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The Fourteenth Tour

of

H.E. The Hon.
Sir Arthur Lawley,

G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.,

Governor of Madras.



MYSORE, BELLARY, ANANTAPUR
AND HYDERABAD.



October 26th to November 16th, 1910.

DIGITIZED

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PARTY.

The party accompanying His Excellency was—

Her Excellency the Hon'ble Lady LAWLEY.

* Miss LAWLEY.

Miss C. LAWLEY.

* Mr. and Mrs. HAY.

Miss ALLEN.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, Esq., I.C.S., *Private Secretary*.

Major A. A. DUFF, *Military Secretary*.

Captain ST. LEGER ATKINSON, *Aide-de-Camp*.

† Captain A. L. PALMER, *Extra Aide-de-Camp*

* Did not proceed to Hyderabad.

† Left the party at Mysore.

MYSORE.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1910. Oct. 26.	Wed.	Mysore.	.....	Arr.	...	3-0 7-0
Oct. 27.	Thur.	Mysore.	.....	...	6-0	3 30
Oct. 28.	Fri.	Mysore.	.....	...	8-30	...
Oct. 29.	Sat.	Mysore.	.....	...	6-0	1-0
Oct. 30.	Sun.	Mysore.	.....	...	8 0	4-0
Oct. 31.	Mon.	Mysore.	.....	...	6 0	...
		Chenna- raya- patnam.	.....	Dep. noon.	12	...
		Sravana Belgola.	.....	Arr.	...	2-0
		Chenna- raya- patnam.	.....	Dep. Arr.	...	3-30 4-15
				Dep. Arr.	...	6-0 6-45

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Arrival private.
...	His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and the Yuvaraja called on Their Excellencies.
...	His Excellency and party went out hunting.
...	Their Excellencies inspected the Dusserah Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.
...	Their Excellencies inspected H.H. The Maharaja's Stables.
...	His Excellency witnessed an exhibition of Jiu-jitsu at the Jagannathan Palace.
...	Her Excellency and party motored to Sivasamudram see the Cauvery Falls.
...	His Highness took His Excellency for a drive.
...	His Excellency and party went out hunting.
...	Her Excellency paid a private visit to Their Highnesses the Dowager Maharani and the Maharani.
...	Their Excellencies inspected the new Palace.
...	Her Excellency motored to Seringapatam.
...	His Excellency paid a visit to H.H. the Dowager Maharani and afterwards motored to Seringapatam.
...	His Excellency and party went out hunting.
...	By motor-car.
51 ³ / ₄	
...	By motor-car and tonga.
9	Visited the Hill, the Jain Gurn's mutt and the Government Anglo-Vernacular School.
...	By tonga and motor-car.
9	

MYSORE.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1910. Nov. 1.	Tues.	Chennarayana- patnam, Hassan ..	.....	Dep.	9-0	...
		Belur ...	.....	Arr. Dep.	10 0 10-30	...
		Halebid.	.....	Dep. Arr.	11-30 12-30	...
		Arsikere.	.....	Dep. Arr.	... ...	5-0 6 15
Nov. 2.	Wed.	Arsikere. Shimoga.	Railway Station Do.	Dep. Arr.	2-0 7 0	...
		Sagar ...	.....	Dep. Arr.	8-30 9-0	...
Nov. 3.	Thur.	Sagar ...	.....	...	12 noon	...
Nov. 4.	Fri.	Sagar Shimoga.	..... ..... .....	... ... Dep. Arr. Dep.	 3-0 6-0 ...	 8-0 8-30

N.B.—Entries in italics relate to Her Excellency's movements

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	By motor-car.
23	
24	Their Excellencies visited the temple
...	By motor-car.
10 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lunch. Their Excellencies inspected the Hoyaleswara temple and the Jain Basti.
...	By motor-car.
28	Dined and slept in train.
...	By special train.
65 $\frac{1}{2}$	Breakfast.
...	By motor-car.
58	Their Excellencies visited the Gersoppa Falls after lunch.
...	<i>Her Excellency motored to Sravanti.</i> His Excellency and party visited the Gersoppa Falls.
...	<i>Her Excellency and party motored to Sravanti.</i> Their Excellencies and party witnessed Bullock racing. By motor-car after lunch.
58	Dinner at 'Travellers' Bungalow. Their Excellencies afterwards witnessed a display of fireworks.
...	By special train.

when Her Excellency is *not* accompanied by His Excellency.

BELLARY.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1910. Nov. 5.	Sat.	Hospet ... Kamala- puram.	Railway Station ...	Arr.	11-20	...
			Camp ...	Dep.	11-25	...
				Arr.	...	12 noon.
			Vijayanagar ...	Dep.	...	1-9
				Arr.	...	4-5
			Camp ...	Dep.	...	6-0
Nov. 6.	Sun.	Kamala- puram.		Arr.	...	6-5
					...	8-0
			Camp ...	Dep.	7-30	...
			Hampi ...	Arr.	7-40	...
			Camp ...	Dep.	9-0	...
				Arr.	9-10	...
					9-30	...
			Talarigattu ...	Dep.	...	1-30
				Arr.	...	5-30
					...	5-40
Nov. 7.	Mon.	Kamala- puram. Bellary.	Camp ...	Dep.	...	6-30
				Arr.	...	6-30
					...	8-0
			Camp ...	Dep.	7-30	...
			Camp (Judge's compound).	Arr.	10-15	...
					10-45	...
				Dep.	...	1-30
					...	4-35

N.B.—Entries in italics relate to Her Excellency's movements.

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
287	
7	Arrival private.
...	Interview with the Raja of Anegundi.
...	By motor-car.
1	Visited ruins.
...	By motor-car.
1	
...	Dinner.
...	By motor-car.
3	Visited ruins near Pampapathi temple, etc., on foot.
...	By motor-car.
3	
...	Breakfast.
...	Lunch.
...	By motor-car.
2	Her Excellency and some of the party walked to the temple of Vitthalaswami or Vithoba.
...	By motor-car.
2	
...	Dinner.
...	By motor-car <i>via</i> Hospet.
...	Her Excellency and party visited Vitthalaswami Temple and proceeded to Bellary by motor-car after breakfast.
47	Arrival private.
...	Breakfast.
...	Lunch.
...	By motor-car.

when Her Excellency is not accompanied by His Excellency.

BELLARY.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1910. Nov. 7.	Mon.	Bellary...	Venkata Rao's Town Hall,	Arr.	...	4-40
			Camp ...	Dep.	...	5-45
			...	Arr.	...	6-40
			Collector's House ...	Dep.	...	7-5
			...	Arr.	...	7-55
			Camp ...	Dep.	...	8-0
			...	Arr.	...	10-30
			...	Arr.	...	10-35
Nov. 8.	Tues.	Bellary...	Camp ...	Dep.	7-10	...
			Central Jail ...	Arr.	7-15	...
			Camp ...	Dep.	8-15	...
			Women and Children's Hospital.	Dep.	7-40	...
			...	Arr.	7-45	...
			Municipal Hospital.	Dep.	8-5	...
			...	Arr.	8-20	...
			Government Training School.	Dep.	8-35	...
			...	Arr.	8-45	...
			Camp ...	Dep.	9-25	...
			...	Arr.	9-30	...
			...	...	9-40	...
			...	...	11-10	...

N.B.—Entries in italics relate to Her Excellency's movements

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
$\frac{1}{2}$	Arrival public. Inspected Guard-of-honour. Received and replied to addresses from— 1. Municipal Council, Bellary. 2. Municipal Council, Adóni. 3. District Board, Bellary. Presentation of Saund to M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Rama Rao Garu.
...	Public entertainment.
...	By motor-car.
$\frac{1}{2}$	By motor-car.
...	Dinner party.
1	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
1	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
$\frac{1}{4}$	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
1	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
1	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	Breakfast.
...	Interviews with— 1. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. Kodandarama Nayudu Garu, Diwan of Sandur. 2. M.R.Ry. M. Gopulaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Bellary. 3. Mr. W. R. H. Wait, Chairman, Municipal Council, Adóni.

when Her Excellency is not accompanied by His Excellency.

BELLARY.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1910.						
Nov. 8.	Tues.	Bellary.	Camp	...	11-10	..
			S.P.C.A. Hospital ...	Dep. ...	1-30	
				Arr. ...	3-55	
					4-10	
			Camp	Dep. ...	4-40	
				Arr. ...	5-0	
			Fort	Dep. ...	5-10	
				Arr. ...	5-20	
			Camp	Dep. ...	6-10	
				Arr. ...	6-15	
					8-0	
Nov. 9.	Wed.	Bellary.	Camp	Dep. ...	7-30	...
			Parade Ground ...	Arr. ...	7-40	...
				Dep. ...	8-20	...
			Good Shepherd Convent.	Arr. ...	8-25	...
				Dep. ...	8-55	...

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	Interviews with—
...	4. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Rama Rao Garu, Public Prosecutor; Member, District Board; and ex-Chairman, Municipal Council, Bellary.
...	5. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Hanumantha Gowd, Landholder; Member, District Board; and Vice-President, Hospet Taluk Board.
...	6. Muhammad Abdul Karim Sahib, Khan Bahadur, Merchant, and Member, Municipal Council, Bellary.
...	7. Mr. J. P. Cotelingam, Headmaster, Wardlaw High School; Member, Municipal Council and District Board, Bellary.
...	8. M.R.Ry. G. Kristappa Chetty, Merchant and Bench Magistrate.
...	Lunch.
...	By motor-car.
1½	Inspected S.P.C.A. hospital; saw the poor fed near the S.P.C.A. Hospital.
...	By motor-car.
1½	By motor-car <i>via</i> Car Street.
1	Ascended Rock 480 feet high. Tea.
...	By motor-car.
1	
...	Dinner Party.
...	By motor-car.
2	Witnessed Parade of Garrison.
...	By motor-car.
½	Visited Girls' High School and European Orphanage.
...	By motor-car.

BELLARY.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1910.						
Nov. 9.	Wed.	Bellary...	Station Hospital ...	Arr.	9-0	...
			Camp ...	Dep.	9-45	...
				Arr.	9-55	...
			Camp ...		10-0	...
					12 noon	...
					1-30	...
					4-15	...
			Collector's House ...	Dep.	4-55	...
				Arr.	5-0	...
			Camp ...	Dep.	6-0	...
				Arr.	6-5	...
				Dep.	7-50	...
			63rd P.L.I. Mess ...	Arr.	8-0	...
				Dep.	10-30	...
			Camp ...	Arr.	10-40	...
				Dep.	11-30	...
			Railway Station ...	Arr.	11-35	...
				Dep.	11-55	...

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
1	Inspected Dorset Lines including Institutes and Station Hospital.
2	By motor-car.
...	Breakfast.
...	Received deputations from—
...	1. The People's Association, Bellary.
...	2. The Agricultural Inhabitants of Hospet Town and Taluk.
...	Lunch.
...	Presentation of Police Medal to Constable Bhimayya.
...	By motor-car.
1	Garden Party.
...	By motor-car.
1	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
2½	Dinner Party.
...	By motor-car.
2½	By motor-car.
...	By motor-car.
...	By the Southern Mahratta Railway train.

ANANTAPUR.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1910. Nov. 10.	Thur.	Anantapur Railway station.	.....	Arr.	4-52	...
				...	6-30	...
				Dep.	7-30	...
			Collector's House ...	Arr.	7-35	...
					9-0	...
					1-30	...
				Dep.	...	4-25
			King Edward Coronation Hall.	Arr.	...	4-30
				Dep.	...	5-40
			Municipal Hospital.	Arr.	...	5-45
				Dep.	...	6-15
			Collector's House ...	Arr.	...	6-40
					8-0	...

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
72½	
...	Chota Hazri in train.
...	By motor-car.
...	Arrival private.
...	Breakfast.
...	Lunch.
...	By motor-car.
...	Arrival public. Received and replied to addresses from —
	1. Municipal Council, Anantapur.
	2. District Board, Anantapur.
...	By motor-car.
...	Her Excellency laid the foundation stone of a new female ward.
...	By motor-car. <i>En route</i> visited the Tank and the 'Munro Hall.'
1	
...	Dinner party.

ANANTAPUR.

TIME-TABLE.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1910.						
Nov. 11.	Fri.	Anantapur.	Collector's House.	...	7-30	...
					9-0	...
					10-30	...
				Dep.	...	12-30
			Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	1-5
				Dep.	...	1-10
		Guntakal.	Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	1-15
				...	...	5-0
				...	...	8-0
				Dep.	...	...

N.B.—Entries in italics relate to Her Excellency's movements

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	<i>Her Excellency visited the Government Girls' School and the London Mission Girls' Schools.</i>
...	Breakfast.
...	Interviews with—
	1. Kemmur Imam-ud-din Sahib, Municipal Councillor and Honorary Magistrate.
	2. Rev. W. W. Stephenson, London Missionary Society.
	3. M.R.Ry. P. Adimurti Rao Garu, Chairman, Anantapur Municipal Council.
	4. Mr. C. M. Hodgson, District Forest Officer.
...	Lunch.
...	By motor-car.
...	
...	Departure private. By Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.
42 ¹ / ₄	
...	Dinner at Railway Refreshment room.
9-0	By Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Special Train.

when Her Excellency is not accompanied by His Excellency.

HYDERABAD.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1910. Nov. 12.	Sat.	Lingampalli. Hyderabad.	Railway Station ...	Arr.	6-10	...
				Dep.	7 10	...
			Railway Station ..	Arr.	8-0	...
				Dep.	8-15	...
			Falaknama Castle ...	Arr.	8 30	...
					10 0	...
					11-0	...
					1-30	...
Nov. 13.	Sun.	Hyderabad.	Falaknama Castle ...		2-0	...
					4-0	...
					8-0	...
					1-30	...
					4-0	...
					6-0	...

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
242	Chota Hazari.
...	By the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Special Train.
15	Arrival private. Their Excellencies were received by the Resident, the Prime Minister and other principal officials. His Excellency inspected the Guard-of-Honor.
...	Inspected Guard-of-Honour.
...	Breakfast.
...	Their Excellencies and party motored through Hyderabad, past the Hussain Sagar Tank, to Secunderabad.
...	Lunch.
...	His Excellency received Sir Kishen Prasad Bahadur.
...	His Highness the Nizam called on Their Excellencies and stayed to tea.
...	His Highness the Nizam's Dinner Party at the Chowmahla Palace.
...	Their Excellencies and party motored to Golconda.
...	Breakfast.
...	Lunch. Their Excellencies and party afterwards motored through Hyderabad and Secunderabad and on to Bolaram.
...	Their Excellencies returned His Highness the Nizam's call and had tea with His Highness at the Chowmahla Palace.
...	Their Excellencies attended Divine Service at Trimulgherry.

HYDERABAD.

Date.	Day of week.	Town or village.	Place.	Arr. or Dep.	Time.	
					A.M.	P.M.
1910.						
Nov. 14.	Mon.	Hyderabad.	Falakuama Palace.	Dep.	7-0	...
					10-0	...
					1-30	
					5-0	
					8-0	
Nov. 15.	Tues.	Hyderabad.	Railway Station ...	Dep.	8-30	...
		Wadi ...	Railway Station ...	Arr.	...	1-0
		Gooty ...	Railway Station ...	Dep.	...	1-30
				Arr.	...	8-12
				Dep.	...	10-48
Nov. 16.	Wed.	Mudras ...	Central Station ...	Arr.	7-20	...

TIME-TABLE.

Distance in miles.	Remarks.
...	His Excellency witnessed sport at Bisgunta.
...	Breakfast. After breakfast His Excellency and party motored to Golconda.
...	Lunch.
...	Their Excellencies attended His Excellency the Prime minister's garden party.
...	Dinner Party at the Residency.
...	By the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Special Train. Departure private.
115	Lunch.
160	Dinner.
...	
258	Arrival private.

CHAPTER I.

MYSORE.

NOTE.--The description of places, etc., in this and subsequent chapters are taken mainly from the Imperial Gazetteer of India and the District Gazetteers.

THE fourteenth tour of His Excellency the Honourable Sir Arthur Lawley included an unofficial visit to the Mysore State.

The recent history of Mysore may be briefly outlined. History.
The origin of the present Maharaja's family is ascribed to two Kshatriya Princes of the Yadava race named Vijaya and Krishna, who came from Dwarka in Kathiawar to the south in A.D. 1399 and took up their abode at Mysore. They rescued the daughter of the Wodeyar or Chief of Hadinadu from the Chief of Karugahalli, who was of an inferior caste, and had demanded the girl in marriage. Vijaya married her, took the title of Wodeyar and assumed the government of Hadinadu and Karugahalli, thus founding the fortunes of Mysore family.

In the 15th and 16th centuries they were subject to the Vijayanagar Kings, whose Viceroy was stationed at Seringapatam. A few years after the battle of Talikota (1565), the Raja evaded the payment of tribute to the Viceroy, who was finally ousted from Seringapatam in 1610.

Haider Ali established himself as practical ruler of the country in 1759 and 1760, the then Raja being forcibly retired. He was succeeded by his son Tipu Sultan in 1782. Tipu fell at the capture of Seringapatam by the British on 4th May 1799.

After mature deliberation it was decided to restore the descendant of the former Rajas under British protection to the sovereignty of part of the dominions thus left vacant and to divide the rest among the allies. The young Prince, Krishna Raja Wodeyar, who was then five years old, was placed on the throne on June 30th. Colonel Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington) was invested with the entire civil and military control of the State, and Purnaiya, who had been the trusted Minister of Haider and Tipu, was made Diwan. In 1811 the Raja was entrusted with the government and Purnaiya retired. The reign began with the brightest prospects, but the Raja's extravagance and lack of ability to govern soon reduced the prosperous country to the verge of ruin. The British Government warned the Raja of the inevitable consequences of his conduct and in 1825 Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras, personally visited Mysore to remonstrate with him but little good resulted; and in 1830 an insurrection broke out, to put down which it was necessary to employ the British subsidiary force.

The British Government then appointed a Committee to enquire into the affairs of Mysore and, on receiving its report, the Viceroy resolved to act on a clause of the original treaty made with the Raja and to deprive him of the ruling power. In October 1831 the Raja peaceably surrendered the reins of government to the British Commissioners appointed to administer the country.

The Raja was allowed to remain at the capital and liberal provision was made for him. The country was administered by the Mysore Commission for fifty years. The Raja had no male heir and, though his loyalty in the mutiny was undoubted, a *saavad* of adoption was not granted to him by Lord Canning on the ground that he was not a ruling chief. The Raja, however, exercised his right as a Hindu and adopted a son in 1865 and after some deliberation the adoption was recognised in 1867 as valid in regard to the succession also. The Raja died in 1868. His adopted son was carefully trained under a European tutor for his position as a ruling chief and, on his attaining his majority, the rendition of Mysore was carried out on March 25, 1881, on terms embodied in an Instrument of Transfer which superseded all former treaties.

His Highness Maharaja Chama Rajendra Wodeyar, to whom Mysore was then handed over, was universally respected. He died at the end of 1894 in Calcutta. His widow, Her Highness the Maharani, became Regent during the minority of her eldest son, the present Maharaja, Krishna Raja Wodeyar, who, on attaining his majority, was invested with power in 1902 by the Viceroy, Lord Curzon, in person.

Mr. C. Rangacharlu was appointed Diwan at the rendition and continued at the head of the administration till his death in 1883. He was assisted by a small council and the formation of the "Representative Assembly" was one of the chief measures of his time. He was succeeded by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Seshadri Aiyar, who continued in office till near his death in 1901. In his time Mysore rose to a high state of prosperity, railways and irrigation works were developed, and the

MYSORE
STATR.
History.

electric power-works at Sivasamudram were constructed. He was succeeded by Mr. (now Sir) P. N. Krishna Murti, who is descended from Purnaiya. He was in turn succeeded by Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao in 1906. He retired on 31st March 1909 when Mr. T. M. Ananda Rao became Diwan.

MYSORE
CITY.

Mysore city is built in a valley formed by two ridges running north and south.

The original fort was said to have been built in 1521, but the modern town cannot boast of any great age. Though Mysore was the ancestral capital of the State, it was superseded for a time by Seringapatam which was the seat of the court from 1610 till the downfall of Tipu Sultan in 1799.

In 1897 the Maharaja's palace in the fort was partially destroyed by fire. A new palace has since been erected on the same spot of durable and less combustible materials. Some of the handsome porphyries and other ornamental stones found in Mysore were used in its construction and stone carvings on the lines of the famous ancient sculptured temples of the State were introduced into it.

In recent years the city has been completely transformed by extensions to the north and west and by the erection of many fine public buildings. A special Board of Trustees for improvements was formed in 1903. The new quarter called Chamarajapura after His Highness the late Maharaja more than doubled the area of the city. Conspicuous on the high ground to the west are the public offices surmounted by a dome and standing in the wooded grounds of Gordon Park. Other prominent buildings in the vicinity are the Victoria Jubilee Institute, the Maharaja's College and the Law Courts.

Government House was erected in 1805 at the time of Sir John Malcolm by Major de Havilland, but it has since been much altered and extended.

MYSORE
CITY.

His Excellency left Ootacamund under the usual salute at 8-20 A.M. on Thursday, October 20th, 1910, by motor-car. He proceeded to a shooting camp near Hassanur in the Coimbatore District *via* the Gudalur Ghât, accompanied by Mr. Hay and by Mr. Mark Clemenston—who was in charge of the arrangements—and remained at Hassanur till Wednesday morning. His Excellency did not shoot but Mr. Hay shot two good bull bisons.

Oct. 20th,
1910.
OOTACA-
MUND.
Departure
HASSANUR.

On Wednesday, October 26th, His Excellency and Mr. Hay motored to Mysore. They stopped at Nanjangud, where there is an excellent travellers' bungalow, which was at one time the Residency, for lunch, and reached Government House, Mysore, about 3 P.M.

Oct. 26th,
1910.
NANJAN-
GUD.
MYSORE.
Arrival.

Major J. G. Dennistoun, Aide-de-Camp to Sir J. Wolfe Murray, Mrs. Dennistoun and Captain A. L. Palmer, Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency, had travelled from Ootacamund to Mysore in Major Dennistoun's motor-car the previous day. Major A. A. Duff, Military Secretary, left Ootacamund on the 24th for Bangalore and Hosur and reached Mysore on the 26th.

Her Excellency Lady Lawley, the Misses Lawley, Mrs. Hay, Miss Allen, Lieut.-General Sir James Wolfe Murray Commanding the 9th (Secunderabad) division, Mr. A.Y.G. Campbell, I.C.S., Captain Atkinson, A.D.C., and Mr. J. Wolfe Murray motored from Ootacamund to Mysore on October 26th. His Highness the Maharaja

Oct. 26th, 1910.
MYSORE.
Arrival.

of Mysore kindly lent His Excellency two cars to bring some of the party from Ootacamund to Mysore. Their Excellencies and party were the guests of His Highness during their stay in Mysore. Mr. R. H. Campbell, I.C.S., Private Secretary to His Highness, was at Government House, Mysore, to receive the party.

