and succeeded in the Sub-Judge's Court of Bellary. The Lingayats took the matter in appeal to the High Court and the Lower Court's decree was confirmed.

Page 255.—Add at the end of the page:—

Uthangi: Population 2,236 (1921). There was a serious rioting in this village in October 1925 among two opposing sects of Lingayats, the occasion being the attempt to enter the village in procession on the part of a priest of the *Sadar* sect of Lingayats carrying certain emblems. Panchachars, another sect of Lingayats, opposed this and a large mob attacked the Police with brickbats, one of the constables being hit on the face and rendered unconscious. The Police when negotiations failed were obliged to open fire and three men were shot dead. A party of policemen were taken prisoners by the mob but were subsequently released. Out of a hundred originally charged thirty-two rioters were convicted by a special additional Sessions Judge after a three months' trial and the convictions were upheld by the High Court.

HARPANAHALLI TALUK.

Page 256.—At the end of the first paragraph the following may be added:—

There were unprecedented high floods in the Tungabhadra River on the midnight of the 26th July 1924 lasting till day-break of the 27th, the like of which the people had not known for 45 years. There was, however, no loss of life. Nine villages were affected and the total loss sustained was about Rs. 30,000.

Page 258.—Under "Harpanahalli" first line, for the words "Taluk Union" substitute "Taluk and Stationary Sub-Magistrate, a Union."

HOSPET TALUK.

CHAP. XV.

Page 268, Daroji.—Add to the first paragraph dealing with this village:—

Owing to the prevalence of chronic malaria, the whole village has been shifted to a site away from the tank.

Page 288.—Add to the last paragraph under Hospet dealing with Hampi ruins—

Hampi Ruins: described and illustrated" by Mr. A. H. Longhurst, Superintendent, Archæological Department, Southern Circle, contains a good illustrated account of the ruins.

Page 288, line 2.—Under "Hospet" for "Head Assistant Collector" read "Sub-Collector." In line 3, omit the word "Union" and substitute in its place "Municipality."

Page 295.—Add as the last paragraph under "Timmala-puram":—

There was a Brahman general and viceroy during Sadasiva's reign (1542—1567, named Ramappayya). He was a great favourite of Rāma Rāya, the *de facto* ruler and his brother built for the king a palace called *Ratnakūta* at the capital and beautified it with gardens and fountains. He was a master of music, and was requested by Venkatadri, the brother of Rāma Rāya, to write a treatise on music reconciling the various differences between the theory and practice of the art and defining the *svaras* and *melas*. The *Svaramālakalānidhi* which he composed has secured him recognition as an authority on South Indian Music. This general has been identified as the Ramappayya or Bayakāra Rāmappayya, who constructed the beautiful temples in this village.

Page 296.—Add after the first paragraph the following:—

It was the headquarters of the Military Grass farm which has since been handed over to a private contractor.

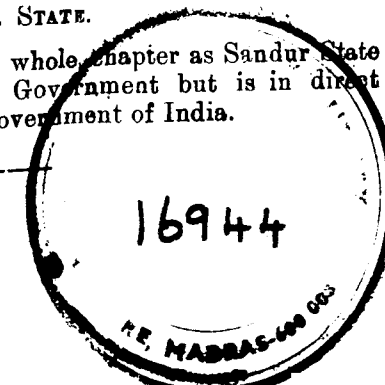
RAYADRUG TALUK.

Page 307.—Before "Honnuru" introduce the paragraph about "Hirehalu" from page 233, as the latter village is now in this taluk.

CHAPTER XVI.

SANDUR STATE.

Pages 314 to 337.—Omit the whole chapter as Sandur State is no longer under the Local Government but is in direct political relationship with the Government of India.



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