His Highness and the Yuvaraja called on Their Excellencies at 7 p.m.

The Hon'ble Colonel H. Daly, Resident in Mysore, Mrs. and Miss Daly, Mrs. Brett and Captain Evans Gordon started from Bangalore by motor-car for Mysore on the same day. Unfortunately their car broke down about 28 miles from Bangalore. His Highness despatched two cars to their relief on hearing of the accident, but meanwhile the Resident decided to proceed to Mysore by train. The Resident and his party arrived in Mysore early on Thursday morning.

Oct. 27th, 1910.
Hunt.

Captain Palmer had, on the invitation of His Highness, sent to Mysore a few couple of the Ootacamund hounds so that Their Excellencies and party might hunt at Mysore during their stay there. The hounds were very well looked after at Mysore and were housed in the kennels near His Highness's stables where the Maharaja's father used to keep a pack of hounds about twenty years ago. The hounds met at 6 A.M. on Thursday, October 27th, at the pavilion of the old race course, His Highness providing horses for His Excellency and party. The Maharaja, the Yuvaraja, Mr. Kantaraj Urs, Mr. Desaraj Urs, and many others of His Highness's relations and retinue were present and took part in the chase; and Major Duff and Major Dennistoun whipped in. Unfortunately the scent was very poor, apparently owing to the heavy rain of the

previous night, and although the hounds got on to the line of a jack, they could not carry it very far.

At 3.30 p.m. Their Excellencies and party with Colonel Daly, Miss Daly, Mrs. Brett and Mr. R. H. Campbell visited the Dussarah Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition. They were received and shown over it by Mr. Krumbiegel. Their Excellencies were greatly interested in the Exhibition, and many purchases were made by various members of the party.

From the Exhibition, Their Excellencies and party proceeded to His Highness's stables, where they were received by the Maharaja and the Yuvaraja. Mrs. and Miss Campbell joined the party here. His Highness had his horses led round the stable yard for Their Excellencies' inspection, and afterwards Their Excellencies and party went round the stables.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Campbell and Miss Campbell dined with Their Excellencies and party at Government House.

At 8.30 A.M. on Friday, October 28th, the Yuvaraja called at Government House and took His Excellency to the Jagannmohan Palace to see an exhibition of jujitsu. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Major Dennistoun, and Captain Atkinson accompanied His Excellency. On arrival at the Palace, His Excellency was received by Mr. Gopalraj Urs and Mr. Subramaniam Urs, both of whom have been learning the art of jujitsu from a Japanese Instructor. The Instructor first directed some of his pupils to give an exhibition in the art of falling and in various grips and throws. Afterwards, Mr. Gopalraj Urs and Mr. Subramaniam Urs, with the Instructor, gave an exhibition of their skill and proved themselves to be very proficient in the art. His

Oct. 27th, 1910.

MYSORE.
Dussarah Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

His Highness's stables.

Dinner.

Oct. 28th, 1910.
Exhibition of Jujitsu.

Oct. 28th, 1910. Mysore. SIVASAMUDRAM. Excellency was greatly interested in the whole performance.

On Friday, 28th October, Her Excellency and a large party including the Resident motored to Sivasamudram to see the Cauvery Falls and the bridge there. They also visited the power house. They had lunch with Mr. and Mrs. Willis and returned in the evening to Mysore.

Sivasamudram is an island in the Cauvery river in the Kollegal taluk of the Coimbatore district, and it has given its name to the famous falls of the Cauvery which lie on either side of it. According to tradition the island of Sivasamudram was a most holy place and was the residence of the seven rishis during the second or silver age of the world. Rama is said to have visited the island when on his way to Lanka and to have slain a giant who was oppressing the rishis.

The island is about three miles long and three-quarters of a mile broad. It appears to have been at one time a strongly-fortified place with three separate lines of fortifications. Inside were palaces and temples. Gangaraya, a petty prince of Umattan in the province of Mysore, visited the island which was then desolate, and built a fort with gates of brass and a bridge over each of the branches of the Cauvery. There is a story that a chuckler named Amba discovered a root which had the power of making a man invisible, ground it into a very fine powder and, mixing it with a little oil, made a mark on his forehead with the composition. He was thus able to frequent the king's table and help himself from the royal dishes without being seen. The Queen however noticed the unusual consumption which occurred when he shared the meal. One day the dishes

were very highly seasoned and both the King and the chuckler perspired freely, with the result that the magic composition on Amba's forehead dissolved and he became visible. He then confessed the truth and fell down dead. As the King had been defiled the Brahmans decided that, to expiate his great sin, he and his consort must throw themselves into the Cauvery. He saddled his favourite mare and, seating his wife behind him, proceeded to the precipice which overhangs the falls of the western stream. Five times he urged his mare to the edge, but each time she refused to take the fatal plunge. At last he blindfolded her and again put her at the precipice when she and her riders disappeared in the seething water below. The fall in consequence received the name of Gangana Chuki or "Gangan's leap" and the most perpendicular part of it is known as 'The Mare's Tail.'

In 1791, at the time of the advance of the British army under Lord Cornwallis, Tipu laid waste the surrounding country. Subsequently the whole area became overgrown with jungle and the old stone bridges connecting the island with the mainland became impassable. About 1824 their repair was undertaken by a confidential servant of the Resident of Mysore named Ramaswami Mudaliyar, who expended several thousand pounds on the works and was rewarded by the British Government with the title of 'Janopakara Kamkarta' or 'Public Benefactor.' He also received a Jagir or rent-free estate with a rental of Rs. 8,000 a year from the British Government and seven villages in Mysore State yielding an additional Rs. 9,000 a year. The new bridges are built on pillars of hewn stone founded in the rocky bed of the stream and connected

Oct. 28th, 1910.

SIVASAMUDRAM.

Oct. 28th,
1910.
SIVASAMU-
DRAM.

with stone girders. A bungalow has been erected by the Jagirdar where European visitors are entertained. The Gangan Chuki falls are about 2 miles below the bungalow. The falls on the eastern branch of the river called the Bara Chuki are more easily accessible and display a greater volume of water than the western. Below the falls is the electric power station.

MYSORE.

Drive
with H.H.
the Maha-
raja.
Oct. 29th,
1910.

In the afternoon, His Highness called for His Excellency at Government House and took him for a drive.

On Saturday morning the hounds met again and this time some excellent sport was provided.

The following account was published in the *Madras Times* :—

"By the hospitality of His Highness the Maharaja 12 couple of Ooty hounds are kennelled at Mysore during the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Madras to Mysore.

"The old kennels at the palace stables which have not been used since the time when the late Maharajah of Mysore used to keep a pack of hounds, were once more requisitioned. His Highness was kind enough to mount the whole party, no small undertaking, some 30 or 40 guests, and capital hunters they all were. All the hunt servants had second horses and His Highness was good enough even to mount Mudray, the native whipper-in. The meets have to be at break of day. In fact this morning we were all waiting at the meet (First mile-stone Keddal Road) for dawn. The only light we had had before was that shed by the headlights of some 15 motor-cars.

"The country in the early morning, when the sun has not gained power and the dew is on the ground, carries a very good scent and the going is quite holding. At the peep of day this morning we moved off; hounds feathered on a line and ran slowly for a few minutes and then threw up their heads in a field of kulthi.

"We drew on down a nullah and very soon hounds owned to a line and we sat down to ride to them. They ran very fast and over the sticky fields of ploughing it was all we could do to see the way that they were going. Hounds ran for some 15 minutes

"and then unfortunately a black buck jumped up in the middle of them and they had to be stopped, and when the master tried to hit off the line of the jack again they could not own a yard of it.

"Very soon we had another jack on foot. Mr. Athole Hay had viewed a brace, and the master had popped hounds on their backs. With a rare cry and running to a capital head hounds raced over the "Mysore Leicestershire."

"Quite a novel experience. Sitting back and 'putting him at' a cactus hedge. No ditches in this country to drop one's hind legs into! now we come to a nullah, drop down into it with a buck and a grunt, get up the steep bank opposite; whoa! up to one's hocks in fresh turned fallow, we must go over this at a walk, or we shall sprain the hocks or back of His Highness' horse.

"What's the other side of that high bank and how wide on the top I wonder! Just room to pull up one's horse and see a 20-foot canal yawning below us. Hounds streaming away the other side leave no time for hesitation, and slithering down the bank we wonder whether it will be sink or swim. Fortune, as is her custom, favours the brave, and finding a sound bottom, we are soon alongside the flying pack.

"Hounds were brought to their noses on some rocky ground; a fold cast by the master put them right and they ran on with a flying scent, until the heat of the day put all hope of further sport out of the question.

"Hounds were, reluctantly taken home after a most enjoyable morning. Amongst those out we noticed His Excellency, Hon'ble Col. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Miss Cecilia Lawley, Miss Daly, Mrs. Dennistoun, General Sir J. Wolfe Murray, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, Capt. Atkinson, Capt. Jackson, Capt. Easting, H.H. The Maharaja, the Yuvaraj, Col. Desaraj Urs, Lakshminarasaraj Urs, Lingaraj Urs, Subramanyaraj Urs, Kantaraj Urs., Balaraj Urs, Mirza M. Hassain, besides the Master and Whippers-in."

At 1 P.M. Her Excellency and the Misses Lawley, Mrs. Hay and Miss Allen called on Her Highness the Dowager Maharani and Her Highness the Maharani at the Palace, the previous visits of the Maharani to Her Excellency having been dispensed with owing to the

Oct. 29th,
1910.

MYSORE.
Hunt.

Her Excellency's visit to Their Highnesses the Dowager Maharani and the Maharani.

Oct. 29th,
1910.

MYSORE.

Visit to
the new
Palace.

difficulty of making purdah arrangements at Government House when such a large party was staying there.

In the afternoon, His Highness called at Government House with a team and drove Their Excellencies and the Hon'ble Colonel Daly and others of the party to the new Palace. His Highness took them over the Palace. The party spent a considerable time inspecting the jewels used during the Dasserab, which were put out for inspection in one of the Durbar halls. An excellent view of the surrounding country was obtained from the dome at the top of the Palace. His Highness drove Their Excellencies and party back through some of the streets of Mysore.

Dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Campbell, Miss Campbell, Captain Jackson and Captain Festing, of the Border Regiment, dined with Their Excellencies.

Oct. 30th,
1910.SERINGA-
PATAM.

On Sunday morning, the 30th October, Her Excellency motored at 8 A.M. to Seringapatam.

Seringapatam is situated on an island in the Cauvery ten miles north-east of Mysore city. The island is about three miles long and one in breadth. Under the Vijayanagar kings it was the seat of a Viceroy, but the Raja of Mysore made it his capital in 1610 when he ousted the Vijayanagar Viceroy from it. It has been besieged on many occasions. The two sieges by the British took place in 1792 and 1799. On the former occasion Tippu Sultan submitted to the terms proposed, but in 1799 he prolonged his resistance till the place was captured, he himself being killed during the assault. By this victory Seringapatam became the property of the British who leased it to Mysore for Rs. 50,000 a year. At the rendition in 1881 it was given up to Mysore, the Bangalore Cantonment being taken over instead as an 'assigned tract.'

The ramparts are still in the main in a good state of preservation. The breach effected by the British and the dungeons in which British prisoners were chained can still be seen. Outside the fort on the east is the Darya Daulat, a pleasure garden, in which is a summer palace of Tippu Sultan's time which was afterwards occupied by Colonel Wellesley. On its walls are elaborate paintings of the defeat of Colonel Baillie at Pollilore in 1780, of Haidar and Tippu in procession and of numerous Rajas and other personages. Further east is the suburb of Ganjam, to populate which Tippu forcibly deported 12,000 families from Siru. East again of this is the Gumbaz or mausoleum of Haidar and Tippu situated in what was the Lal Bagh, another pleasure garden with a palace of which nothing now remains.

The island is watered by a canal which is carried across the south branch of the river by an aqueduct constructed by Tippu. In 1804 the Wellesley bridge was built across the eastern branch of the river by Diwan Purnaiya. It was named after the Governor-General. It is an interesting specimen of native architecture, being supported on rough stone pillars let into the rock in the bed of the river.

About 8 A.M. on Sunday morning, October 30th, some of the party went to Jaganmohan Palace to see another exhibition of the jiu-jitsu similar to that which His Excellency had witnessed on Friday.

After breakfast, the rest of the party, except His Excellency, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell and Captain Atkinson motored to Seringapatam with the Resident and his party.

Oct. 30th,
1910.SERINGA-
PATAM.

MYSORE.

SERINGA-
PATAM.

Oct. 30th,
1910.

MYSORE.

His Excel-
lency's
visit to
Her High-
ness the
Dowager
Maharani.
SERINGA-
PATAM.

Oct. 31st,
1910.
Hunt.

At 4 P.M. His Excellency, accompanied by Captain Atkinson, drove to the Palace, where His Excellency was received by His Highness the Maharajah, who took him to see Her Highness the Dowager Maharani. Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell joined the party at the Palace.

After the visit, His Highness and His Excellency and Staff motored to Seringapatam and joined Her Excellency and party at the Darya Daulat Bagh. Her Excellency had spent the day in sketching and others had visited Tippu Sultan's tomb and various places of interest in Seringapatam Fort. After tea the whole party returned to Mysore.

On Monday, the 31st October, His Excellency and many of the party hunted, the meet being at the new race course.

The following account of the hunt appeared in the *Madras Times* :—

"The Ooty hounds, which are kennelled at Mysore, were again out this morning.

"There had been a great quantity of rain and the morning was cloudy and dull. So we arrived at the meet in the best of spirits.

"The Master drew through the scrub on the south side of Chamundi, the hill on which the famous sacred Bull of Mysore stands.

"The first Whipper-in's whistle soon proclaimed a jack on foot. It was difficult to live with hounds in the thick scrub.

"One wants to go one side of a bush and one's horse the other. Consequence—either jump the bush or take a nasty toss. It is also difficult to see hounds. In spite of these difficulties we managed to live with them. When hounds ran out into the open country, a buck was in front of them. We thought they must be running him, but no—they swing off his line and point right-handed. Evidently the jack and buck had broken from the scrub at the same point.

"Hounds hunted on very prettily until the jack ran the very cold scenting plough land, which in the sticky condition it is in

"at present 'carries' very badly. No hounds can own a line on cold scenting 'carrying' plough, even in England. So it is not surprising that down here these adverse conditions put an end to this hunt.

"The Master drew all over the cultivated land in the vicinity of the villages, but it was a long time before we found another jack. The rains and water have probably sent them up to the hills.

"When we did find another he dived straight into a field of some very strongly scented crop, and it was not until the Master had lifted them right through it that hounds could run again. With a poor line, but puzzling it out very prettily we hunted this jack over the open rocky ground. We could see hounds capitally, and it was a beautiful sight to see them throw up, then cast themselves like a fan—one makes a hit, throws his tongue and—forward again. They ran on for some 20 minutes when a herd of black buck put an end to another hunt. It was getting hot, 9-30 A.M., so hounds were now taken home.

"It has been a most enjoyable experience, hunting the jackal, at Mysore, and everyone has thoroughly enjoyed the sport so kindly put in our way by His Highness. Our only regret is that hounds were not able to account for one of these Mysore jack."

After breakfast, His Highness the Maharajah and the Yuvarajah came to the Government House and saw Their Excellencies start for Chennarayapatnam about noon. They then bade farewell to the rest of the party and left.

Their Excellencies reached Chennarayapatnam about 2 P.M., the rest of the party following later. They were received there by Mr. P. R. Wetherall, Deputy Commissioner of Hassan, and Mr. Ashirvatham, M.B., C.M., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

At 3-30 P.M. Their Excellencies and party left by motor-cars for Sravana Belgola. They were not, however, able to proceed more than a couple of miles by motor-car as, owing to the heavy rain of the previous

Oct. 31st,
1910.

MYSORE.
Hunt.

Departure.

CHENNA-
RAYAPAT-
NAM.

SRAVANA
BELGOLA.

Oct. 31st,
1910.SRAVANA
BELGOLA.

night, the Janvera tank was discharging at both weirs, which are on the road between Chennarayapatnam and Sravana Belgola. At the first weir the party got into the tongus and drove on to Sravana Belgola. Their Excellencies were received by Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao, Amildar of Chennarayapatnam, under a pandal at the foot of the hill on which the Gomata statue is situated. The streets through which Their Excellencies passed were decorated with flags and arches, on one of which was a display of brass-work, for which Sravana Belgola is well known. Large crowds greeted Their Excellencies on the road.

Sravana Belgola is the chief seat of the Jain sect in Southern India, being the residence of the principal Guru. At the top of Vindhyabetta or Indrabetta, 400 feet above the town, stands the colossal statue of Gomata. 57 feet high, surrounded by numerous sacred buildings. Fergusson says "Nothing grander or more imposing exists anywhere out of Egypt, and even there no known statue surpasses it in height." It was probably cut out of a rock which projected high above the hill, or the top of the hill itself may have been cut away. It is in human form, nude, with no support above the thighs. Its face is a remarkable one, with a serene expression. The figure is treated conventionally, the shoulders being very broad, the arms hanging straight down the sides, with the thumbs turned outwards. From the knee downwards the legs are somewhat dwarfed. The feet are placed on the figure of a lotus.

Representations of ant-hills rise on either side with a creeping plant springing from them which twines over the thighs and arms. These symbolise the complete spiritual abstraction of a *Yati* absorbed and motionless

during his long period of penance. From inscriptions at its foot, which are in the Marathi, Canarese and Tamil languages, in Nagari, Hala-Kannada, Grantha and Vatteluttu characters, it appears that it was erected by Chamanda Raya. Its date is about 983 A.D. This statue is therefore much older than the statue of Gomata which Their Excellencies saw at Karkal in South Canara district. The latter was erected in 1132 A.D. and is 45 feet in height.

The oldest basti on the hill is dedicated to Chandra Gupta, the Maurya emperor, who abdicated his throne and in accordance with Jain rules adopted the life of a hermit. Ninety scenes from the lives of Bhadrabahu who died here and Chandra Gupta are depicted on the façade of the basti; these sculptures are however more modern than the basti, dating perhaps from early in the twelfth century.

Their Excellencies and party first went up the hill to the Jain basti and spent some time going round the basti and the connected buildings and viewed the Gomateswara statue. On return to the foot of the hill, His Excellency proceeded to the Jain Guru's mutt. On the way His Excellency purchased some brass articles in the bazaar and visited the Government Anglo-Vernacular school. On reaching the mutt, His Excellency was received by the Guru. He showed him some miniature Gomateswara in jewels and a palm leaf on which a sloka was written in minute Canarese characters. His Excellency told the Guru how glad he was to have had, through the kindness of His Highness the Maharaja, an opportunity of visiting Sravana Belgola and how much interested he had been in all that he had seen there.

Oct. 31st,
1910.SRAVANA
BELGOLA.Jain Basti
Gomates-
wara
Statue.
Jain
Guru's
mutt.
Gvern-
ment
Anglo-
Vernacu-
lar
School.

Oct. 31st,
1910.

CHENNA-
RAYAPAT-
NAM.

The party then returned to Chennarayapatnam, stopping for tea *en route* in a tent pitched outside Sravana Belgola.

Mr. Wetherall dined with Their Excellencies that evening.

Nov. 1st,
1910.

CHENNA-
RAYA-
PATNAM.

On the following morning Their Excellencies and party accompanied by Mr. Wetherall left Chennarayapatnam at 9 A.M. for Belur and Halebid.

BELUR.

HALEBID.

In both these places there are temples which are interesting as architectural monuments, viz., the Chenna Kesava temple at Belur and the Hoysalesvara at Halebid. They are in the Chalukyan style and were erected under the Hoysalas in the 11th and 12th centuries. The great temple at Halebid has never been completed and Mr. Fergusson writes that had it been completed "it is one of the buildings on which the advocate of Hindu architecture would desire to take his stand. The artistic combination of horizontal with vertical lines, and the play of light and shade, far surpass anything in Gothic art. The effects are just what mediæval architects were often aiming at, but which they never attained so perfectly."

The ruined Kedaresvara temple at Halebid which is now being restored Fergusson pronounced to be one of the most exquisite specimens of Chalukyan architecture and one of the most typical.

Halebidu ('old capital') marks the site of Dorasamudra, the wealthy capital of the Hoysala kings which was founded early in the 11th century. In 1310 the king was defeated and taken prisoner by the Mussalmans. Dorasamudra was sacked and the enemy returned to Delhi literally laden with gold. Traces of the different parts of the old city are still pointed out.

Their Excellencies and party reached Hassan about 10 o'clock. The streets had been lavishly decorated with venetian masts and bunting and a large pandal had been put up, where Their Excellencies were received by Mr. Narasinga Rao, a nephew of Sir P. N. Krishnamurthi, Assistant Commissioner and Vice-President of Hassan Municipality, and the Municipal Commissioners. The Rev. H. Spencer, of the Wesleyan Mission and Mrs. Spencer, Miss Lowe, M.B. (Dublin), and Miss McCann, of the same Mission also met Their Excellencies at the pandal. The girls of the Wesleyan Orphanage and Wesleyan Girls' school welcomed Their Excellencies and sang songs in their honour. Their Excellencies stayed there about half an hour talking to various people present, amongst whom were Syed Ameer Hassan, retired Assistant Commissioner and Member of the Mysore Legislative Council and Mr. Appanayyengar, Assistant Commissioner.

Nov. 1st,
1910.

HASSAN.

From Hassan, Their Excellencies and party proceeded to Belur, which was reached about 11-30 A.M. They were received by Mr. S. P. Rajagopala Chariar, B.A., B.L., Assistant Commissioner of Saklespur Sub-division, who took Their Excellencies and party round the Belur temple. Over an hour was spent at Belur.

BELUR.

They party then proceeded to Halebid which was reached at 1-30. They were received at the travellers' bungalow by Mr. V. Ayyaswami Aiyar, Executive Engineer, and Mr. B. Krishna Singh, Amildar of Belur Taluk. Their Excellencies and party lunched at the travellers' bungalow and were afterwards conducted to the Hoyaleswara temple, which is near the bungalow. Mr. Rajagopala Chariar, who had followed from Belur, joined the party after lunch. Their Excellencies and

HALEBID.

Nov. 1st, 1910. HALKEID. party spent some time inspecting the carvings outside and inside the temple. Afterwards they proceeded to the Jain basti, about quarter of a mile away. As it was getting late, the proposed visit to the Kedarceswara temple had to be abandoned.

ARSIKERE. The party motored on after tea to Arsikere. Their Excellencies were received at the Railway Station by Mr. Lindsay, District Traffic Superintendent, Dharwar. Dinner. Mr. Wetherali and Mr. Lindsay dined with Their Excellencies and party at the station.

After the party had entered the train, it was put in a siding till 2 A.M. when it left for Shimoga.

Nov. 2nd, 1910. SHIMOGA. Their Excellencies and party reached Shimoga about 7 A.M. on Wednesday morning the 2nd instant and were received by Mr. Srinivasa Rao, the Deputy Commissioner. Breakfast was served in the train.

Their Excellencies left at 9 o'clock for the camp, which was about 58 miles from Shimoga, and about 6 miles from the Gersoppa Falls. Mr. Srinivasa Rao accompanied His Excellency. A magnificent camp had been put up for accommodation of Their Excellencies and party on an ideal spot at the top of a ridge commanding an extensive view of undulating country covered with forest and grass lands. His Excellency was received at the camp by Colonel Jones, Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja, and by Mr. Rama Rao, Assistant Commissioner.

GESROPPA FALLS. The Gersoppa Falls or, as they are locally known, the Jog Falls are situated on the Bombay-Mysore frontier, the North Canara district of the Bombay Presidency being on the right bank of the Sharavati river at the falls. The waterfall has a breadth above the falls of about 230 feet. Its height is 830 feet. The

Nov. 2nd 1910. GESROPPA FALLS. falls consist of four separate cascades known as the Raja (or Horso-shoo) Fall, the Roarer, the Rocket and La Dame Blanche. They eclipse every other fall in India and have few rivals in the world for height, volume and beauty combined. The best sight of the chasm is gained by lying down and peering over a pinnacle of rock which stands out from the edge of the cliff on the Bombay side. The finest general view of the falls is obtained from the Mysore bank.

After an early lunch, Their Excellencies and party left the camp by motor-car for the Gersoppa Falls with Colonel Jones. They crossed the river about a mile above the Falls. Mr. Steele, Executive Engineer, met the party at the river and superintended the crossing. Owing to the recent rains, it was doubtful whether it would be possible to pole a boat across the river—the usual method of crossing. Accordingly two cables had been swung from trees on either bank across the river and a ferry, consisting of a platform on two dug-outs, was kept in its place in the river by means of ropes attached to pulleys running on the cables while it was sculled across. On the further side of the river Colonel Jones had arranged to have four tongas. In these the party were taken to the Mysore bungalow, about two miles from the ferry. Here an excellent view of the Falls was obtained. Their Excellencies were particularly fortunate in the time of their visit. Two days before they arrived five inches of rain had fallen in twenty-four hours, and the river had been so full that the Falls were invisible owing to the mist rising from them. During Their Excellencies' visit, the Falls were never obscured and probably more water could not have passed over them without the view being spoilt by mist.

Nov. 2nd,
1910.
GERSOPPA
FALLS.

Several of the party went down a path towards the foot of the Falls until it was found impossible to proceed any further owing to the spray threatening to wet them through. Splendid views were obtained of the Falls from the various points on the path. After tea, the party returned to the Camp.

Nov. 3rd,
1910.
SIRAVANTI

On the following morning, Her Excellency and Miss Allen motored to the village of Siravanti, where Her Excellency sketched.

GERSOPPA
FALLS.

After breakfast the whole party, except Sir James Wolfe-Murray, Mr. Hay, Major Duff and Mr. Wolfe-Murray, again went with Colonel Jones to the Mysore bungalow near the Falls. They had lunch at the bungalow. Afterwards Her Excellency, Mrs. Hay, and Miss C. Lawley sketched in the neighbourhood. In the afternoon, they visited the Bombay bungalow, which is on the northern side of the river and from there obtained a much closer and more impressive view of the Falls. Mr. Steele, Executive Engineer, and Mr. Beer, Fellow of the Geological Society, met them there. Mr. Steele showed Their Excellencies the best points from which to obtain views of the Falls and the gorge. One of them was the overhanging rock already mentioned from which one could look down over 800 feet into the pool into which the Raja Fall descends. That afternoon Mr. Hay, Major Duff and Mr. Wolfe-Murray went out after a tiger which had killed in the neighbourhood a day or two before. Unfortunately, the tiger did not appear in the beat. Sir James Wolfe-Murray and his son shot a few snipe.

Nov. 4th,
1910.
SIRAVANTI.

On Friday, the 4th instant, Her Excellency, Mrs. Hay and Miss Allen motored in the early morning to the village of Siravanti, where Her Excellency made

some more sketches. The rest of the party, except Sir James Wolfe-Murray and Mr. Wolfe-Murray (who had gone out snipe-shooting) and His Excellency, joined the party later and witnessed some bullock racing held in connection with the Deepavali festival. The villagers obtained permission to call after Her Excellency the street in which Her Excellency had sketched, and when the party passed through the village later in the day on their way to Shimoga they found the name already posted in the street.

After breakfast, Sir James Wolfe-Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Miss Lawley, Major Duff and Captain Atkinson motored to the Bombay bungalow to see the Falls.

After an early lunch, the party left for Shimoga. The drive between Shimoga and the camp was a delightful one, the road passing through magnificent forests and bamboo jungles which alternated with well-filled tanks, swamps, rice-fields and grass-lands.

Their Excellencies and party dined in the travellers' bungalow at Shimoga. Mr. Steele, Mr. Logan and Mr. Lindsay dined with Their Excellencies.

Bonfires were lit on the hills opposite the Travellers' bungalow. The bridge and the road outside the bungalow and the station were illuminated. There was an excellent display of fireworks before Their Excellencies left Shimoga.

Sir James Wolfe-Murray and Major and Mrs. Dennistoun remained at Shimoga and proceeded the following day by motor-car en route to Bellary. Their Excellencies and party left Shimoga about 8-30 P.M. by special train for Hospet.

Nov. 4th,
1910.

SIRAVANTI.

GERSOPPA
FALLS.

SHIMOGA.
Arrival.

Dinner.

Illumina-
tions.

Departure.

Nov. 4th,
1910.
Arrangements in
Mysore
State.

Their Excellencies and party thoroughly enjoyed every moment of their stay in the Mysore State. No host could have been kinder, more courteous and more thoughtful than His Highness the Maharaja. Wherever Their Excellencies went, His Highness' officers had done everything in their power to make their stay a pleasant one. The villagers welcomed Their Excellencies everywhere and the roads were decorated with flags and arches and *thoranams* in every village. A feature of the motor drives was the sign-posts and warning notices which were put up wherever they were necessary. Care had evidently been bestowed on the roads to ensure that they should be in good order. The camps were charming and much thought must have been expended on their arrangement. The whole tour was full of interest and could not have been made more pleasant or more comfortable.

CHAPTER II.

BELLARY.

THE area of the present Bellary district is 5,714 square miles.

BELLARY
DISTRICT.
Area.

Its population in 1901 was 917,214.

Popula-
tion.
Adminis-
trative
Divisions.

For administrative purposes it was until recently divided into three divisions and eight taluks. The Hospet division, which included the taluks of Hadagalli, Harpanahalli, Hospet and Kudligi, is usually administered by an officer of the Indian Civil Service. The Bellary division included Bellary and Rayadrug taluks, and the Adóni division consisted of Adóni and Alur taluks: these two divisions are usually held by Deputy Collectors. A new taluk called the Siruguppa taluk was formed on 1st October 1910 of 46 villages from the Bellary taluk, 29 from the Adóni taluk and 23 from the Alur taluk. At the same time the new Rayadrug division consisting of the Bayadrug and Kudligi taluks has been created; it is administered by a Deputy Collector. The Hospet division has been reduced by the Kudligi taluk transferred to the new Rayadrug division. The Adóni division consists of the reduced Adóni and Alur taluks, and the Bellary division of the reduced Bellary taluk and the new Siruguppa taluk. The State of Sandur is situated in the middle of this district. The Raja is a minor and is now being educated at Newington in Madras.

BELLARY
DISTRICT
Natural
Divisions

Bellary consists of two widely differing natural divisions, an eastern and a western, separated by the Sandur hills. The eastern division is a flat, almost treeless expanse, covered mainly with black-cotton soil diversified here and there by the rocky hills which are characteristic of the Deccan. The western division contains scattered patches of black-cotton soil but is for the most part covered with mixed and red ferruginous soils. It is broken up by wild and rugged hills and lies at a greater elevation than the eastern portion and has a slightly larger rainfall.

Rivers.

The Tungabhadra forms the boundary of Bellary along the whole of its western and northern sides. The only two tributaries of the Tungabhadra within Bellary district which are worthy of the name of rivers are the Hagari which drains most of the eastern half of the district and the Chikka Hagari or "little Hagari" which traverses the three western taluks.

Level.

The district drains from the south northwards into the Tungabhadra. The lowest point of the bed of the Tungabhadra at the north-east corner of the district is about 1,000 feet above the sea. The southern boundary of the Harpanahalli taluk is approximately 2,000 feet above the sea and the level is still higher on the Kudligi boundary. Some of the hills in this district are over 3,000 feet above the sea-level.

Climate.

The average rainfall in this district is under 23 inches and is less than that in any other district in the Presidency. The temperature is high from March to May; April, the hottest month, has a mean of 90° and an average maximum of 103°. From November to February the district enjoys a genuine cold weather, the days being delightful and the temperature at night

BELLARY
DISTRICT.

often falling below 55°. In the humidity of its atmosphere Bellary occupies a very exceptional position. It is by far the driest of all the places in the Presidency at which humidity is recorded.

Geology.

Five-sixths of Bellary is covered with the Archæan rocks which form the fundamental series of the peninsula. There are four well-marked bands of what are called Dharwar rocks, all of which run right across the district from north-west to south-east, the most important of them being the Sandur hills and the Copper Mountain ridge to the east of them. The great interest of these Dharwar bands lies in the fact that they are the only rocks in the district which contain any notable mineral wealth, the older formations being almost entirely destitute of metals. They contain hematite quartzite which would be worth smelting if fuel were cheaper and more abundant. Until recently the softer ores used to be mined and smelted on a small scale in a primitive fashion by the natives. Manganese ore is to be found on the Sandur hills. In one part signs have been found of an old diamond working; while in the group of hills north-west of Chigateri a resident of the village obtains a fair amount of gold by washing the streams which flow from a certain hill. Copper is found in small quantities in two places, one being north of Harpanahalli on the eastern slope of a saddle over which runs the road from Harpanahalli to Hospet. The Copper Mountain is so called because of a tradition that Haidar Ali mined copper there. The supply of building stones of the best classes in this district is inexhaustible and many of the more handsome varieties deserve much more notice than has so far been vouchsafed them. In the Sandur hills are found large quantities of splendid

BELLARY
DISTRICT.
Geology.

riband jasper in every variety of tint from bright scarlet red to a delicate pinkish white and from grey to deep purple and red.

Fauna.

The larger kinds of game are scarce in the district. Bears are found in the hills and the Boyas hunt them, turning them out of their caves with spears and torches and then shooting them. The Boyas also organize beats for pig. Hyænas and wolves are sometimes reported. A few sambhar and barking deer survive in the Sandur hills. "Chinkara" (Bennett's gazelle) and black buck are fairly common throughout the western taluks. Crocodiles are numerous in the Tungabhadra and so are otters which according to the natives keep down the crocodiles by killing their young. Peafowl are common in the western taluks and Indian bustard is met with in the same area. Partridges, quail, sandgrouse, pigeon and hares occur wherever the ground is suitable but snipe and teal are rare.

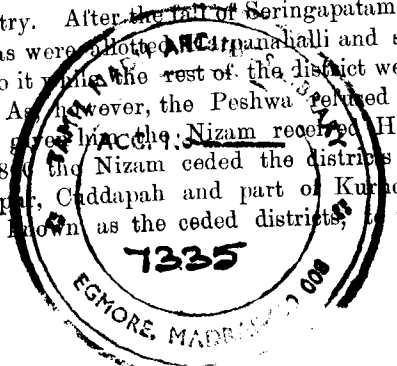
History.
Vijayanagar.

The capital of the Vijayanagar kingdom at its zenith was situated at Hampi in the Bellary district. About 1310 A.D. the advance of the Muhammadans from the north began to seriously threaten the very existence of all Hindu dominion in the south. The advance of Malik Kafur was followed by anarchy, Musalman governors, representatives of the old royal families and local chiefs struggling for supremacy, until out of the confusion arose the great Hindu empire of Vijayanagar. This was founded by two brothers who took service under the Raja of Anegundi and rose to be minister and treasurer. When the Raja was defeated and killed by the Muhammadans in 1334, the latter raised these two brothers to be Raja and minister respectively. Their kingdom under themselves and their successors was

BELLARY
DISTRICT.
History.
Vijayanagar.

gradually extended until it embraced the whole of Southern India and reached its zenith under Krishna Deva who reigned from 1509 to 1530. But the power of the Vijayanagar empire was broken by the Muhammadans at the great battle of Talikota on 23rd January 1565. All the available forces on either side took part in it and the Vijayanagar forces were utterly routed. The Vijayanagar king escaped to Penukonda and was afterwards slain there by his minister Tirumala who seized the throne for himself. Tirumala had married a sister of Krishna Deva. A few years later his son who succeeded him was forced to fly to Chandragiri in North Arcot and it was there that one of his descendants in 1639 granted to Francis Day the land on which Fort St. George now stands. The existing representative of this great line is the Raja of Anegundi who subsists on a small jagir and a pension granted him by the British Government.

The Muhammadans did not follow up their victory by the entire conquest of the south and for the most part Bellary district fell by degrees into the hands of a number of small chiefs, called poligars, who, though they were usually nominally subject to Bijapur, each assumed independent power in the country round about him. The Mahrattas, Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan in turn invaded the country. After the fall of Seringapatam in 1799 the Mahattas were allotted Anantapur and six taluks attached to it and the rest of the district went to the Nizam. As, however, the Peshwa refused to accept the share given him, the Nizam received Harpanahalli. In 1800 the Nizam ceded the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Caddapah and part of Kurnool, which are still known as the ceded districts.



BELLARY
DISTRICT.

History.
Munro.

British in return for a subsidiary force to be stationed in his dominions.

Major Munro (afterwards Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras) was the first Collector. He resided at Anantapur being in charge of all the ceded districts as Principal Collector. His first and chief difficulty was the turbulence of the many poligars who held the numerous forts in the district and terrorised the people round them. Except those whose ancestors had been men of rank or who, like the poligars of Rayadrug and Harpanahalli, had acquired considerable territory, few of them had been regarded by the different powers who ruled the country as holding any independent authority. Tipu's weak rule had given the poligars their opportunity and they returned to their old power. The indolence and impotence of the Nizam's officers enabled them to still further strengthen their position and in the end confusion was supreme. One by one, with wonderful rapidity and astonishingly little parade or fuss, Munro reduced them to order or dispossessed them and within a year there remained no force which was able to make any formidable opposition to Government. The Directors in England were shocked at Munro's decisive measures and urged that endeavour should be made gradually to wean the poligars from their feudal habits and principles. They ordered that Munro should be removed unless he could justify his proceedings. Fortunately on receiving Munro's reply the Directors did not press for his removal. His policy gave the district the first taste of tranquillity which it had known for many years. When he went home in 1807 the Madras Government writing to the Directors said: "From disunited hordes

BELLARY
DISTRICT.
History.
Munro.

"of lawless plunderers and freebooters they (the people of the ceded districts) are now stated to be as far advanced in civilization, submission to the laws and obedience to the Magistrates as any of the subjects under this Government. The revenues are collected with facility; every one seems satisfied with his situation, and the regret of the people is universal on the departure of the Principal Collector." The people indeed regarded him with the utmost affection. Stories are still related of his justice and sympathy, ballads are still sung in his honour and it is hardly too much to say that he is regarded as semi-divine. This is indicated by the fact that he is universally declared to have possessed the divine characteristic always attributed to Rama and other such heroes of having arms so long that they reached to his knees and by the story of his interview with the Madhava saint of Mantsala. The endowment of the saint's tomb being threatened with resumption, Munro came to make enquiries. After removing his boots and taking off his hat he approached the grave. The saint then emerged from the tomb and met him. They conversed together for some time regarding the resumption, but though the saint was visible and audible to Munro none of the others who were there could either see him or hear what he said. The discussion ended, Munro returned to his tents and quashed the proposal to resume the endowment. Being offered some consecrated rice, he accepted it and ordered it to be used in the preparation of his meals for that day.

In 1808 the ceded districts were split into the two collectorates of Bellary and Cuddapah and in 1882 the former was again divided into the existing districts of Anantapur and Bellary.

Collector-ates.

BELLARY
DISTRICT.
History.
*Pindari
raid.*

Since Munro's time the peace of the district has been disturbed only twice. In 1818 five hundred Pindaris crossed the Tungabhadra, plundered some villages and then marched on Harpanahalli where they met with a very feeble resistance from the Amildar. They tortured him and others, destroyed his records, looted his treasury and pillaged the town.

The Amildar endeavoured to turn the incident to good account by alleging that the Pindaris looted kists which as a matter of fact had never reached the treasury, meaning to pocket them himself when they did arrive, but he was detected and dismissed. The Pindaris went on to Kotturu and Kudligi where the Tahsildar with half a dozen matchlocks defended himself, beat off his assailants and saved his treasury and town.

*Bhima
Rao's
rising.*

The last occasion on which troops were necessary was Bhima Rao's rising in 1858. Bhima Rao had been Tahsildar of Harpanahalli and Bellary and had been dismissed for certain intrigues. He was a land-owner and a keen sportsman and he possessed great personal influence. He took advantage of the unrest occasioned by the mutiny to endeavour to bring about a general rising, but owing to a search by the Police for weapons and ammunition Bhima Rao rose prematurely. He took up his stand at the fort of Kopal, 26 miles from Hospet, which was stormed by military forces sent from Bellary, and Bhima Rao was killed.

The
People.

Canarese is the prevailing vernacular of the district, being spoken by slightly more than half of the population. Telugu is the parent-tongue of another third of it and Hindustani of about one-twelfth. Most people know at least two languages.

BELLARY
DISTRICT.
The
People.

The education of the people is backward. The natural characteristics of the district are inimical to agricultural prosperity. Except in the eastern taluks the soil is for the most part very poor. The rainfall is light, capricious and often unseasonable. Tanks are few in number and nearly all rain-fed; channels are fewer still. The proportion of the district which is protected from famine in bad seasons is only 2 per cent. Except in the western taluks forests and grazing-land for cattle are scarce. There are no non-agricultural industries of importance which would serve as an outlet for superfluous labour in times of stress. The Bellary ryot's cultivation is generally of a casual description except in the case of lands under wells. He is content to scratch the soil with a "guntaka," instead of ploughing it. He hardly ever hedges his field, never thinks of selecting seed, he never varies his custom of sowing practically all his cereals with the south-west monsoon, and if this fails he usually does practically nothing with the later rains though in Anantapur advantage is largely taken of them. He has not introduced any new crops. His implements are good and he has adopted the improved cane-crushing mill and the iron plough; but the use he makes of them is to gamble on the chance of getting a crop over a large area by tilling it hastily and imperfectly rather than make more sure, by more careful methods, of a bigger outturn on a smaller holding. In the collection and preservation of manure, his system could scarcely be more ineffectual and his practice of driving his cattle nightly into the village has the additional disadvantage of exposing them to the risk of contracting any contagious disease which may be prevalent. In general and

BELLARY
DISTRICT.
The
People.

agricultural education he is backward, and the district possesses no zamindars who might initiate improvements in methods of cultivation. He is unaware of the possibilities of emigration as a method of relieving the pressure when times are bad. The result is that the average ryot of Bellary is poor. His house is inferior to that of his brother in the south. His household utensils more primitive and jewels of his womenkind are fewer, he has less luxuries in the way of fruit, vegetables and condiments, and he can seldom indulge in the delights of civil litigation. His food-supply depends upon the rains of June and July, and if two successive monsoons fail his cattle die in thousands.

The
village.

A hundred years ago a Bellary village was almost always fortified. Traces of the enclosing stone walls and the circular watch-towers still usually survive and near the ruined gates often stands a shrine to Hanuman who guards the inhabitants from harm. When the fort (kota) was filled to overflowing, a *peta* was built just outside it so that the inhabitants could take refuge in the fort if need be. The older type of house is in itself not unlike a fort on a small scale. It has high stone walls without outside windows and only one entrance, and it stands on the outskirts of the village this entrance generally faces the village instead of away from it. The walls are generally of rough stone in mud and the roof is nearly always flat, earth which will make good tiles being rare. Faggots and a foot of mud are piled on horizontal rafters and coated outside with clay. Light and ventilation are secured by leaving a round hole in this construction which is covered with a pot in wet weather. In heavy rains these roofs leak considerably. The cattle usually occupy the front room of the house.

BELLARY
DISTRICT.
Supersti-
tions.

The folklore and superstitions of the district would fill a volume. At cross-roads may sometimes be noticed odd geometrical patterns. These are put there at night by persons suffering from disease and the belief is that the affliction will pass to the person who first treads upon the charm. By the side of the road often stands a wooden framework, mounted on little wheels and bearing three rude wooden images. This is the car of Mariamma, the goddess of small-pox and cholera, and her son and daughter. When cholera breaks out this car is taken round the village with music and other due ceremony and then dragged to the eastern boundary. By this means the malignant essence of the goddess is removed from the village. The adjoining villagers hasten to prevent this from settling upon them by taking the car on with musical honours as before. Thus the car is often wheeled through a series of villages.

The flat roofs of many houses may be seen to be decked with rags fluttering from sticks, piles of broken pots and so forth. These are to scare away owls which are birds of ill-omen.

In the middle of the threshold of nearly all the gateways of the ruined fortifications round the Bellary villages will be noticed a roughly cylindrical or conical stone. It was planted there when the fort was built and is regarded as the boundary of the village-site. A ceremony takes place in connection with it once a year just before the sowing season begins.

Snake-worship seems to have been far more common formerly than now. Snake-stones may be seen in almost every village, but few of them appear to get much attention. Vows are however made at snake shrines to procure children. Fire-walking and

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BELLARY.

BELLARY
DISTRICT.
Supersti-
tions.

hook-swinging are still popular. The last known case of human sacrifice occurred in 1901; when a Kuruba sacrificed his only son, aged five, to the village god in order to obtain treasure supposed to be hidden under the god's image. Reference is made later to the finding in July 1902 of the remains of a man who had probably been sacrificed with a similar object. Vows to shrines are much in vogue. The pipal and margosa trees are revered and the worship of the *sami* or *rami* tree is unusually popular.

Crops.

The principal crops are cholam, korra, cotton and castor.

Irrigation.

There is less land under irrigation in Bellary than in any other district in the Presidency except the Nilgiris, Malabar and South Canara. There are only 280 tanks in the district. Only seven of these have an ayacut of over 500 acres. The only alicuts of any importance are those across the Tungabhadra which are ten in number. There are three others in ruins. All these were constructed by the Vijayanagar kings 300 or 400 years ago.

Forests.

There are 624 square miles of reserved forests and reserved lands. The growth is nowhere luxuriant and in no part of the district is there any continuous area of large timber. The Sandur hills contain the only real forest to be found in Bellary. Anantapur or the western part of Kurnool, and these are leased by Sandur State to the British Government. Pecuniarily the lease has not hitherto been a success but the forests have been of immense benefit to the cattle of the district in several recent bad seasons as they are covered throughout with thick grass.

In 1852, the then Civil Engineer reported that "roads there are none deserving the name." The Government then took up the construction of roads which received a great impetus during the famines of 1866 and 1876. Much however still remains to be done. The larger rivers of the district are none of them anywhere bridged or even provided with causeways and in the rains traffic is frequently delayed. Avenues have only been planted along 110 miles of the roads and are rarer than in any other district in the Presidency except the Nilgiris. The District Board controls 50 ferries across the Tungabhadra and 11 across the Hagari. At all these ferries circular basket-boats are used.

Bellary is more than usually liable to disastrous seasons. It has been affected by famine in 1833, 1854, 1866, 1876-78, 1891-92 and 1896-97. At the height of the great famine of 1876-78 half the population of the district according to the figures of 1871 were on relief. In August 1877 the Viceroy visited Bellary with the Governor (the Duke of Buckingham) and as a result of his tour the Governor thenceforth controlled all famine matters himself without the intervention of the usual channels of communication. It is calculated that that famine cost the lives of one-fifth of the population of the district and at least 88 lakhs of rupees of direct expenditure by the State.

The district is, on the whole, a healthy one. Cholera is common though it no longer commits the havoc it did in days gone by. Years of continuous vaccination have reduced the opportunities of small-pox. The district has, however, suffered in recent years from outbreaks of plague especially in Bellary, Adóni and Hospet towns. Ophthalmia is common.

BELLARY
DISTRICT.
Roads.

Famine.

Public
health.

BELLARY
DISTRICT.
Adminis-
tration of
Justice.

The District Judge as a Civil Court exercises jurisdiction over the whole of Bellary district except the Adóni taluk and over the whole of Anantapur district except the taluks of Tadpatri and Gooty. The three excepted taluks are within the jurisdiction of the District Court of Kurnool. In Bellary there is less civil litigation in proportion to the population than in any other district in the Presidency. The Sessions Court possesses jurisdiction over the whole of Bellary and Anantapur districts. The district usually contributes its full share of the grave crime in the Presidency.

Local
self-
govern-
ment.

Local affairs are managed by the District Board and three Taluk Boards corresponding to the three divisions and by two municipalities, Bellary and Adóni. There are also 19 unions.

HOSPET.

Hospet is the head-quarters of the I.C.S. Divisional officer. It is a Union. Its population is over 18,000. The town was built by the Vijayanagar king Krishna Deva between 1509 and 1520. In his time it was the entrance gate as it were to the city of Vijayanagar for all travellers coming from Goa and the west coast. Paes says that it was "a very strong city fortified with walls and towers, and the gates at the entrance very strong, with towers at the gates: these walls are not like those of other cities but are made of very strong masonry." To-day beyond a few fragments in the western portion of the town and the fallen rampart which runs southwards from the Divisional officer's bungalow hardly a trace of these walls is to be seen. The road approaches the town along an embankment made by Krishna Deva connecting the two ends of the parallel ranges of hills which further south enclose the valley

of Sandur. Immediately south of Hospet at the northern end of the big embankment rises a prominent hill of a curious conical shape with smooth grass-covered sides which is called the Jolada-rasi, or 'heap of eholam.' The youth among the local Boyas used to back themselves to run up it without stopping, carrying a bag of grain on their shoulders. Further east along this same range is the peak of Jambunath Konda, 2,980 feet above the sea, and half way up this, in a very picturesque glen, standing on a broad artificial terrace, is the temple of Jambunath. The temple is of no particular interest but contains a mineral spring which is accredited with manifold healing virtues. Hospet itself consists of one long bazaar street with a temple at the end of it. Plague visited the town many years in succession and several times the town has had to be completely evacuated. The people have become so used to attacks of plague that the building of toy plague-sheds has become a favourite game among the children! Conspicuous objects in the town are the three stone and chunam Muhammadan tombs east of the bazaar street and two other similar erections near the Divisional Officer's bungalow. Local accounts say that they were the tombs of Mussalmans who were slain in some battle and no more explicit history of them is forthcoming. The one within the Head Assistant Collector's compound was used as his residence up to 1897 when the present bungalow was built. The chief industry of the place is cotton-weaving. There is a native tannery. A few families make brass too-rings, bangles, cattle-bells, etc., but not brass vessels.

Kamalapuram, where His Excellency's camp was pitched, is seven miles north-east of Hospet. It is a

KAMALA-
PURAM.

HOSPET.

KAMĀLA-
PURAM.

Union with a population of about 6,000. Until recently the manufacture of the huge shallow iron pans in which sugarcane juice is boiled was a considerable industry in Kamalapuram. The iron was brought by pack-bullocks from Jambunath Konda and was smelted and worked by men of the Kammara caste. Of late years the cheaper English iron has completely ousted the country product, the smelting industry is dead and the Kammaras confine themselves to making and mending the boilers with English material.

HAMPI.

Hampi is a tiny fever-stricken hamlet standing on the right bank of the Tungabhadra. It is of no importance itself, but it has given its name to the remains in its neighbourhood of Vijayanagar, "the City of Victory," where the empire of that name was founded and its kings had their capital for many years. These remains are commonly known as the "Hampi ruins."

They cover some 9 square miles, but the fortifications and outposts of the city included a far larger area. The entrance to the city from the south-west, for example, was at one time a fortified gate on the huge embankment which stands at the foot of the hills 2 miles on the other side of Hospet—9 miles, as the crow flies, from the centre of the ruins.

The site of the old city is a strangely wild place to have been the birth-place and capital of an empire. The whole site is dotted with little barren rocky hills and immediately north of it the Tungabhadra hurries along a boulder-strewn channel down rapids and through narrow gorges. The hills are of granite weathered to every shade of colour from a bluish grey to a rich golden brown, and have hardly a shrub or blade of grass upon them. The alternate burning days

and chilly nights of the Deccan climate have seamed and split in every direction the huge masses of solid rock of which they originally consisted, and the earthquakes of remote ages and the slower processes of denudation have torn from their flanks the enormous boulders which were thus formed and have piled these up round about their sides in the most fantastic confusion or flung them headlong into the valleys below. Many of them must weigh hundreds of tons. In places cyclopean masses stand delicately poised one upon another at the most hazardous angles, in others they form impassable barriers, while those which have yet to fall often stand boldly out from the hills as single giant tors or range themselves in castellations and embattlements which but for their vastness would seem to be the work of man rather than of nature. As one writer has described it "Far as the eye can reach for ten square miles there is nothing between heaven and earth but boulders; the earth is paved with them, the sky is pierced with them . . . literally in thousands of all sizes . . . heaps upon heaps, in one instance 250 feet in height."

Up the sides of these hills and along the low ground between them—often in several lines one behind the other—ran the fortified enclosing walls of the old city, and in the valleys among them stand its deserted streets and ruined palaces and temples. The lowest ground of all is covered with fields of tall cholam or of green and golden rice watered by the channel which one of the kings in the days gone by led from the Tungabhadra to supply the people and irrigate the orchards and rose-gardens of his capital. To know Vijayanagar at its best, the pilgrim should climb the

HAMPI.

slippery steps leading to the little shrine on the top of the hill called Matanga Parvatam and watch the evening light fade across the ruins, and if the fates are kind and grant him the added glory of a Deccan sunset he will surely return content.

If legendary history and local tradition be credited, there was a town on the site many centuries before the kings of Vijayanagar selected it for their capital. Some of the most dramatic scenes in the great epic of the Ramayana occurred at a place called in the poem Kishkinda and it is asserted by the local Brahmans and generally acknowledged by the learned in such matters that this Kishkinda was close to Hampi. It was ruled in those days, says the Ramayana, by two brothers of the monkey race called Vali and Sugriva. They quarrelled and Sugriva was driven out by his brother and fled with Hanuman, the famous monkey chief of the poem, who had been one of his ministers, to the woods of the hill Rishyamuka on the bank of the Pampa near the dwelling place of the holy rishi Matanga on the mountain called Matanga Parvatam. Here he was safe from Vali, for the rishi, furious at finding close to his hermitage the putrefying body of a rakshasa, or demon, whom Vali had killed and flung there, had pronounced a fearful curse upon him if ever he should again enter that region.

Rama, the hero of the poem, accompanied by his brother Lakshmana, is journeying in search of his wife Sita, who has been carried off by Ravana, the ten-headed demon king of Lanka or Ceylon, when he is told that Sugriva can give him news of her. He goes to Rishyamuka and meets Sugriva and Hanuman. The former tells him how he saw Sita being carried through

HAMPI.

the air by Ravana, "Glittering in his arms like the daughter of the king of serpents"; how as she was swept by above him she dropped one of her garments and her jewels; and how he had kept these latter in a cave. He brings them and shows them to Rama in proof of the truth of his story. Rama in his gratitude for this clue slays Vali with his arrow, burns his huge body on a funeral pyre and replaces Sugriva on the throne. While Rama waits on Prasravana, a part of the Malyavanta hill close by, Hanuman searches for Sita, finds her in Lanka, brings back tokens from her to reassure Rama and finally organises the monkey army which builds the causeway from Rameswaram to Ceylon by which Rama crosses to the island to the rescue of his bride.

Such is the story in the Ramayana and the names of several of the localities round Hampi are identical with those of the poem. Pampasaras, or Pampa Tirtam, is the name of a tank on the Hyderabad side of the Tungabhadra near Anegundi and Pampa is also said to be the ancient and puranic name of the river; Rishyamuka is the hill on the Nizam's side of the narrowest of the gorges in the river already mentioned; Matanga Parvatam or Matanga's hill has been referred to above; Malyavanta hill lies to the east of it; the cave where Sugriva kept Sita's jewels and the mark made on the rocks by her garment as it fell are pointed out to the pious pilgrim near the river bank; while a curious mound of scoriaceous ash some fifty yards long by twenty broad and about ten to fifteen feet high, which lies about a mile east of the neighbouring village of Nimbapuram, is shown as the remains of the cremation of Vali. Enthusiasts go further and declare that

HAMPT.

the grey lungurs and the little red-faced monkeys which still scamper and chatter about the hills are the descendants of Vali and Sugriva respectively, and that the tumbled masses of fallen boulders which encumber the site of Vijayanagar are the remains of the material which was collected by Hanuman's monkey hosts for the great causeway. Hanuman is at any rate the most popular god in the whole country-side.

Of the wonders of this capital in the plenitude of its prosperity several descriptions have come down to us. The earliest European visitor whose account has survived was Nicolo Conti, an Italian, who was at Vijayanagar in 1420, less than a century after it was founded. He says that its king was already "more powerful than all the other kings of India" and that he had 12,000 ladies in his harem.

Some twenty years later, in 1442, Abdur Razzak, an ambassador to the East from Persia, visited the city. He relates how the King's dominions stretched from the Kistna river to Cape Comorin, how he had "more than a thousand elephants, in their size resembling mountains and in their form resembling devils," and troops numbering 1,100,000, and how "one might seek in vain throughout the whole of Hindustan to find a more absolute *raj*." He goes on to say:—

"The city of Bidjanagar is such that the pupil of the eye has never seen a place like it and the ear of intelligence has never been informed that there existed anything to equal it in the world."

Of a festival in the city, he gives the following account:—

"In pursuance of orders issued by the King of Bidjanagar the generals and principal personages from all parts of his empire . . . presented themselves at the palace. They brought

HAMPT.

"with them a thousand elephants . . . which were covered with brilliant armour and with castles magnificently adorned. . . . During three consecutive days in the month of Redjeb the vast space of land magnificently decorated, in which the enormous elephants were congregated together, presented the appearance of the waves of the sea or of that compact mass which will be assembled together at the day of the resurrection. Over this magnificent space were erected numerous pavilions to the height of three, four or even five storeys, covered from top to bottom with figures in relief . . . Some of these pavilions were arranged in such a manner that they could turn rapidly round and present a new face; at each moment a new chamber or a new hall presented itself to the view. . . . In the front of this place rose a palace with nine pavilions magnificently ornamented. In the ninth the king's throne was set up . . . The throne, which was of extraordinary size, was made of gold, and enriched with precious stones of extreme value. . . . Before the throne was a square cushion, on the edges of which were sown three rows of pearls. During the three days the king remained seated on the cushion. When the *fête* of the Mahanawi was ended, at the hour of evening prayer, I was introduced into the middle of four *estrades*, which were about ten *ghaz* both in length and breadth. The roof and the walls were entirely formed of plates of gold enriched with precious stones. Each of these plates was as thick as the blade of a sword, and was fastened with golden nails. Upon the *estrade*, in the front, is placed the throne of a king and the throne itself is of very great size."

Duarte Barbosa, a Portuguese who visited Vijayanagar between 1504 and 1514, gives similarly glowing accounts of its riches and magnificence.

"The streets and squares are very wide. They are constantly filled with an innumerable crowd of all nations and creeds. . . . There is an infinite trade in this city . . . In this city there are many jewels which are brought from Pegu and Ceylon, and in the country itself many diamonds are found, because there is a mine of them in the Kingdom of Decani. There are also many pearls and seed-pearls to be found there, which are brought from the Ormuz and Cael . . . also silk

HAMPI.

"brocades, scarlet cloth and coral . . . This king has a house
 "in which he meets with the governors and his officers in council
 "upon the affairs of the realm. They come in very rich litters on
 "men's shoulders. Many litters and many horsemen always stand
 "at the door of this palace and the king keeps at all times nine
 "hundred elephants and more than twenty thousand horses, all
 "which elephants and horses are bought with his own money."

Were it not confirmed by other independent testimony—such as the chronicle of Fernao Nuniz, written some 15 years later—Paes' account of the extraordinary magnificence of the city would be barely credible to those who only see it in its desolation. The crowded bazaars where everything conceivable was to be bought; the fine houses of the merchants and the captains; the gorgeous temples and public buildings; the throne of State made of jewel-studded golden plates and panelled with figures of wrought gold set with more jewels, the maids of honour bedecked with such masses of gold and precious stones that they could scarcely move; the cavalry horses caparisoned in silk, damask brocade from China and velvet from Mecca, with jewelled silver plates upon their foreheads; the king's private stud of 800 elephants and 500 horses; his harem containing 12,000 women; his palace decorated with precious metals, ivory and wonderful carving; and his troops numbering a million fighting men—all these would almost seem, to those who now see in the palace enclosure nothing but a mass of debris with scarcely one stone left standing upon another and in the city no other inhabitants than the monkeys and the peacocks, to be the creations of a fertile imagination rather than sober fact.

The destruction of Vijayanagar was indeed absolute. The day after the empire fell at the battle of Talikota

HAMPI.

in 1565 the fallen king fled from the city with 550 elephants laden with treasure valued at over 100 millions sterling. The next day the place was looted by hordes of wandering gipsies—Lambadies and the like. On the third day the victorious Mussalmans arrived and for five months "with fire and sword, with crowbars and "axes," to quote Mr. Sewell, "they carried on day after "day their work of destruction. Never perhaps in the "history of the world has such havoc been wrought, and "wrought so suddenly, on so splendid a city, teeming "with a wealthy and industrious population in the full "plenitude of prosperity one day, and on the next "seized, pillaged and reduced to ruins, amid scenes of "savage massacre and horrors beggaring description."

Two years later, Caesaro Federici, an Italian traveller, visited the place and wrote of it that "the "houses stand still but empty, and there is dwelling "in them nothing, as is reported, but tigers and other "wild beasts."

The best base from which to see what remains of the city to-day, three hundred years and more since its destruction, is Kamakapuram, where a deserted temple which was converted into a dwelling by Mr. J. H. Master, a former Collector of the district, is now used as a travellers' bungalow. The road from Hospet passes the curious temple of Anantasainagadi, and conspicuous objects to the north of the last part of it are the old square Muhammadan tombs at Kadirampuram. Paes says that in his time all this road was "a street as wide "as a place of tourney, with both sides lined through- "out with rows of houses and shops where they sell "everything and all along this road are many trees that "the King commanded to be planted, so as to afford

Hampi. "shade to those that pass along." Both houses and trees have long since disappeared.

Temple of
Pattabhi-
rama-
swami.

Excepting only the temple of Pattabhiramaswami which is situated half-a-mile to the east on the road to Bellary, is shown by inscriptions within it to have been built by King Achyuta Roya (1530-1542) and is remarkable for little but its size—all the more notable of the ruins of the fortifications, temples and buildings of Vijayanagar lie along two roads leading out of Kamalapuram. One goes north-west to Hampi and then degenerates into a path along the bank of the Tungabhadra and the other runs north-eastwards to Kampli and Talangattu.

Fortifica-
tions.

Excepting their great extent, their massive construction and the ingenuity with which they have utilised the natural possibilities of the country, the fortifications present few points of interest. With the perennial Tungabhadra unfordable for many miles on its northern limit, and the almost unclimbable rocky hills linked together by these long lines of walls on its other sides, the city must have been—history shows indeed that it was—a place of great strength in the then conditions of warfare. The gateways in the walls are usually merely openings spanned by bracketed lintels, but one or two of them are more ornamental. The track which leads northwards from the Kampli road above mentioned to the ferry to Anegundi on the other side of the river passes under one of these latter.

Of the ruined temples and other buildings only a certain number deserve notice and it would indeed be impossible to even mention them all. The smaller examples are scattered in scores all over the site of the city, hidden by the shrub jungle, peering out of the

crops or fancifully perched on the top of the pinnacles and tors along the sky line of the hills in positions which are often all but inaccessible. Hampi.

The greater part of the more interesting buildings lie alongside the road to Hampi.

On the other side of the two roads already mentioned—that leading to Kampli—the first ruin met with is the Ganigitti temple. Ganigitti means "an oil woman," and why the building should be so named is not apparent. It is a Jaina temple and the tower above its shrine is built in the series of steps which is the most noticeable characteristic of the Jaina style in this district. The inscription on the dipdan or lamp-post in front of it records that it was erected by a Jaina general, named Irugapa, in 1385 A.D. during the reign of Harihara II, who must thus have been a king who was tolerant in religious matters. Ganigitti temple.

Some half a mile further along the Kampli road the boulders immediately east of the way are marked with the broad streaks of alternate red and white which is the sign of holy ground and in front of them is a small, square, white erection. This is the last resting place of the sacred bull of the temple at Hampi, which died here a few years back.

On the road from Kamalapuram to Hampi the traveller passes through the fortifications by what in Paes' time was a gate with "two towers, one on each side, which make it very strong," but is now merely a gap in the wall. From this the way leads first to the site of the old palace of the Vijayanagar kings and the various civil buildings which surround it.

Perhaps in no part of the city was the destruction wrought by the Mussalmans more complete than just

HAMPI.

here. Except in a few isolated instances scarcely one stone is left upon another in its original position and the ground is strewn in every direction with piles of debris. Mr. Sewell thinks that "there is no doubt that careful and systematic excavations would disclose the whole plan of the palace and that in the ruins and debris would be found the remains of the beautiful sculptures described by Paes," but at present it is not possible to more than hazard a guess at the relative situations of the various buildings in it which he mentions.

Nov. 5th,
1910.HOSPET.
Arrival.

The proposal that Their Excellencies should travel by motor-car from Harihar to Hospet had to be abandoned as unbridged rivers were rendered impassable by the rain of the previous week. The party therefore travelled to Hospet by special train arriving there about 11-20 on Saturday morning November 5th.

Their Excellencies were received on arrival by Mr. J. A. Cumming, I.C.S., Collector of Bellary District, Mr. T. J. Tasker, I.C.S., Sub-Collector, Hospet, Mr. N. E. Q. Mainwaring, Superintendent of Railway Police, and Mr. H. E. Williams, Superintendent of Police.

KAMALAPURAM.
Arrival.

Their Excellencies and party, accompanied by Mr. Cumming, Mr. Tasker and Mr. Williams, left soon afterwards for Kamalapuram travelling in motor-cars. In addition to His Excellency's and Mr. Campbell's cars, a Daimler kindly placed at His Excellency's disposal by His Highness The Maharaja of Mysore for use in Bellary district, had been brought on the special train. Mr. Ramchander (Bar.-at-Law) kindly lent Mr. Cumming a Darracq Car for use during His Excellency's visit.

The arrival at Kamalapuram was private.

The camp was pitched in a tope adjoining the village. Nov. 5th,
1910.

At 3 P.M. His Excellency granted an interview to the Raja of Anogondi.

KAMALAPURAM.
Interview.

Mr. P. R. Allen, Superintending Engineer, joined the party at breakfast at Kamalapuram. The buildings and ruins at Hampi are now in the charge of the Public Works Department. Mr. Allen had evidently made a careful study of them and their history and by his knowledge he made Their Excellencies' inspection of them more interesting to them.

Later in the afternoon Their Excellencies and party left the camp in motor-cars to visit some of the ruins. They first went to the Queens' Bath, where they were met by M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Hanumanta Gowd Garu who presented the party with copies of his guide to the ruins; he also accompanied Their Excellencies and party on this and other occasions to explain points of interest. HAMPI.

The Queen's Bath, just north of the road, contains a swimming-bath some 50 feet long and six feet deep. Like several others of the civil buildings, it is constructed in the Muhammadan style, with arches, and decorated with conventional designs in plaster. Except in the case of one building within the court of the Krishnaswamy Temple mentioned below, no arches nor any sign of the influence of Muhammadan architecture appear in any of the temples. The Hindus dislike the arch. "An arch never sleeps," they used truly to say. The constant thrust and counter-thrust which goes on between its component parts leaves it in less stable equilibrium than the Hindu doorway formed of one horizontal stone laid upon two vertical posts. The Queen's Bath.

Nov. 5th,
1910.

HAMPI.

There was apparently however no intolerance of the Mussalmans themselves in the city. Forishta relates that Deva Raya II built them a mosque there, though he explains that the encouragement they received was largely due to their superiority as cavalry and bowmen.

Aqueduct.

Just north-east of the Queens' Bath and inside the first wall of the palace enclosure, are still standing a few yards of one of the stone aqueducts mentioned by Abdur Razzak. "One sees," he said, "numerous running streams and canals formed of chiselled stone, polished and smooth." Whence it obtained its water and whither it eventually led are not now obvious.

House of
Victory.

Their Excellencies and party next proceeded to the House of Victory, as Paes calls it. It is immediately north of the aqueduct. Only a great square platform now remains. The people know it now as the Dasara Dibba or Mahanavami Dibba, meaning the platform (dibba) used at the nine days' feast called variously the Dasara, the Mahanavami or the Navaratri (nine nights). Paes says it was called the House of Victory because it was built when Krishna Deva Raya came back from his victorious expedition against the King of Orissa (A.D. 1513) and his description of the festivities at the Dasara, of which this building was throughout the centre, is one of the most vivid parts of his chronicle. There was obviously originally another erection on the top of the square platform or terrace which is all that now remains. The series of carvings which run round this latter are (with the exception perhaps of some of the similar examples in the Hazara Ramaswamy temple, to be referred to immediately) the most spirited

Nov. 5th,
1910.

HAMPI.

House of
Victory.

in all the ruins, elephants, camels, and horses alternate with wrestlers and boxers, scenes representing the black-buck (?) shooting and panther-spearing and girls dancing. As far as is known these mural sculptures are unique in Southern India, and they have been compared by Ferguson with some of Layard's discoveries in ancient Nineveh. On the ground close under the northern wall of the terrace lies a curious door, cut (bolt-sockets and all) from one stone, and panelled to represent the wood. On the western side the building has been rather clumsily faced at a later date with a series of carvings in a fine-grained green stone. This material admitted of much more delicate work than the granite, and the result is several excellent panels, notably one showing a tiger-hunt and another depicting an elephant which is turning and rending its mahouts. This green stone is not native to the city and must have been quarried elsewhere. Very few cases occur in Vijayanagar in which foreign stone was used. Nearly all the buildings are made of the pinkish white granite of the local hills and it is probably the coarse grain of this which has prevented any of the sculpture from equalling in finish the best work in such temples as those at Madura, Tiruvannamalai and elsewhere.

A few yards west of the House of Victory rise the walls of what, from Abdur Razzak's description of the city, was apparently the Royal Mint, and immediately north of these the similar walls of a building he calls the palace of the Danaik, or Commander of the troops. All the high walls round these palace enclosures are built in the same curious fashion being several feet thick at the bottom and tapering off to only a few inches in width at the top.

Mint.

Com-
mander's
Palace.

Nov. 5th,
1910.

HAMPT.

Going westwards from the house of victory the path passes a temple, nearly buried under earth and debris, regarding which fanciful legends of underground passages used to be current, the foundations of another dibba and a curious trough cut out of a single stone 41 feet long, and then leads through two ruined gates to the temple of Hazara Ramaswami which was next visited by Their Excellencies.

Hazara
Rama-
swami
Temple.

This is supposed to have been the private place of worship of the king. Like the house of victory, it was begun (as an inscription within it testifies) by Krishna Deva Raya in 1513, and the outside of its outer walls are covered with courses of sculpture very similar to those on that building. Elephants, horses, camels and foot soldiers in long procession appear in the lower rows and above them girls dancing. Inside the court, on the outside walls of the Vimana, the sculpture is as carefully finished as any in the whole of the ruins. It includes two Jaina Tirthankaras sitting cross-legged at their devotions, Ganesha and Subramania on his peacock, which, seeing that it is a shrine dedicated to Vishnu, shows great absence of bigotry. These Jaina figures are, indeed, to be seen on most of the larger temples in the ruins. Inside the mantapam before the shrine are four pillars of foreign black stone finely carved.

But the chief pride of the temple is the series of scenes from the Ramayana cut upon two of the inside walls of the mantapam which lies north of the main entrance and upon the walls of the courtyard adjoining it. These probably gave its name to the temple, for Hazara Rama means "the thousand Ramas." Rama is shown slaying Tataka, a demoness, who infested the

forest in which he was journeying : Jatayu, the king of kites, who tried to hinder Ravana from carrying off Sita and was slain in the attempt, is seen falling to the earth ; three men are staggering under the weight of Siva's bow, which Rama had to bend to win Sita as his bride ; Hanuman is there interviewing Ravana and sitting on his curled up tail to make himself as tall as that ten-headed demon ; Rama is shooting his arrow through seven trees at once, to prove to Sugriva that he is a warrior worthy to be trusted ; Rama, Lakshmana and Sita are being ferried across the Ganges ; and Ravana is depicted in his death agony. The whole series is the most noteworthy thing of its kind in the ruins, and, as has been said, is unique in this part of India.

North-east of this Hazara Ramaswami temple lies another block of civil buildings within another high enclosing wall with watch towers at its angles. Their Excellencies ascended one of these towers by a winding staircase to see the sunset and obtain a view of the surrounding ruins. From Abdur Razzak's account of the city these buildings would seem to have been the diwan-khana, or public offices of the kingdom. The chief building now remaining is a two-storied erection constructed in the Muhammadan style, which for want of a better name is known as the Council Chamber. It is decorated in ornamented plaster, like the queens' bath, but some of this ornament is Hindu in character—parrots, yalis and other images, which no good Mussalman would have permitted, appearing on it.

From this point the party returned to camp as it was too dark to see any more.

Nov. 5th,
1910.

HAMPT.

Hazara
Rama-
swami
Temple.Diwan-
khana.

Nov. 6th,
1910.HAMPT.
Elephant
stables.Duffer-
khana.

Shrines.

On the following morning Their Excellencies and party resumed their tour of the ruins and first visited the elephant stables. These are immediately west of the Diwan-khana. They consist of eleven stalls (the other 789 of the king's elephants had apparently to content themselves with humbler quarters) built with domes, roofs and arched entrances in the Muhammadan style but having a row of drip stones which are Hindu in character. At right angles to them stands what is apparently the duffer-khana of Abdur Razzak, that is, the usual working office of the king's minister and his colleagues.

The curious will discover in the fields immediately east of the elephants stables two small Jaina shrines in a very dilapidated condition; at the south-east angle of the enclosure round the council chamber a shrine called the Rangasami temple containing a bas relief of Hanuman some nine feet high; immediately south-west of this again under a large margosa tree a little shrine to Pattanada Ellamma, the goddess of the boundaries of the city, where the Kurubas still carry on worship through a priest of their own caste; and, at the foot of the rocks, a third of a mile due east of Hazara Ramaswami temple and some 50 yards east of a large and prominent boulder which has been split into two, a little monolithic shrine, primitive and tenantless.

An excellent bird's-eye view of the whole of the buildings and enclosures round about the palace can be obtained from the little bastion crowned hill immediately north of the northern wall of the Danaik's palace already mentioned.

The path leading westwards under this wall joins the road to Hampi and is the best route to the remainder

Under-
ground
temple.

of the ruins. Between the two roads at their point of junction, stands what used to be known as "the underground temple," from which an underground passage was said to lead to the shrine of Hazara Ramaswami. Mr. Rea, the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, has demolished this fable, and shown that the temple was never an underground building, but has merely been nearly buried by the silt washed down upon it in the course of centuries from the higher ground to the east and that the underground passage is a myth. A number of other cases of half-buried temples could easily be pointed out in the ruins.

The road to Hampi now runs over a rocky saddle—missing a great chance of striking effect by passing to one side of, instead of under, the natural arch made by the two gigantic boulders which lean against one another just to the east of it—and leads through one of the walls of the city by a gateway. Some half a mile further on, it runs sharply between two small temples. The eastern of these is the shrine of Uddana Virabhadraswami, in which worship is still carried on. Under the outer wall of it, on the edge of the road, stands an inscription stating that the image in it was set up in 1515, and also two little Sati-stones marking the spot where two widows committed Sati. The martyrs to their faith are depicted on stones with one hand raised in the usual manner to heaven. Opposite these two, on the other side of the road, are four similar stones, and another may be seen further down this same road immediately west of it just before it enters Hampi bazaar. Nuniz gives a detailed description of the ceremonies attending the rites in his time.

A few yards further on the road crosses the Turutta channel. The name means "swift" and is certainly

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Uddana
Vira-
bhadr-
aswami
Temple.Turutta
channel.

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deserved. The channel takes off from the Turutta anicut across the Tungabhadra about a mile west of Hampi and is a most extraordinary work, running for miles, often through solid rocks, along the foot of the hills. It was perhaps made by Bukka II (1399-1404) and it now waters most of the wet fields which wind in and out about the ruins, its supply being supplemented by the tank at Kamalapuram.

Statue
of Narasimha.

A few yards west of the road at this point stands in an enclosure the huge monolithic statue of Narasimha, the fearsome man-lion incarnation of Vishnu. An inscription on the stone in front of it states that it was hewn by a Brahmin from a single boulder in 1528 in the time of Krishna Deva Raya, who granted it an endowment. Though it is 22 feet high the details on it have been finished with great care, and grievously shattered though it is, it is one of the most striking objects among the ruins. Originally Narasimha's wife Lakshmi must have been sitting in the usual position on the thigh of the statue, but the only part of her image which remains unbroken is the one arm she passed behind his back; the rest of it lies in shapeless fragments scattered on the ground within the enclosure. Their Excellencies and party visited this statue.

Krishna-
swami's
Temple.

On the rising ground just above these is the large temple of Krishnaswami, which is yet another of Krishna Deva Raya's additions to the city. An inscription within it relates that he built it in 1513 (about the same time, that is, as the House of Victory, and the Hazara Ramaswami shrine) for an image of Krishna which he had captured during his expedition against Orissa from a temple on the hill fortress of Udayagiri in the Nellore

district. The sculpture within the temple is very ordinary. On the southern side of the big gopuram is a life-size representation in crumbling brick and plaster of the story which is such a favourite with South Indian craftsmen—Krishna's escapade of carrying off up a tree the clothes of the gopis or milkmaids while they were bathing. East of the temple, leading up to its main entrance, is one of the four ruined bazaars which are still standing. What was once the street is now a rice field.

At this point Their Excellencies and party left the cars and proceeded on foot.

Beyond the Krishnaswami temple and just east of the road, inside an open mantapam, is a big monolith of Ganesa, the 'belly-god', which is ironically named Sasivi-kallu, or "the stone like a grain of mustard"; while a few yards further on, in a shrine with a handsome mantapam in front of it, just west of the road as it dips down to Hampi village, is a companion monolith of the same god, which in the same spirit has been nicknamed the Kadalaikallu or the "grain-of-gram stone."

Sasivi-
kallu.

Kadalaikallu.

One of the most striking views in all the ruins is to be gained by leaving the road by the former of these images and walking over the rocks to the north of it to the conspicuous two-storied mantapam which stands on the crest of the hill. The Pampapathi temple with its two beautiful towers lies below, beyond it the river and beyond that again the rugged wilderness of hills in the Nizam's country.

Pampa-
pathi
Temple.

In the foreground stand some temples which, though small, deserve notice. Just west of the two-storied mantapam is a curious little shrine built entirely, roof and all, of stone, with a rounded top, shaped like a waggon-cover, to its roof. Mr. Sewell points out that

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HAMPI.
Jaina
temples.

this bears a strong resemblance to the very ancient Dravidian shrines at the Seven Pagodas in Chingleput district and he considers it to be of greater antiquity than any other structure in the whole circuit of the hills. There is another shrine of the same style close by it partly encased in an outer covering of later masonry, and a third immediately north of the northern gopuram of the Pampapathi temple.

Below this little shrine and north of it is the largest group of Jaina temples in the city. Their stepped towers, so unlike anything else among the ruins, are very noticeable. Besides this group and the Ganigitti shrine and the two dilapidated examples east of the elephant stables already mentioned, there is another Jaina shrine on the other side of the road facing the Kadalaikallu Ganesa, at least two more just north of the northern gopuram of the Pampapathi temple, and a fourth about a mile north-east of Hampi, standing above the path which runs along the bank of the Tungabhadra. So at one time the Jaina faith must have greatly flourished in these parts. The age of these shrines is uncertain but as they all resemble in their details the Ganigitti temple—which, as has been seen, was built in 1385—they perhaps also date from about that time, and so are more than a century older than the larger temples built by Krishna Deva.

Hampi
bazaar.

Returning again to the road, the wayfarer passes down a steep dip in the Hampi bazaar, the finest of the four which still stand among the ruins. It is some 35 yards wide and nearly 800 yards long and the houses in it are still used as lodgings by the pilgrims to the annual car-festival (a function which is declining in importance) and are consequently in some sort of repair.

Paes describes it as being in his time “a very beautiful street of very beautiful houses with balconies and arcades,” and adds “the king has a palace in the same street in which he resides when he visits this pagoda.” At its eastern end is a large but clumsily executed Nandi or bull and a small mantapam erected on pillars of black stone finely carved in the Chalukyan style, of which only a few examples are found in the ruins.

At its western extremity stands the great temple of Pampapathi or Virupaksha, which at one time was the only shrine in the ruins in which worship was kept up. Pampa is usually said to have been the ancient and puranic name of Tungabhadra. The local historians, however, favour another version which says that Pampa was a daughter of Brahma who was wont to bring fruit and flowers to the holy rishis who in olden times lived in these hills. Pleased with her faithful service they asked her to name a boon in return. She replied that she wished to wed Virupaksha or Siva. Taught by the rishis, she did such penance that Virupaksha looked with favour upon her, espoused her and took the name of Pampapathi or lord of Pampa, under which name as well as under that of Virupaksha he is still worshipped in this temple. It contains shrines to him and to Pampa and also to another of his wives called Bhuvaneshwari. Hampi village perhaps is the original centre from which the city gradually extended. Parts of the temple are older than the Kingdom of Vijayanagar itself; an unpublished inscription of a stone standing to the north of it and dated A.D. 1199 records gifts made to the god and Pampa by a private individual in the reign of King Kalideva of the Nagavamsa who ruled at Kurugodu in the Bellary district. Later additions

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HAMPI.

Pampa-
pathi
temple.

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Hampi.
Pampa-
pathi
temple.

to it were made by Harihara I, the first of the Vijayanagar chiefs, in honour of Mahadeva or Vidyaranya, the Brahmin sage who had helped him in founding the city, and, as an inscription within it shows, Krishna Deva built (in 1509-10) the Ranga-Mantapan in front of the god's shrine in honour of his coronation. Krishna Deva is also credited with having constructed the big eastern and northern gopurams but another account states that the latter is called the Kaingir Gopuram and was built by a chief of the place of that name in the Nizam's dominions. It was repaired in 1837, when temples were still under the management of Government, by Mr. F. W. Robertson, the then Collector of the district, and is decorated in an unusual style with many clusters of little pillars and very few of the figures with which these erections are usually so profusely ornamented.

The shrine to Bhuvaneswari contains a beautifully executed Chalukyan doorway, flanked by the pierced stone panels characteristic of the style, and several Chalukyan pillars. All these are carved in black stone. Work in this style belongs to the eleventh or twelfth century—that is, to a period anterior to the founding of the Kingdom of Vijayanagar—and this part of the temple is obviously older than the central shrine, for the latter has been unceremoniously and clumsily thrust in front of it. East of the temple and outside its walls is a primitive little shrine under an ancient and tottering pipal tree, which with the adjoining tank called Lokapavann (Purifier of the world) has a great local reputation for efficacy in casting out devils.

At the entrance of the temple Their Excellencies were received with due honour by the Temple Trustees who conducted the party round the temple.

His Excellency made the following remarks in the Nov. 6th, 1910.
Visitors' Book :—

Hampi.

"I am very glad that by the courtesy of the Temple Committee I should have been able to see this beautiful temple.

"It has been a very interesting experience."

Their Excellencies and party then walked down the Hampi bazaar.

From near the east end of the Bazaar a stonepaved path which is submerged at high flood leads towards the river and thereafter winds among the big rocks on its brink to the temple of Kodanda Ramaswami. In flood-time the sight the river here presents is most impressive. The whole body of the stream is driven through a narrow channel which must be of no small depth. The force of the water is strongly exhibited in the large pot holes and the deep cuts in the rock which become visible when the stream is low. The temple, in which regular worship is carried on, faces the most sacred bathing pool in the river but is itself of little interest.

Kodanda
Rama-
swami
temple.

Immediately beyond it, the path, keeping still to the river bank, passes the northern end of what is known as the Dancing-girls' street, which leads up to the Achutarayaniswami temple. This deserves more attention than it seems generally to get. The Matanga Parvatam behind it gives it an unusually picturesque setting, the sculpture in it is often carefully finished, and, if the scrub and growth which now scramble all over the courtyard were removed, the colonnade of carved pillars with detached shafts which run round it would be seen to be one of the most graceful pieces of work in the ruins. Inscriptions on its doorways show that it was built by King Achuta Raya in 1539.

Achuta-
rayani-
swami
temple.

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After passing the Dancing-girls' street, the path leaves the bank of the river and leads south of the cave (conspicuously marked with the usual red and white streaks) in which Sugriva kept Sita's jewels, and the mark on the rock made by her garment as it fell. Close by here are the remains of a ruined bridge which crossed the river in monolithic uprights. Its date is not known, but it was apparently erected subsequently to the time of Paes (1520) as he says the people used then to ferry over the river in basket-boats. Further on is a curious kind of tor consisting of two tall stones uprights connected by a stone beam, which is popularly declared to have been built to support the scales on which the kings on their accession were weighed against gold, which was afterwards distributed among the Brahmans. There is a similar erection in the village temple at Hosuru near Hospet. They were perhaps used for hook-swinging festivals.

From Achutarayaniswami's temple Their Excellencies returned by the riverside path and the bazaar to the cars and motored back to camp.

Malya-
vanta
Ranga-
natha-
swami's
temple.

The afternoon's programme which included visits to the rest of the ruins could not be carried out owing to heavy rains. However shortly before dark Her Excellency and some of the party motored to Talari-gattu and thence walked to the temple of Vitthalaswami or Vithoba. It was nearly dark by the time the temple was reached. About a mile and a half from Kamalapuram and soon after the road from Talari-gattu branches from the road to Kampti the temple of Malyavanta Ranganathaswami, which lies between the two roads, will be passed. Like all the larger temples in the ruins it is built in the Dravidian style

but the sculpture in it is better than in the majority of the others. The quaint fishes and marine monsters carved along its outer walls deserve notice. Other feeble examples of the same style of decoration occur in the Krishnaswami temple, referred to later, and are common in other parts of the district. In the mulsatanam, or the innermost shrine, is a big boulder, and the tower of the shrine is perched on the top of this. For many years this temple was empty and deserted but not long ago a *bairagi* from Northern India settled down in it, revived the worship and organised a car festival. His efforts were at first coldly received by the local priesthood but latterly the position has been accepted.

About a mile to the west of Talarigattu is the great temple of Vitthalaswami or Vithoba, in some ways the most notable of all the ruins. In and about it are no less than 23 inscriptions of dates ranging from 1513 to 1564 A.D. Several of these are much damaged but those which are still legible show that King Krishna Deva, to whom the city owes so much, began the temple and endowed it with villages; that his two queens built the gopurams and presented golden vessels to the shrine; and that his two successors, Achuta and Sadasiva, and many private individuals made gifts of various kinds to the building. The temple was never finished or consecrated. Work on it was probably stopped by the destruction of the city in 1565 but tradition gives another reason and says that it was built specially for the famous image of Vithoba at Pandharpur in the Sholapur district of Bombay but that the God, having come to look at it, refused to move, saying that it was too grand for him and that he preferred his own humbler home.

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HAMPI.

Malya-
vanta
Ranga-
natha-
swami's
temple.Vitthala-
swami's
temple.

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HAMPT.
Viththala-
swami's
temple.

Inside the court is a car for the God made of stone in place of the usual wood. It is badly cracked apparently by fire. The people believe that religious merit is obtained by turning round its stone wheels, and the result is that the axles, which are also of stone, have been worn away to a dangerous degree.

On either side of the court stand two mantapams which in any other situation would be considered notable instances of rich design and patient, careful workmanship. But they are entirely dwarfed by the building which is the glory of the temple and of the ruins -- the great mantapam which stands in front of the shrine. This rests on a richly sculptured basement and its roof is supported by huge masses of granite some 15 feet high, each consisting of a central pillar surrounded by detached shafts, figures mounted on yalis and other ornaments, all cut from one single block of stone. These are surmounted by an elaborate and equally massive cornice and the whole is carved with a boldness and expression of power nowhere surpassed in "the buildings of its class" and "shows the extreme limit in florid magnificence to which the style "advanced."

This beautiful building has been grievously injured by the destroyers of the city. Several of the carved pillars have been attacked with such fury that they are hardly more than shapeless blocks of stone and a large portion of the centre of it has been destroyed utterly.

The ruins are now under the charge of the Department of Public Works, which has of late years expended considerable sums in clearing away the vegetation which grew among them and shoring up the parts of them which seemed in danger of falling. A staff of

Measures
for con-
servation
of ruins.

watchers is employed to prevent wanton damage and the ravages of those who still hope to find hidden treasure among them. The worst offenders among these latter are the wandering Biragis from Northern India, who stick at no desecration in their anxiety for gain and have more than once been suspected of offering human sacrifices (the only kind believed to be of any avail) to the Goddess who is supposed to guard hidden treasure in order to induce her to reward their efforts. As recently as July 1902 the body of an unknown man was found in the inner shrine of one of the small temples close to Hampi in circumstances which left little doubt that he had been thus offered up. His head had been severed from his body and placed above the door of the shrine, he had been eviscerated and otherwise mutilated, and lying on the ground round the trunk were found the usual accompaniments of a sacrifice, namely, holy ashes, flowers, a match box, which had doubtless been used to light the camphor, and three broken cocoanuts.

The officers of the Archaeological survey have made a number of drawings of the various ruins and are now mapping the whole of the site of the city on a large scale. The materials thus collected are eventually to be worked up into an authoritative account of the fallen capital.

At 7-30 A.M. His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. Campbell and Mr. H. E. Williams, District Superintendent of Police, left Kamalapuram in Mr. Campbell's motor-car for Bellary. The road had been recently repaired and put into good order, but unfortunately the rain made the new material very soft and the wheels of the motor-car sank deep in and the going was very heavy.

Nov. 6th
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HAMPT.
Measures
for con-
servation
of ruins.

Nov. 7th,
1910.

KAMALA-
PURAM.
Depart-
ture.

Nov. 7th,
1910.

HOSPET.

At Hospet, Mr. Tasker, Sub-Collector, met His Excellency, who halted for a few minutes, under a pandal, where some of the leading inhabitants of the town were presented by the Sub-Collector.

Her Excellency and the rest of the party visited Vithalaswami Temple at Hampi in the early morning and left for Bellary after breakfast.

The first half of the road from Hospet to Bellary passes between the Sandur hills on the south and the Daroji hills on the north. The Copper Mountain hills are also south of the road and east of the Sandur hills.

TORANA-
GALLU.

Shortly before the road crosses the pass in the ridge connecting the Daroji and Copper Mountain hills and eighteen miles from Bellary the road passes through the village of Toranagallu. The village contains a travellers' bungalow and a wood-depot belonging to the Forest Department in which firewood and timber from the Sandur State forests are stored. The road to Sandur branches off to the south at this village.

BUDIKANIVE.

On the east side of the pass already mentioned and to the north of it is a curious mound of cinders the origin of which has given rise to much speculation. It is dome-shaped, some 45 feet in height and about 150 yards in circumference and is composed of masses of semi-vitrified scoriaceous cinders resembling slag. The mound gives out a hollow sound when struck with any heavy substance. The natives call the spot Búdi-kanive ("ash-pass") or Budigunta ("ash-hill") and say that the mound is the ashes of an impious giant called Hidimbásura who was slain here by Bhima, one of the five Pandava brothers. Other popular accounts say that the slain in a great battle were all burnt in one heap here. Similar mounds are found elsewhere. It

has been also suggested that they were caused by the wholesale *satís* which are known to have taken place in former times when kings or other persons of importance died. Nov. 7th,
1910.

Three miles further on and twelve miles from Bellary the village of Kudatini was passed. It is a Union and contains a travellers' bungalow. At one time there must have been a Hindu temple of more than usual excellence in or near the village, for built into the walls of the fort, into the sides of the well opposite the north gate of the fort and elsewhere, and lying scattered about the village, are several pieces of religious sculpture finely executed in a close-grained black stone. Opposite to the old travellers' bungalow, which is now used as a rest-house for Hindus, are two stones sculptured with figures which apparently commemorate the local heroes. Another stands near the western gate of the fort. Just outside the northern gate is a sati-stone, the widow being shown with one hand raised to heaven in the usual manner. KUDATINI.

His Excellency reached Bellary at 11-15 A.M., his arrival being private. A salute of 17 guns was fired by the Battery. Her Excellency arrived at 2-30 P.M. Their Excellencies and party proceeded direct to the camp which was pitched in the Judge's compound. BELLARY. Arrival.

As His Excellency was accompanied by so large a party and, having already been most hospitably entertained by Mr. Cumming, the Collector, on a previous tour at Cocanada, was unwilling to put him to the expense of again entertaining him, His Excellency had arranged his own camps at Bellary as well as at Kamalapuram.

Bellary town consists of the upper fort on the Hill, the lower fort built close under its eastern side, Bellary Town.

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BELLARY.

Nov. 7th, 1910. the cantonment on the west, the civil station on the east and, along the southern border, the crowded suburbs of Cowl Bazaar and Brucepettah (separated from one another by the Nallacheruvu) and the smaller suburb of Millorpettah.

Fort.

The Fort Hill is about a mile and a half in circumference. Its top is 1,976 feet above the sea, or about 480 feet above the town, which is from 1,481 to 1,528 feet above the sea. The Upper Fort consists of the usual citadel on the summit of the rock, guarded by the outer lines of fortifications, one below the other. In the weakest places there are three of these lines, but where the hill is naturally strong (as on the northern side where it is covered with confused heaps of enormous boulders, and on the western where it consists of bare, smooth sheet-rock protected at the foot by a deep ditch), there is sometimes only one. There is only one recognised way up to the fort, a winding path among big boulders, commanded at several points from above. On the top, outside the citadel, are a small temple, the remains of some modern cells for military prisoners and several deep pools of water made by damming up the outlets from natural clefts in the rocks in which the rain water collects. One of these is 29 feet deep. Some accounts of the town speak as though the existence of water in such spots is mysterious or miraculous, but the truth seems to be that the evaporation from such deep and narrow pools can seldom keep pace with the fresh supply they continually receive from rainfall; similar reservoirs occur on other similar hills.

Citadel.

Within the citadel are several strongly constructed buildings. It was in those that Muzaffar Khan, once Nawab of Kurnool, was confined from 1823 to 1861 for the murder of his wife near Adoni. He was released

from confinement on the occasion of the Governor Sir W. Denyson's visit to Bellary in 1861.

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BELLARY.

Lower Fort.

The lower fort is surrounded by a rampart faced with stones about 18 feet high and protected by circular stone bastions, a ditch about 18 feet deep and some 30 to 40 feet wide revetted with stone, and a glacis.

Both the fort and the Face hills were the sites of important prehistoric settlements. In 1872 Mr. W. Fraser, District Engineer, found on the latter celts and chisels, in various stages of manufacture and use and also corn-crushers, mealing-stones and antique pottery. Subsequently the north and east sides of the former were shown to have been prehistoric sites and on them were discovered lumps of soft red hematite, a tuyere perhaps used for iron smelting and celts and other implements including a whetstone and a ringstone, of which the latter is now in the Madras Museum.

But otherwise Bellary cannot boast an ancient history and the town itself, as distinct from its fort, is only 100 years old. Writing in 1803 Munro said: "Bellary is a poor place and was almost desolate before the arrival of the troops." It was, indeed, anxiously considered, when first the district was handed over to the Company, whether Gooty would not be a more suitable place for the Cantonment.

The first of the poligars of Bellary was apparently a Kuruba named Baluda ("tail") Hanumappa Nayak, who was so called because he had a small tail. Accounts differ as to his origin, but he seems to have held office under the Vijayanagar kings and after the downfall to have been given by their successors, the Bijapur Sultans, the estates of Bellary, Kurugodu and Tekkalakota, subject to the payment of peshkash of some Rs. 5,000 and performance of military service with

Nov. 7th, 1910. BELLARY. History. 3,000 peons. He lived at Bellary and doubtless put the rock into some state of defence. He is said to have defeated near Kampli the forces sent against him by the fallen king of Vijayanagar who was then living at Penukonda. He was succeeded by three lineal descendants—Hiro Malatappa, Siddappa, and Hiro Ramappa—who ruled until A.D. 1631. Thereafter the Mussalmans appear to have been the real masters of the place for 60 years until 1692, though two more of the poligar family, namely, Chikka Malatappa and Chikka Nayak Sahib, are mentioned as having some authority in it.

It was during this period that the Maratha chief Sivaji became master of the fort for a short time. About 1678, as he was passing through the place on his way to the Karnatic some of his foragers were killed by the retainers of a widow of one of the poligars who was then in possession of the fort. Sivaji demanded satisfaction, but the lady refused to make amends, defended herself stoutly and only surrendered after a siege of 27 days. The fort was however restored to her on her agreeing to pay tribute. Ten years later Aurangzeb overran the Maratha conquests in the south and regained the suzerainty over it.

Thenceforward the accounts of the place are clearer. About 1692 the poligars again obtained authority over the fort and Devappa Nayak, son of the abovementioned Chikka Nayak Sahib, was chief from 1692 to 1707. Devappa was followed by his eldest son Hanumappa (1708—1717) who was succeeded by his brother Hiro Ramappa (1718—1724). During his time the suzerainty of the place again changed hands, Asaf Jah, Viceroy of the Deccan and ancestor of the present Nizams of Hyderabad, declaring himself independent of Delhi in 1723. The next chief was Hiro Ramappa's brother,

Chikka Ramappa, who ruled from 1725 to 1729. He died without issue and as none of his brothers had any children either, his father's younger widow, Nilamma, who was also childless, succeeded. She adopted a collateral called Doddappa Tale Ramappa, then ten years of age, and ruled during his minority. She was a lady of character and finding that the boy's uncle and father opposed her in certain matters, she had them both beheaded. But she was unpopular and was deposed by her own people, who established Ramappa in her place; he ruled until 1764.

During his time the town became tributary to Adoni, which had been granted in Jagir to Basalat Jang, brother of Salabat Jang, the then Subahdar of the Deccan. Ramappa was succeeded by his brother Hanumappa who ruled till 1769. In 1768 Haider Ali attempted to take the place by assault, but was beaten off with great loss and retreated. Hanumappa, having no children, had adopted a brother-in-law's son named Devappa, but a party in the fort objected and murdered the boy and appointed another, named Doddappa, as chief. He held the place from 1769 to 1774 in spite of opposition from the faction of a rival.

In 1775 however he refused to pay the usual tribute to Basalat Jang, declaring that he had transferred his allegiance to Haider Ali. Basalat Jang sent Bojeraj, his minister, and M. Lally, the French officer who was then in his service, to invest Bellary. Doddappa rashly sent to Haider for help. Haider was at Seringapatam and instantly set out.

"The distance," says Colonel Wilks "on the map is 3 degrees of latitude, which was performed in five days; a considerable number of his men died of

Nov. 7th, 1910. BELLARY. History.

Nov. 7th, 1910. fatigue, and of those who marched from Seringapatam, not one-half were up to share in the first attack." . . .

BELLARY. "While Haider was still supposed to be at his capital, he fell by surprise on the rear of the besieging army. It was a complete rout in which Bojeraj was killed and Monsieur Lally escaped with difficulty. The guns (of the besiegers) were left in the batteries; the approaches and parallels were complete; and Haider, without giving time for the entrance of supply, announced the object of this timely succour by instantly manning the batteries, assuming the place of the late besiegers and insisting on unconditional surrender. The unfortunate chief had already revealed the state of his resources for a siege; further resistance was unavailing; and Haider's garrison was introduced into the place on the eighth day after his march from Seringapatam."

Doddappa fled. Haider kept the place which he had won in so characteristic a manner and it was he who built the present upper and lower forts as they now are.

Tradition says that they were designed by a French adventurer in his camp and that Haider afterwards, finding that the fort hill was commanded by Face Hill, had this man hanged near the fort gate. The same story is, however, told of other fortresses built by Haider and his son Tippu—that at Hosur in Salem district, for example. In the seventies, when the road-way through the east gate of the lower fort was being straightened a masonry tomb was unearthed near the gate. Though the tomb is obviously older than the fort (being surrounded by the masonry of one of the walls and piously protected from injury by a large slab of stone built in above it) and though it is not apparent

why a man who was hanged in disgrace should be given Nov. 7th, 1910. a tomb, and though the tomb is of the usual Muhammadan style and near it were found an earthenware vessel such as is used for burning frankincense at History. Mussalman graves on Thursdays and a stone vessel such as is used for keeping food placed on these graves on anniversaries of deaths, the idea grew and still survives that the tomb is that of the unfortunate Frenchman. The Mussalmans have, however, taken it under their charge and keep it whitewashed and deck it with lamps on holidays.

Tipu held the fort until his defeat in 1792, when it became the property of the Nizam. It was ceded by the latter to the Company in 1800 with the rest of the district.

At this time the lower fort, like other similar Bruce-pettah. enclosures elsewhere, contained the dwellings of large numbers of country-people who had flocked to it for protection in the troublous years which were just over. In 1806 and 1807, to make room for the buildings which were necessarily required by the troops, Munro had 670 houses, shops, etc., removed from the fort to the suburb now known as Brucepettah, paying the owners some Rs. 29,000 as compensation. This "new pettah" (as it was originally called) subsequently obtained its present name from Peter Bruce who had been in charge of Harpanahalli and from 1806 to 1820 was Judge of Bellary, but what his precise connection with it may have been is not now apparent from the records.

But the people who were thus removed were by no means the whole of those residing in the lower fort, and in 1812 Colonel A. Taylor, commanding the Ceded

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BELLARY.

Nov. 7th,
1910.
BELLARY.
Bruce-
pettah.

districts, drew attention to the inconveniences occasioned by the presence of the remainder by closing the sally port and refusing to allow their cattle to come in or go out. He justified his action on the grounds that the existence of natives within the fort rendered proper sanitation impossible, and led to much drunkenness among his men from the liquor which was smuggled in and to much disease contracted from the undesirable class of women who were enabled to find the shelter among the huts. In 1815 therefore the removal to Brucepettah of a further instalment of native dwellings was sanctioned. Fear of a Pindari raid delayed operations, the people being most unwilling to leave the protection of the fort, but the order was carried into effect in the two following years, convicts being employed in rebuilding the houses from their original materials and Government supplying carts for the transfer of these to the new sites. It was apparently however not until 1820 that the last of the native dwellings was cleared out.

Lower
Fort.

The lower fort now contains a number of public buildings, including the main guard, magazines, the Supply and Transport Stores, the old Arsenal, the offices of the Superintending, Executive, and Local Fund Engineers, the Municipal High school and several churches, the chief of which is the Holy Trinity Church, which was built in 1811, enlarged in 1838, consecrated on the 14th November 1841 and is at present the place of worship of members of the Church of England in the civil station. Immediately east of the foot of the steps leading to the upper fort is a strongly-built mantapam which is pointed out as the place in which Munro used to halt when he visited Bellary.

At 4 35 p.m., Their Excellencies accompanied by Mr. Cumming proceeded by motor to Venkata Rao's Town Hall.

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BELLARY.

Mr. K. Venkata Rao resolved that one-fourth of his income should be devoted to charities and his first charity took the form of a "Town Hall." The foundation stone of this Town Hall was laid on 21st day of June 1897, being Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee day. The Hall was completed in 1902 at a cost of about Rs. 50,000.

Mr. K.
Venkata
Rao's
Town
Hall.

The "Ramachandra Free Library" was added to the Town Hall at a cost of about Rs. 30,000 and was opened for public use on 26th June 1905. It contains about 12,000 volumes. There is a librarian attached to the library and an allotment of Rs. 100 a month is made by Mr. K. Venkata Rao for the purchase of new books. There is no lending library.

Town
Hall.
Ramachan-
dra Free
Library.

The Consumptives Home on the top story was opened on 26th May 1907 in memory of Mr. Venkata Rao's mother, Achamamba. This institution has quarters attached to it and patients from Mangalore, Bangalore, etc., have come here to be cured.

Consump-
tives
Home.

Their Excellencies' arrival at the Town Hall was public. His Excellency inspected a guard of honour which was furnished by the Dorsetshire Regiment. The band of the 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry was in attendance. Their Excellencies were met outside the Hall by the principal Civil and Military officials and non-officials, and a few presentations were made by the Collector and the Officer Commanding. Their Excellencies were then escorted by the Collector to a dais in the hall. After Their Excellencies had taken their seats on the dais, Mr. Cumming presented to His Excellency

Public
arrival.

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1910.

BELLARY.

Bellary
Municipal
Address.

Loyalty.

Death of
King
Edward
VII.

Plague.

Govern-
ment
grants.

Hospital.

Water-
supply.

M.R.Ry. M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, Chairman of the Bellary Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Council :—

"We, the members of the Bellary Municipal Council, beg to offer Your Excellency and Lady Lawley a very cordial welcome to our town, the largest and most important in the Ceded districts.

"2. Of our loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V., we are happy to give expression to Your Excellency as his august representative.

"We also avail ourselves of this opportunity to convey through Your Excellency to the Royal Family our deep regret at the great loss the Empire has sustained in the lamented death of His late Majesty King Edward VII.

"3. During the past few years the town was decimated by periodical attacks of plague from which scourge we are now happily free. Bellary is beginning to resume its normal prosperous condition and with the praiseworthy efforts of some of our citizens to extend the town, we hope to make it a model Municipal town.

"We are deeply thankful to Your Excellency's Government for liberal grants towards the removal of congested areas, for relieving the Municipality of the heavy burden of plague expenditure and for special grants in aid of its general finances.

"4. A large hospital in a suitable locality has been one of our keenly-felt wants and we feel highly grateful to Your Excellency's Government for the grant of Rs. 80,000 towards the erection of such a building. Now that the site has been finally settled we trust that the construction of the hospital will before long be an accomplished fact.

"5. Our first and greatest need is an adequate water-supply. It is much to be regretted that though Bellary is one of the healthiest military stations in India possessing a dry and salubrious climate and resorted to by an ever-increasing number, from all parts of South India, of persons suffering from tuberculous diseases, it is still dependent for its water-supply on wells and reservoirs, liable to contamination while many a smaller municipal town can boast of a water-supply scheme in working order.

"As the Tungabhadra project which would have afforded relief in this direction has been given up, we earnestly hope that the Hagari scheme which we are assured is both feasible and economical will, in the near future, be thoroughly investigated.

"6. When Your Excellency lays down the reins of your exalted office and returns to your native land we trust that the people of this country will continue to find a warm place in your heart and pray that Your Excellency and Lady Lawley will be blessed with long life and prosperity."

After reading the address, the Chairman handed a copy of it to His Excellency in a silver casket and presented the members of the Municipal Council to him.

Mr. Cumming next presented Mr. Wait, Chairman of the Adoni Municipal Council, who read the following address on behalf of the Council :—

"We, the representatives of the Adoni Municipal Council, beg to leave to approach Your Excellency to express our pleasure in welcoming you to our district.

"Seeing that we have not been favoured with a visit of the representative of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor since 1896, it would have given us greater pleasure to receive Your Excellency in our own town if time had permitted Your Excellency to visit it.

"Our town, which was founded over 3,000 years ago, has been through many political vicissitudes, and it was not until it passed into the hands of the Honourable East India Company, with the rest of the Ceded districts, that it began to enjoy a smooth and peaceful career under the just and beneficent British rule.

"It has been a considerable centre of the cotton trade for over half a century, having now six cotton presses and four ginning factories worked by steam power, one of the presses dating from 1870. It has a large weaving industry, which it is hoped to improve by means of a Technical class in the Municipal schools, and is especially noted for its cotton rugs, which are woven on hand looms.

"This town, which is the biggest in point of population and commerce on the North-West line of the Madras and Southern

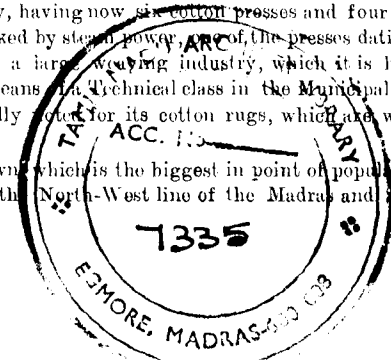
Nov. 7th,
1910.

BELLARY.
Municipal
Address.

Adoni
Municipal
Address.

History.
Industries.

Secondary
School.



Nov. 7th,
1910.

BELLARY.

Adóni
Municipal
Address.

Secondary
School.

"Mahratta Railway between Madras and Raichur, has long been in want of a proper school; and it was only in 1908 that Government was pleased to sanction an incomplete secondary school under municipal management. The Municipal Council considers that the importance of the town demands a better school, and the sanction of Government was asked to raise the standard of the incomplete secondary school to that of a complete secondary school, but the Government has, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, put off the consideration of this question till next year. The Municipal Council begs that Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to consider this question favourably. The Council also ventures to request that one of the eighteen complete secondary schools, which, we understand, it is proposed to open under Provincial management, may be located in Adóni, as it is of opinion that the educational wants of Bellary town are safe in the hands of the London Mission Society and the Society of St. Joseph Mill Hill, who have maintained good schools for some years past in that town.

Water-
supply.

"Through the generous help of the Government of Madras, our town has the special advantage of a system of water-supply, inaugurated in 1895. But, as the tank which furnishes this supply is entirely dependent on rainfall, and as the catchment area is somewhat limited, our water-supply is very precarious. This being one of the bad years, we are now experiencing great scarcity of water. All hopes of getting a plentiful supply from the Tungabhadra project having vanished, other proposals have recently been submitted to the Sanitary Engineer and Sanitary Commissioner for the augmentation of the supply to our tank.

Drainage.

"A good drainage scheme is another urgent necessity for our town; but for want of funds this has not yet been feasible. If, however, the new proposals for the improvement of the water-supply are approved, and the scheme proves successful, the Municipal Council will have to take up this important matter without delay.

Finance.

"We would here mention that the finances of the Council are still burdened with the balance, amounting to about Rs. 10,000, of a loan which it was compelled to take in order to meet the

"heavy expenditure caused in 1902 by the severe outbreak of plague; and of Rs. 40,000 of the loan granted in 1893 for the water-works.

"If Your Excellency's Government could see their way to remit a part, if not the whole, of these amounts, the Council would find itself in a position to take up this important scheme, which is under consideration.

"Although the revenue of our Municipality has steadily increased from Rs. 36,500 in 1899-1900 to Rs. 62,700 last year, it was not possible to carry out sanitary improvements on any large scale until Government offered generous annual grants for this purpose; for which the Council beg to offer their grateful thanks to Your Excellency. With this help, the Council has been enabled to open out two long roads through the most congested and insanitary parts of the town; and two more roads will be taken up during the current year. A site—18 acres in extent—has been acquired for extension of the town and the detailed scheme for this new extension, which is to be called 'Victoriajpet,' prepared by the Secretary to our Council has been approved by the Sanitary Board.

"The Council has maintained a dispensary for women and children since 1899 as a branch of the Municipal Hospital; but as this did not suit the gosha people, a separate hospital was started as a memorial to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, of happy memory, by the public of the Adóni division. The building is, however, still incomplete for want of sufficient funds; and the portion completed is being used as a dispensary, which has proved useful and popular. Convinced as we are of the need of a proper in-patient hospital for women in Adóni, with its large gosha population, it has been decided to apportion to this purpose a part of the fund now being raised for a memorial to our late King Emperor, Edward VII, whose loss we so greatly deplore. The Council hopes that by this means it will be possible to perpetuate the memory of the two revered Sovereigns in a manner which, it ventures to think, would have been approved by both.

"In conclusion we beg to thank Your Excellency for the kindness with which you have received our deputation and address.

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1910.

BELLARY.

Adóni
Municipal
Address.

Sanitary
improvements.

Town
extension.

Gosha
Dispensary
Hospital.
New
Hospital.

Nov. 7th,
1910.

BELLARY.

District
Board's
Address.

"Wishing Your Excellency and Lady Lawley long life and
"every prosperity."

After reading the Address, the Chairman gave His
Excellency a copy of it in a silver casket and presented
the members of the Council to him.

Mr. Cumming then presented Mr. Lever, Vice-
President of the District Board, who read the
following address on behalf of the District Board :—

"We, the members of the Bellary District Board as repre-
"sentatives of the people of the district, beg to accord Your
"Excellency and Lady Lawley a hearty welcome to our town and
"district.

Loyalty.

"We feel grateful to Your Excellency for the opportunity
"afforded us of addressing you in person as the representative of
"our Most Gracious Sovereign and Emperor George V, and of
"assuring Your Excellency of our devotion to His Majesty and
"our loyalty to the British Throne. We also take this oppor-
"tunity to express our deep sorrow at the sad and sudden demise
"of His late Majesty Edward VII and beg to convey our respect-
"ful condolences to the Royal House.

*Govern-
ment
grants.*

"We beg to express our gratitude to Your Excellency's
"Government for helping our Board with liberal grants to enable
"us to meet heavy expenditure on account of plague from which
"dire disease, we are happy to say, we are now free. The Board
"is under deep obligations for special grants made to it for the
"improvement of education, sanitation and road communication.
"We pray that the same liberal treatment will be continued to the
"Board in consideration of its slender financial resources.

*Irriga-
tion
Protective
works.*

"As the Tungabhadra project which would have proved a
"boon to this district, situated as it is in the centre of the famine
"zone, has been abandoned for the present, we respectfully beg
"to submit that protective works of a less ambitious nature may be
"undertaken for the alleviation of the distress of the agricultural
"and the poorer classes.

Bridges.

"Modern improved methods of locomotion and the furtherance
"of commerce and industries render it necessary that the small
"river Hagari which runs through the district should be bridged at

"convenient trade centres. We therefore beg to press upon your
"Excellency's attention the need for such facilities and we
"earnestly hope that our wishes will be complied with as soon as
"funds can be made available for so useful an undertaking, parti-
"cularly in a backward district like Bellary.

"We thank Your Excellency for meeting us here and we trust
"that your visit to the district will be agreeable to you and a
"source of pleasure to Your Excellency and Lady Lawley."

After reading the address, Mr. Lever presented to
His Excellency the members of the District Board.

His Excellency then replied to the addresses as
follows :—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I can assure you that it is with
"great satisfaction that I find myself in Bellary this afternoon.
"It is a visit to which I have looked forward with keen
"pleasure and of which I shall carry away some very tangible
"and beautiful souvenirs in the shape of these exquisitely
"worked caskets which I have just received and for which I
"beg to express my very sincere thanks.

"I desire to offer to the members of the various local
"bodies who have been good enough to address me this
"afternoon my sincere thanks for the welcome which they have
"accorded to Lady Lawley and myself. Your welcome, gentle-
"men, has been made evident not only by the actual words
"contained in your addresses but also by outward manifesta-
"tions of the care and trouble which you have taken to
"ensure that my welcome should be both cordial and courteous.
"I venture to detect therein a kindly feeling towards myself
"personally which is most gratifying to me but especially
"do I regard it as a recognition of the office which I have the
"honour to hold and it is, believe me, the more pleasant on that
"account.

"During the past few years we have seen the placid waters
"of Indian life stirred by a current of unrest. Here and there
"they have been ruffled by the healthy breezes of constitutional
"progress; elsewhere they have been lashed into a storm of
"criminal disorder by the wildwinds of anarchy and revolt.

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BELLARY.
District
Board's
Address.

His Excel-
lency's
reply to
addresses.

Unrest.

Nov. 7th,
1910.

BELLARY.
His Excellency's
reply to
addresses.
Loyalty.

"I know full well that the intelligent and soberminded of the South view with no less detestation than do I myself the doctrines enunciated and the methods adopted by the agents of 'extremism' as it is called, and so I realize that the sentiments of loyalty to which you give expression in your addresses, are genuine and sincere.

"Surely if there is one tradition which is common to all the peoples of this land it is a sense of devotion to the Crown. It found expression but a few years ago when His Majesty King (George (then Prince of Wales) passed with his gracious consort through this portion of the great empire which he is now called on to rule and was everywhere acclaimed with homage and devotion. The visit of Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary has formed a personal link with India which will, I am confident, bind the hearts of their Indian fellow-subjects to their throne and person with an indissoluble tie. And yet again more recently it found voice in solemn accents of grief and sympathy when the late King-Emperor was called on to lay down the sceptre which he had wielded so wisely and so well. This lamentation, so poignant, so universal among all countries, all races, all sects, all creeds, spoke of the hold which His late Majesty exercised over the hearts of his peoples by his untiring self-devotion and concern for their greater welfare and his ceaseless desire for their increased happiness.

"I count it no slight privilege to have spent the best years of my life in the service of His late Majesty and that great lady who preceded him, the late Queen-Empress Victoria. Surely their character and their influence must be an inspiration to all who are called on to rule.

"Is it not so to-day?

"I have just come from a neighbouring State whose ruler as it seems to me is consciously or unconsciously treading in their footsteps—seeking his own happiness in the happiness of the subjects whose destinies are committed to his care. I see him with a sagacity beyond his years eager to introduce the advantages and benefits of western civilization and progress and apply them to an eastern system of life and bring them

"into harmony with the sentiments and traditions of the people of Mysore. I see him zealous to bring within the reach of the children of his State the boon of a western education while he has a tender regard for the inculcation in their hearts and minds of the doctrines of that religion to which the parents of the children may belong. There is nothing which may tend to the uplifting of his people, be it moral, intellectual, or economic which does not evoke his ready and practical sympathy. While I shall ever think of him with admiration as a high principled and enlightened ruler, still more shall I think of him with affection as a warm-hearted and generous friend. His reputation as a princely host stretches far and wide, and during the past ten days it has been my happy fortune to be the recipient of truly royal entertainment at his hands infused with a subtle charm of personal kindness which has made my visit a wholly delightful experience. You will, I am sure, pardon this personal digression. Out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh."

"Turning now to the matters which you are good enough to bring to my notice, I would congratulate you, if I may, on the fact that you are now fortunately free from the scourge of plague. Passing through the surrounding areas, I regret to observe signs that it has not been wholly eradicated from your neighbourhood, but I trust that it may not again force its unwelcome presence into your midst. I rejoice to know that Bellary can speak of its 'prosperous' condition. That is a happy epithet! As I have passed through the fields of this District my eyes have been gladdened with the sight of an abundant yield though I regret to see some symptoms of an over-liberal rainfall and I pray that your present hopeful anticipations may be fulfilled of an ample harvest filling all hearts with fitness and the lust of plenty."

"I do indeed congratulate you on such a prospect as also, if I may, on the determination which you enunciate of a praiseworthy resolve to make the city of Bellary a 'model' Municipal town. This, as you suggest, can only be accomplished by the efforts of its citizens. Both in the Bellary and Adoni addresses various schemes are adumbrated for the

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1910.

BELLARY.
His Excellency's
reply to
addresses.
*His Highness the
Maharaja
of Mysore.*

Plague.

*His
Highness the
Maharaja
of Mysore.*

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BELLARY.

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1910.BELLARY.
His Excellency's
reply to
addresses.
Hospitals.

"improvement of the towns. Some of them are necessarily costly. However generous the central Government may be (and in this respect you have had, I think, no reason to complain in the past), yet the achievement of these ambitious ideals cannot be consummated without personal sacrifice on the part of the citizens of each town.

"I have every confidence that neither public spirit nor civic patriotism will be lacking on their part and that they will be ready to take their share in these projects of improvement and betterment. From both Bellary and Adóni, you draw my attention to certain subjects, viz., hospital and sanitary work, in which I have always interested myself profoundly and I hope not altogether infructuously. In the matter of hospitals and water-supply in various parts of this Presidency, the record of work done during the past four years or just about to be taken in hand is one of which my Government have no reason to be ashamed. If I can be of service in expediting the solution of the sanitary problems by which you are confronted here and at Adóni, I shall indeed be well satisfied. At Bellary, the problem seems to be one of peculiar difficulty. Your hopes that the Tungabhadra project would come to your rescue have been swept away, and you are left with three other possible projects, I understand, viz., those of—

- (1) the Alipore tank,
- (2) the Copper hills, and
- (3) the Hagari river.

"Of these, the first two are unfortunately very costly and even if carried into effect, it is doubtful, I understand, whether a certain supply would be obtained. In the face of doubt and financial difficulty, they must, I fear, be abandoned, and we are then left with the Hagari river scheme. You speak of it, I observe, as being both feasible and economical. As to the first, the description is correct enough, I believe, from the engineering point of view if the question of cost is not to be a factor in determining its feasibility. As to its being economical,—well! economy is always a comparative definition and must be to a large extent a matter of opinion. There is of course some elasticity in the phrase and, when applied to this scheme, it would appear to be stretched to its utmost tension ;

"for, when I come to examine the expert opinions which have been given from time to time during the past twenty or thirty years, I find that great doubts have arisen as to whether the water itself would be pure and potable, whether the supply would be adequate and whether it could be carried out for a sum of even 8 lakhs with annual recurring charges for maintenance of a sum of half a lakh. This, I believe, is a conservative estimate. There is no doubt, I fear, that the cost would certainly not be less than the figure which I have mentioned. Even assuming that the water-supply is pure and adequate and that some arrangement may be arrived at to meet the capital cost of the scheme, we are still confronted by the maintenance charge of at least 50,000 rupees a year, and this amount, I understand, is so high that the Municipality cannot undertake it without support from the central Government. I fear that I can hold out no prospect of such support being forthcoming. Such a proposal involves a definite departure from the principle by which the Government has always been guided, viz., that to whatever degree Government may contribute to the capital cost of such a scheme as this the burden of maintenance must lie on the shoulders of the Municipality and on their shoulders alone. This seems to be a sound principle and I can, I fear, hold out no hope of any departure therefrom in the present instance. It is therefore rather difficult to be convinced that the scheme is feasible and economical. The most hopeful suggestion which appears possible just now is one put forward by the Sanitary Commissioner to the effect that an adequate supply may be secured by boring in the low-lying ground to the east of what I understand is known as the 'Man face rock'.

"This proposal has been sent on to the Sanitary Engineer for his report and I believe that he has been similarly invited to report on the scheme for the augmentation of the Adóni water-supply. Certainly, on my return to Madras, I will ask him to accelerate, if possible, his investigations regarding these two projects.

"As to the drainage scheme for Adóni, it seems to me to be premature even to hazard a guess as to the degree if any to which Government may assist the Council seeing that the scheme is at present only in embryo. Its form has not yet been outlined. We have no knowledge as to what the cost

Nov. 7th,
1910.BELLARY.
His
Excellency's
reply to
addresses.Adóni
Water-
supply.Adóni
drainage.*Bellary
Water-
supply.*

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BELLARY.

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BELLARY.

His

Excel-

lency's

reply to

addresses.

Adóni.

Finances.

" would be, nor in what manner it is proposed to defray it. In this connection, the request for the remission of some 50,000 and odd rupees cannot, I fear, be entertained. Such a remission would be inadmissible under the rules, and there is nothing that I can see in the financial condition of the municipality to warrant any unusual measure of relief. Before the water and drainage schemes can possibly have been carried into effect the loan will have been paid off and it will be moreover competent for the Council to increase taxation and thus to assume financial liability for at all events a portion of the scheme. I think you may rely upon it that when the question of ways and means comes along, the Government will not treat the citizens of Adóni in any less generous fashion than they have treated them in the past.

Hospitals.

" I regret that some delay should have occurred in the construction of a new hospital at Bellary but the delay was occasioned by the fact that I was not satisfied that the type-designs of hospitals in the mofassal were not capable of improvement and quite recently I appointed a committee to go into this question and devise if possible improvements in the existing designs. This has delayed the construction of the hospital for which Government have as you know promised a large contribution. As to the Adóni Hospital, I trust that the hopes of the Council to complete the Victoria Memorial Hospital may speedily be fulfilled in the manner indicated in the address and worthy of the great monarchs with whose names it will be associated.

" I should like to express my thanks to the members of the Adóni community who have graciously come to greet me here and to assure them that I share the regret which they express at my inability to visit their town.

Industrial
and
Agricultural
progress.

" I am interested to learn to what a marked degree industrial and agricultural progress has been achieved under the peaceful auspices of the British Raj. I should like to have seen for myself the carrying on of the weaving industry which you propose (wisely in my opinion) to still further develop by giving to your future operatives opportunities of studying the science of their craft.

Adóni

Secondary

School.

" Similarly I sympathize with your desire to improve the quality of education in your secondary school. I appreciate

" your difficulties but I fear that they cannot be overcome by a stroke of the pen. The possibility of maintaining your school as a complete secondary school is a problematical contingency and experience alone can show how far we may reasonably hope for its permanency. At present the experiment is being made and Government have desired that it should be continued until the end of this year. After that time we will consider fully whether or not your request can be complied with.

" In any case, I fear that we cannot eliminate Bellary from the rest of these towns wherein we propose to establish a system of management by the Provincial Government. We already bear the not cost of their high school, and it has been for some time resolved to take the school over as a model high school.

Bellary.
Municipal
High
School.

" The District Board bring to my notice two items of very great importance to all dwellers in these parts who may be possessed of agricultural or commercial interests. They relate to a possible increase of irrigation works and the improvements of communication. I do not propose to give you an exhaustive recital of the various schemes and projects which have been or are being investigated by the Public Works Department in the way of restoration of old tanks or the construction of new ones. Many schemes have passed in review, some have been rejected as impracticable from one cause or another, others have been kept for famine relief works, while others again have been sanctioned and are now in the course of construction. I would only ask you to believe that Mr. P. R. Allen and his subordinate officials are constantly engaged in seeking new fields for their energy and new projects for increasing the productivity of the soil and thus ameliorating the lot of the ryot.

Irrigation
Schemes.

" Again, I would assure you that the question of bridge building has for a long time past engaged the attention of my Government. We are endeavouring to work out a policy applicable to the whole Presidency which may bring our main roads into a condition of greater efficiency without any inordinate expenditure and we have to consider how far that policy may fit in with the recommendations of the

Bridges.

Nov. 7th, 1910. "Decentralisation Commission. To build an odd bridge here and there where probably a chain of bridges is necessary, may not be a very statesmanlike proceeding, and I would rather wait to decide whether the bridge which you mention should be built or not until I know how far it would fit in with our general policy."

BELLARY.
His Excellency's reply to addresses.
Bridges.

"One word more and I have done. You remind me that the time of my departure from India is at hand and that soon another will take my place. Who that will be I have no idea. I can only say that I envy him sincerely."

"You bid me keep warm in my heart the memory of those among whom I have lived for the past four years and more, for whom I have worked and I may say without boasting worked hard to the best of my ability and for whose welfare I have striven. Indeed I need no such injunction. My path has not always been an easy one. In places it has been steep and rugged and at times so dark that I could only blunder forward in a blind groping towards the light, but in sunlight or shadow, at all times and in all places, from all sorts and conditions of men, I have had such help, such sympathy, such kindness that the mere recollection thereof will gladden my heart to the very end of time."

"I thank you one and all sincerely for the kind wishes which you have expressed to Lady Lawley and myself."

Mr. Cumming then presented to His Excellency, M.R.Ry. P. Rama Rao, to whom His Excellency presented the Sanad of "Rai Bahadur."

Presentation of
"Rai Bahadur"
Sanad.

In doing so, His Excellency spoke as follows:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, —Before we adjourn this afternoon, I have the very pleasant task committed to me of making a public recognition of the excellent services rendered by Mr. Rama Rao, both to his Government and to his fellow citizens. As Public Prosecutor, Mr. Rama Rao has earned the regard and respect of the Bench, of the Bar and of the public, because he has done his duty simply, unostentatiously and justly. As a member of the District Board or as a member of the Municipality of which he was the able Chairman for some years, he has introduced into the administration of local

"affairs that integrity and ability and those high principles which he has displayed in his private life in so conspicuous a degree. In strenuous times in these parts, such as you have had, whether of famine or plague, courageously and unselfishly has he laboured for his fellow-men. I am, indeed, glad that I am able to present this sanad to him, and in doing so I would congratulate him most heartily and express the hope, in which I am sure all present here will join, that he may live to enjoy this distinction for many a year to come. I have great pleasure, Mr. Rama Rao, in presenting this sanad to you."

Nov. 7th, 1910.
BELLARY.
Presentation of
"Rai Bahadur"
Sanad.

Their Excellencies afterwards attended an entertainment given in the grounds of the Town Hall by the people of Bellary.

Public entertainment.

The following amusements were provided at the entertainment:—

- (a) Lambadi Dance.
- (b) Bazaar Drama.
- (c) Dumbar Gymnastics.
- (d) Sword Dance.
- (e) Military band.

There was also a display of fire works.

At 6-40 P.M. Their Excellencies returned by motor-car to camp.

At 7-55 P.M. Their Excellencies proceeded by motor-car to the Collector's house, where a dinner-party was given in their honour by the Collector.

Dinner party.

At 10-30 P.M. Their Excellencies returned by motor-car to camp.

At 7-10 A.M. His Excellency accompanied by Mr. Cumming, Mr. Campbell and Capt. Atkinson left camp by motor-car for the Central Jail. On arrival, His Excellency was received by Mr. Lynsdale, Superintendent of the Jail, and Captain O'Neill, I.M.S., Medical

Nov. 8th, 1910.
Central Jail.

Nov. 8th, 1910. Officer, and conducted round the hospital, wards, and workshops.

BELLARY.

Central Jail.

Accommodation.

It was a District Jail till 1905 when there were 301 cells with accommodation for 600 prisoners. On the 1st December 1905 it was converted into a second-class Central Jail. There are at present 113 cells besides temporary quarantine sheds for 105 prisoners and the number that can be accommodated is 805. There are 8 cells set apart for juveniles.

Statistics.

In 1909 there were admitted 2,226 male and 133 female convicts, 408 male and 22 female under-trial prisoners and 50 male civil prisoners. The total daily average was 740.43. Since the 1st September 1909 prisoners under remand who used to be confined in this jail have been sent to the new sub-jail attached to the Taluk office.

Cost.

The average cost per head in 1909 was Rupees 73 4 7 or Rs. 6 1 9 per month. The total expenditure under all heads in 1909 was Rs. 54,263.

Manufactures.

The total outlay on manufactures in 1909 was Rs. 4,291-13-1 and the earnings under each head were as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Weaving country woollen blankets ..	8,333	15	2
Convict cloth weaving	602	3	4
Gingelly-oil pressing	1,174	8	7
Miscellaneous	431	6	10
Gardening	1,299	3	11

The total number in hospital in 1909 was 521, namely, 331 in-patients and 190 out-patients.

The daily average number of sick in 1909 was 28.88, of which 21.21 were in-patients and 7.63 were out-patients.

In 1909 there were five deaths and the same number from January to June 1910 including one out of hospital.

Nov. 8th, 1910.

BELLARY.

Central Jail.

Mortality.

Staff.

The staff consists of a Superintendent, a Jailor, a Deputy Jailor, four Assistant Jailors, two Sub-Assistant Surgeons, 56 Warders and a Matron.

Among the prisoners whom His Excellency saw were Loganatha Aiyar of Tinnevely and Surendranath Arya. His Excellency had formerly seen the latter at Madras; the prisoner made a representation regarding his deprivation for two years of the privilege of earning remission of sentence; His Excellency afterwards enquired into the case.

While His Excellency was going round the jail Mr. Eysdale spoke to him regarding a conspiracy among the prisoners against the Superintendent.

His Excellency made the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

" I inspected the Jail this morning and was pleased to find " the wards and yards and offices (kitchen, etc.) scrupulously " clean. The physical condition of the prisoners appears to be " quite satisfactory."

Visitors' Book.

Outside the Jail Mr. Ramaswami Aiyar, the Executive Engineer, met His Excellency and explained to him certain extensions of the jail then under construction.

At 7-40 A.M., Her Excellency left camp by motor-car for the Victoria Memorial Women's Hospital.

Victoria Memorial Women's

In 1901 a movement was set on foot by Her Excellency Lady Amthill to establish a suitable Memorial to the late Empress Victoria. Mainly through the

and Children's Hospital. History.

Nov. 8th,
1910.

BELLARY.

exertions of Mrs. R. C. C. Carr three hospitals for caste and gosha women were begun in Bellary, Adoni and Hospet from public subscriptions given by the women of the district. The Bellary hospital alone was completed.

Victoria
Memorial
Woman
and Chil-
dren's
Hospital.

In August 1903, Her Excellency Lady Amthill declared the Victoria Memorial Women's Hospital, Bellary, open, but the institution was not actually opened to the public for the treatment of all classes of women till 1st August 1904. The female servants of the Sabapathi Mudaliyar Hospital were transferred to this hospital and a female Hospital Assistant was placed in subordinate charge of it. The institution is popular and a large number of patients come for treatment.

Accommo-
dation.
Statistics.

It can accommodate 20 in-patients.

In 1909-1910, 14,247 patients were treated in the hospital, 335 being in-patients and 13,912 being out-patients.

Staff.

The staff consists of a female Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a compounder, a midwife, two ward attendants, a purveyor and five other inferior servants.

On arrival, Her Excellency was received by Mahomed Bazlulla Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Collector. Mrs. Carmody, Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Institution, conducted Her Excellency round the dispensary and wards. After the inspection, Her Excellency wrote the following remarks in the Visitors' Book and then proceeded to the Sabapathi Mudaliyar Municipal Hospital:—

Visitors'
Book.

"I visited the hospital this morning and was much interested in all I saw. The whole place showed signs of care and good management. The delivery ward struck me as being very small but the other wards are bright and airy."

At 8-15 A.M. His Excellency left the Jail by motor and proceeded to the Sabapathi Mudaliyar Municipal Hospital. Here Her Excellency joined His Excellency. On arrival, Their Excellencies were received by Captain O'Neill, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and conducted round the wards. The Chairman of the Municipal Council was in attendance. The proposals for the new hospital were explained to His Excellency.

Nov. 8th,
1910.

BELLARY.

Sabapathi
Mudaliyar
Municipal
Hospital.

An institution styled "The Bellary Civil Hospital" was opened on 1st May 1842 and was originally supported largely by voluntary subscriptions. In 1871 it was transferred to the care of the Bellary Municipal Council. The hospital was located for 43 years in the building now occupied by the Municipal office. In 1885, the late M.R.Ry. Sabapathi Mudaliyar, a prominent citizen of Bellary for many years, presented the present buildings for the use of the hospital. The Civil Hospital was then moved to this building and was called thereafter "Sabapathi Mudaliyar Hospital." It has a small endowment of Rs. 2,500.

History.

In October 1896 His Excellency Sir Arthur Havelock visited the hospital and remarked that the present building was unsuitable for a hospital. Thereupon another site was selected and acquired at a cost of Rs. 9,608 out of a grant of Rs. 50,000 made by Government for the construction of a new hospital. Plans and estimates were prepared by the Public Works Department. In the meanwhile the people of Bellary submitted to Government a representation that the new site was unsuitable and that the new hospital should be built on the site of the present building. This proposal has been accepted by Government.

Nov. 8th, 1910. (G.O., No. 699 M., dated 28th April 1910.) The Public Works Department is now engaged in preparing the plans and estimates and the Municipal Council is taking steps to acquire additional land as suggested by the Surgeon-General and the Sanitary Commissioner.

Accommodation. The building can accommodate 40 in-patients and the daily average number of in-patients was 21.66 during the quarter ending June 1910. The average daily attendance of out-patients is 63.70. During 1909-1910, 498 in-patients and 9,534 out-patients were treated.

Cost. The total expenditure for the quarter ending June 1910 under establishment, diet, medicines and contingencies was Rs. 1,661.

Visitors' Book. His Excellency wrote the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"I visited the Hospital this morning and found everything in good order so far as the structural conveniences of the building will permit.

"I quite realize however the urgent necessity for a new building and hope that there may be no long delay in its construction."

Government Training School. At 8.35 A.M., Their Excellencies left the Municipal Hospital by motor-car for the Government Training School. On the way, Their Excellencies alighted near the Police Hospital where the children of the Municipal High and the Elementary Schools welcomed Their Excellencies. His Excellency requested that the boys should be given a holiday in honour of his visit. Their Excellencies and party were garlanded before they left for the Government Training School. On arrival there, Their Excellencies were received by Mr. Champion, Inspector of Schools. M.R.Ry. H. Ramachar, Head Master, conducted Their Excellencies

round the class rooms and explained the system of training the teachers. Nov. 8th, 1910.

This institution remained under the management of the Local Boards till 1st March 1892 when it was taken over by Government. *BELLARY. Government Training School.*

The aim of this school is to train men and women for the profession of teaching in elementary schools. *Aim.* It has two portions, (1) the training section and (2) the model school, the latter being the material for the practical work of the former.

The training section has two divisions, the elementary lower grade with a two years' course, and the elementary higher grade with one year's course of training. There are three assistant teachers in this section besides the Agricultural and Gymnastic Instructors. There are also three women pupil-teachers in the higher and one in the lower grade. The lower grade has a strength of 41 students with a monthly stipend of Rs. 5 per mensem and the higher grade a strength of 17 students with a stipend of Rs. 7 per mensem. The average attendance in the lower grade is 40 and that in the higher grade 16. *Training School.*

The model school is a second grade elementary school including all standards from the infant to the fourth; there is a permanent trained teacher for each standard. *Model School.*

The strength of the model school at the end of June 1910 was 105.

At 9.25 A.M., Their Excellencies returned to camp by motor-car.

At 11.10 A.M., His Excellency granted a few private interviews. *Interviews*

Nov. 8th, 1910. At 3 55 P.M. Their Excellencies accompanied by Mr. Cunningham left camp by motor-car, and proceeded to the S.P.C.A. Hospital. On arrival at the hospital, Their Excellencies were received by Mr. Lever, Secretary of the S.P.C.A., and conducted round the institution by Mr. Sahasrabudhe, Veterinary Assistant in charge.

His Excellency recorded the following remarks in the Visitors' Book:—

"It has given me great pleasure to visit this hospital and to find such admirable arrangements made for the care of the animals, which may be brought here.

"I find everything remarkably spick and span and there is every evidence that the inmates are carefully tended.

"An admirable institution!"

The local S.P.C.A. was formed at a meeting held on 10th December 1904. The practical working of the society began in March 1905. Subscriptions were collected and an agent appointed. The society started with 53 members and the strength went on increasing, the number at the end of 1909-1910 being 117.

Only one agent was employed at first but a second one was appointed in May 1908. Several cases were detected and prosecuted and the great majority of them ended in conviction. In 1909-1910, 264 cases were prosecuted and 257 ended in conviction. This is less than the number of the previous year; the diminution is ascribed to the fact that, as the aims and objects of the society are better known, cases of cruelty are now on the decline.

A veterinary hospital was opened by the society in January 1906. The Bellary Municipality has given a building for the purpose. The hospital building has been extended and improved year after year. At first there was accommodation for four horses and eight head

of cattle as in-patients. In 1907 an operation-shed and separate ward for dogs were constructed. In 1908 a new horse-ward, a dog-ward, an operation-shed, an additional cattle-ward, and cages for poultry, etc., were added. A shoeing-forge has also been started for the proper shoeing of horses.

The numbers of in-patients and out-patients treated in the hospital during 1909-1910 were 342 and 1,969, respectively, the average daily attendance being 57.3.

The Government sanctioned an annual grant of Rs. 360 for the hospital and in addition made a free supply of the medicines and instruments required for the work. The District Board have sanctioned a grant of half the net cost of the hospital.

The total receipts at the end of 1909-1910 were Rs. 6,025-1-10 and the charges including those of the hospital Rs. 4,514-2-1, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,510-15-9.

After inspecting the Hospital Their Excellencies saw about 3,000 poor persons fed in honour of their visit. The arrangements were made by the Reception Committee. Their Excellencies then returned to Camp.

Their Excellencies left the Camp again shortly afterwards by motor-car, and drove along Car Street, the main street of Brucepetta, to the Lower Fort, a distance of 1½ miles. On arrival at the gate of the Supply and Transport Lines, Their Excellencies were received by Colonel Young, Commanding Bellary, Captain Marshall, Station Staff Officer and Cantonment Magistrate, and Staff Sergeant Hallsworth, S.D.O., M.W.S., in charge of the Military Works. They then ascended by the stone steps to the Upper Fort, which is 480 feet high, where tea was ready. An excellent view of the town and surrounding country was obtained from the top of the hill.

Nov. 8th, 1910.

BELLARY.
S.P.C.A.
Hospital.

Feeding
of the
poor.

Fort.

Nov. 8th, 1910. After descending from the Upper Fort, Their Excellencies returned at 6-10 P.M. by motor-car to camp.

BELLARY. At 8 P.M. Their Excellencies gave a dinner-party.
Dinner Party.

Nov. 9th, 1910. At 7-30 A.M. on the following morning His Excellency accompanied by Mr. Cumming, Mr. Campbell, Major Duff, Captain Atkinson and Mr. Williams proceeded by motor-cars to the Parade ground. Their Excellencies drove up to the saluting base. On arrival there, the troops drawn up in line presented arms. The Officer Commanding then asked His Excellency if the troops might march past. The troops then marched past, formed up on their original alignment, advanced in review order and presented arms.

The garrison consisted of the 82nd Battery, R.F.A., a Wing of 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment, and the 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry, but the battery left Bellary on the day of His Excellency's arrival.

Good Shepherd Convent. At 8-20 A.M. His Excellency and party proceeded to the Convent of the Good Shepherd, which is about half a mile away. The Misses Lawley joined His Excellency here. Her Excellency was prevented from being present by a slight indisposition. On arrival His Excellency was received by Sister St. Agnes, the Lady Superioress. The Revs. J. Kleinschneider, and J. Harper were present. His Excellency inspected the Girls' High School and European Orphanage. His Excellency left at 8-55, and the following programme was gone through before the Misses Lawley :—

- (1) March (Pianoforte).
- (2) A song and address of welcome.
- (3) Kindergarten exercises by the junior pupils.
- (4) Calisthenic exercises by the senior pupils.

This convent was established in Bellary in November 1875 by the Rev. Patrick Doyle, Roman Catholic Chaplain, Bellary. There are 17 sisters of the Good Shepherd order, they are assisted by four sisters of the third order who do not observe enclosure. There are also nine native sisters of the order of St. Francis Xavier who are under the direction of the Good Shepherd sisters whom they assist in looking after the native orphans and otherwise.

The convent manages a High School for girls, an Industrial School, an Orphanage for destitute girls of European descent, an Orphanage for destitute native children and a Home of Mercy.

In 1909 there were 141 pupils in the High School. The Inspector of European and Training Schools inspected it and reported that "this institution is popular in the locality and is doing useful work." Five pupils passed the Matriculation and one the Middle School Examination. Four passed in drawing—one the intermediate and three the elementary grade. Five passed the intermediate grade in music, Trinity College, London, eight the junior and two the preparatory grade; three pupils passed the Madras Government Technical Examination in Music in the elementary grade.

The Industrial School was recognised by Government in April 1910 as fitted to impart instruction in needle-work and dress-making up to the advanced grade. Embroidery and lace-making are also taught there.

During the year 1909 there were 64 girls in the Orphanage. The institution is maintained partly by subscriptions, partly by a grant from Government. Up to 31st March 1910 Government annually gave a sum equal to the amount raised by subscriptions, but thereafter

Nov. 9th, 1910.
BELLARY.
Good Shepherd Convent.
History.

Girls' High School.

Industrial School.

European Girls' Orphanage.

Nov. 9th, 1910. grants will be made under article 40 of the European Grant-in-Aid Code. The girls who are found to have an aptitude for general education are taught up to the Matriculation class—one of the abovementioned Matriculates of last year was an inmate of this institution. Some are trained as teachers, others as domestic servants. They are also taught various branches of needle-work and lace-making. Two inmates passed the intermediate and one the elementary grade in dress-making and needle-work in November 1909.

Native Orphanage.

The Native Orphanage for destitute children contains 28 inmates, who are maintained and given a primary education at the expense of the sisters of the Good Shepherd, supplemented by a small contribution from the Roman Catholic Mission at Madras.

Mercy Home.

The Mercy Home numbers 11 inmates. This institution is open to any destitute girl or woman who needs shelter. It receives no aid from Government, nor is there any fund for its support.

Dorset Lines.

At 9 A.M. His Excellency arrived at the gate of the Station Hospital where he was received by Colonel Young, Commanding Bellary. From there he proceeded to the Dorset Lines. His Excellency was received by Major Arnold who presented the Officers of the Wing. His Excellency inspected the lines, institutes and gymnasium. In the last a gymnastic display was given with which His Excellency expressed himself much pleased.

Station Hospital.

His Excellency then proceeded to the Station Hospital close at hand where he was received by Major Stone, R.A.M.C., (who presented Captain L'Estrange, R.A.M.C.), and shown round the wards.

This hospital was built in 1860 and was opened in Nov. 9th, 1861 for the reception of the sick of the British troops of the garrison, their wives and families—the sick of the latter being accommodated in the upper story.

BELLARY. Station Hospital. Accommodation.

In 1872 a separate Family Hospital was built, and the main building was used for men only. The number of authorized beds has varied with the strength of the garrison and is now 72 for 600 British troops—this includes two beds for sick officers and for families.

The hospital was evidently designed to meet the requirements of a hot dry climate, and the double verandahs afford great protection to the sick in the hot season. At present the average number of sick is about 10. The staff of the hospital consists of 2 officers of the R.A.M.C., 3 Assistant Surgeons, 2 Nursing orderlies, 30 Army Hospital Corps and 1 matron for the Family Hospital.

After inspecting the hospital, His Excellency returned by motor-car to camp.

His Excellency received a deputation of the People's Association, Bellary, at 12 noon on Wednesday the 9th November 1910. Besides the Collector and the Private Secretary, Mr. P. R. Allen, Superintending Engineer, Captain O'Neill, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer, and Mr. Champion, Inspector of Schools, were present.

Deputation of the Bellary People's Association.

The first subject dealt with by the deputation was the water-supply of Bellary town. Mr. D. Krishnama Charlu on behalf of the deputation said that they were not anxious that the Hagari scheme should be carried out as it would be expensive and the water was brackish. He suggested that if the Alipore Tank and the Copper Hills schemes were combined, Bellary would have an

Water-supply.

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BELLARY.

Nov. 9th, 1910. ample supply. His Excellency pointed out that the cost of the former was 7.15 lakhs and of the latter 3.70 lakhs, making a total initial cost of 10.85 lakhs. The deputation referred to the new proposal that water should be obtained by boring and expressed a fear that the supply would be insufficient and the water brackish. His Excellency promised that, when he got back to Madras, he would send for the Sanitary Engineer who had already got reports on the various proposals and ask him whether he could not arrive at some scheme which would be practicable.

BELLARY.
Deputa-
tion of
the
Bellary
People's
Associa-
tion.
Water-
supply.

Drainage.

Mr. Krishnama Charlu, with reference to the question of the drainage of the Bellary town, suggested that as Bellary is generally hot, the flushing of drains by water is not necessary as so much evaporation goes on and that, therefore, it is unnecessary to postpone the drainage scheme until a water-supply scheme has been executed; it would be sufficient, he argued, if the water were allowed to evaporate and sweepers removed the refuse remaining. His Excellency doubted if this course could be followed without considerable risk to the health of the inhabitants of the town. However, he would ask the Sanitary Engineer to deal with this question also.

Bruce-
pettah
Branch
Dis-
pensary.

Mr. Krishnama Charlu next requested that the Branch dispensary at Brucepettah, which was closed in 1906, should be reopened. He stated that the Brucepettah dispensary used to be very popular and that since it was closed people living in Brucepettah have had to go a considerable distance to obtain remedies for minor ailments. His Excellency explained that it was simply a question of finance. The Council have only a certain amount of money to be spent on medical relief.

He understood that the Council were not well off and it was only with difficulty that they were able at present to maintain the Branch dispensary in the Cowle Bazar as well as the hospital. His Excellency said that the Government would not raise any objection to the reopening of the Brucepettah dispensary if the Council could show that they could afford to maintain it. The deputation urged that the dispensary could be reopened at little or no cost to the Municipality by transferring one of the hospital assistants from the hospital to the dispensary and using the Plague hospital assistants at the dispensary.

Nov. 9th,
1910.
BELLARY.
Deputa-
tion of
the
Bellary
People's
Associa-
tion.
Bruce-
pettah
Branch
Dis-
pensary.

The deputation had intended to urge that the Government should take over the management of the Municipal High school. Mr. Krishnama Charlu said that, as His Excellency had already dealt with this question in his reply to the addresses on Monday, he had only to express the thanks of the deputation to His Excellency for having informed them that the Government proposed to take over the Municipal High school and make it a model school. His Excellency explained that this proposal had been placed before the Government of India and that the Government of India had not yet signified its approval; His Excellency did not anticipate that they would raise any objection.

Municipal
High
School.

Mr. Krishnama Charlu next referred to a proposal that quarterly meetings should be held between the public and the Collector so as to promote good feelings between the rulers and the ruled. His Excellency referred first to a notice issued by the Collector in the District Gazette to the effect that he would be glad to see visitors on official or other business between 9 and 10

Quarterly
meetings.

Nov. 9th,
1910.

BELLARY.

Deputa-
tion of
the
Bellary
Peoples'
Associa-
tion.
*Quarterly
meetings.*

A.M. daily except on holidays and that petitioners would be heard at 3 P.M. He also quoted a recent Government Order to the effect that officers on tour should invariably make a point of seeing men of local influence in the places they visit and encourage them to discuss both local affairs and matters of more general interest, and that they should seize every occasion that may present itself for ascertaining the ideas on local affairs and administration of all sorts and conditions of men and when in camp in small villages for getting the men of the village to come to their camps and hold friendly converse. His Excellency believed that it had always been understood that this was the desire of the Government. His Excellency pointed out that the Collectors have already a considerable amount of work and are accessible to all classes. He inquired what effect the deputation's proposal would have considering these factors. Mr. Krishnamacharlu explained that these quarterly meetings would give the people an opportunity for airing their grievances and would remove the feeling that the rights of the people were not respected. His Excellency inquired whether any one with a grievance could not now bring it to the notice of the authorities. Mr. Krishnamacharlu stated that individuals could no doubt bring grievances to notice but that communal grievances could only be brought to notice at a formal meeting. His Excellency referred to the opportunities which non-official members in the Legislative Council have of bringing to notice such grievances. He failed to see why communal grievances cannot be brought to the notice of Collectors now by individuals or by communities or corporations. Mr. Krishnamacharlu referred to a report of a Darbar at Ahmedabad and suggested that persons should be nominated to attend Darbars and grievances should be

brought to notice by such Darbaris. His Excellency inquired whether Mr. Krishnamacharlu knew of any grievance which had not been or could not be brought to notice under present conditions. Mr. Krishnamacharlu replied in the negative. His Excellency pointed out that the deputation's proposals would give much extra work to Collectors and informed the deputation that similar proposals had been considered by his Government and after full consideration rejected.

After Mr. Krishnamacharlu had expressed the thanks of the deputation to His Excellency for receiving them, the deputation withdrew.

A deputation of the agricultural inhabitants of the Hospet town and taluk next waited upon His Excellency. In addition to Mr. Cumming and Mr. Campbell, Mr. P. R. Allen, Superintending Engineer, Mr. Minchin, District Forest Officer, Mr. Hilson, Deputy Director of Agriculture, and Mr. Champion, Inspector of Schools, were present.

The deputation first requested that an agricultural station for sugarcane and paddy should be opened at Hospet. His Excellency pointed out that the Bellary district was unusually fortunate in the matter of agricultural stations as there were no less than two already in the district while some districts have only one and others none at all. His Excellency pointed out that it was impossible to develop the Government's agricultural policy until they had more men. The rate of development must therefore depend on the work of the Coimbatore College. When the policy is further developed, His Excellency hoped that Hospet would share in its advantages as well as the rest of the Presidency.

Nov. 9th,
1910.

BELLARY.

Deputa-
tion of
the
Bellary
Peoples'
Associa-
tion.
*Quarterly
meetings.*

Deputa-
tion of
the Agri-
cultural
inhabi-
tants of
Hospet
town and
taluk.

*Agricul-
tural
Station.*

Nov. 9th,
1910.

BELLARY.
Deputa-
tion of
the Agri-
cultural
inhabi-
tants of
Hospet
town and
taluk.
*Protective
Irrigation
Works.*

The deputation next drew attention to the small rainfall of the district and the fact that it is included in the famine zone. They urged that as the Tungabhadra project which would have benefited Bellary and other districts had been abandoned for reasons unknown to the deputation, other works should be taken up, viz., the construction of tanks and wells, the wells being protected from contamination. It was stated that in some cases there was only one well for two or three villages and that water had to be taken from that well by coconut-shells—not by pots—and that one such tract is in the Anthapur valley. The deputation urged that it would be possible to construct two tanks in that valley. Mr. Allen pointed out that neither of the tanks referred to could be constructed without affecting the supply to the Daroji tank which in ordinary years is already insufficient. He stated that the possibility of extending the Basavanna channel from the Tungabhadra near Kamalapuram to the Daroji tank was now under investigation. If that scheme could be carried out, it might then be possible to construct the tanks referred to by the deputation.

His Excellency further explained that the Tungabhadra project had been abandoned because the cost was found to be so large and the return so inadequate that the Government could not face the expenditure. The Government were very fully alive to the difficulties under which the district suffers owing to lack of water. His Excellency assured the deputation that Mr. Allen was anxious to assist the ryots by bringing new schemes to notice.

The deputation next requested that the kistbandi in Hospet taluk should begin in January instead of in

December. The reason assigned for this request was that the most important crop under the Tungabhadra channels in the Hospet taluk is sugar-cane, the harvesting and milling of which usually commences in the middle of January. His Excellency asked the spokesman what proportion of the cultivation he thought that the sugar-cane crop represented. The spokesman replied 50 per cent. The Government records show that the sugar-cane crops are only 5 per cent. of the total area cultivated in Hospet taluk. His Excellency explained that the proposed alteration of the kistbandi would give rise to some difficulty as it would mean that the last kist would be postponed till the next official year. The spokesman of the deputation also referred to the difficulty which ryots have in raising money from sowcars before the jaggery has been made. His Excellency inquired of the spokesman whether it would not be possible to get over the difficulty with Sowcars by means of co-operative credit societies. The spokesman did not appear to look with favour on this proposal. His Excellency asked another member of the deputation what he thought about it. This other member agreed that good co-operative credit societies are useful in assisting the ryots in raising money for their kists and explained that the previous spokesman was not only a big landholder but a big sowcar; he could therefore hardly be expected to look with favour on a proposal to start co-operative credit societies.

The deputation next referred to certain grievances in connection with the administration of forests. They urged that double punishments were inflicted for a single offence when cattle were impounded and the

Nov. 9th,
1910.

BELLARY.

Deputa-
tion of
the Agri-
cultural
inhabi-
tants of
Hospet
town and
taluk.

Kistbandi.

Nov. 9th,
1910.

BELLARY.

Deputa-
tion of
the Agri-
cultural
inhabi-
tants of
Hospet
town and
taluk.
Forest
griev-
ances.

Permits.

people also convicted for forest offences. His Excellency drew attention to the recent orders of Government under which it has been laid down that in cases in which a permit is not carried owing to *bona fide* carelessness or forgetfulness the pound-fee only should be collected, and the Board of Revenue had been requested to instruct District Forest Officers to refrain from prosecution in such cases and generally to use in moderation the powers conferred on them by the form of permit.

The deputation next requested that they should be able to obtain permits for more than one block if necessary. They explained that sometimes one block contains good grass and no water while an adjoining block contains water and no good grass. The Collector stated that as a matter of fact permits are issued for more than one block in such cases.

Fuel
supply.

The deputation had given notice that they wished to refer to the fuel supply at Hospet. His Excellency asked the Collector to look into the matter, but Mr. Hanumantha Gowd stated that the depot was now full and that they had no complaint. Mr. Minchin explained that the depot was about to be handed over to a contractor who would be required to keep an adequate stock and sell at rates not exceeding those fixed by him, the Government maintaining an adequate stock in coupes for sale to the contractor at reasonable rates.

The deputation next referred to a question of which they had not given previous notice, namely an order closing certain forests to goats. The Collector pointed

out that in 1905 there were 188,000 goats in the district and in the last five years there had been an increase of 56,000 in the number of goats. The Collector stated that the order referred to had been postponed for a year. His Excellency explained that goats were the great enemy of forests.

The deputation also raised another question of which they had not given notice. They requested that all forest lands within a quarter of a mile of a village should be disafforested. His Excellency stated that this might cause some damage to the forests and inquired whether the deputation had any particular cases in view. They stated that they could not give the name of a single village in which inconvenience was caused by the forest boundary being close to the village. His Excellency suggested that any particular case should be brought to the notice of the Forest Officer or if they were dissatisfied with the Forest Officer's order, to the notice of the Collector.

The deputation next urged the necessity for imparting the rudiments of agricultural science by demonstrative methods in rural and elementary schools in mufassal head-quarter stations and important villages. His Excellency agreed as to the necessity of imparting a knowledge of agriculture and sericulture and pointed out that the great difficulty at present is to get efficient teachers. It must take time to train a sufficient number of them. Mr. Champion explained what the Educational department is doing now in Bellary and the neighbourhood to train teachers in agriculture.

The deputation thanked His Excellency for the patient hearing he had given them, and His Excellency said that he was very pleased to have had an

Nov. 9th,
1910.

BELLARY.

Deputa-
tion of
the Agri-
cultural
inhabi-
tants of
Hospet
town and
taluk.
Grazing.
Disaffor-
estation of
Forest
lands.

Agricul-
tural
education
in rural
schools.

Nov. 9th, 1910. opportunity of discussing matters with them on the spot. The deputation then withdrew.

BELLARY. At 4-45 P.M. His Excellency presented the Police Medal to Constable Bhimayya in the presence of the police who were paraded at the camp for the purpose under Mr. Brooke Leggatt, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and Mr. Williams, the District Superintendent of Police.

In doing so, His Excellency spoke as follows :—

"We are assembled here this afternoon in order that we may do honour to a brave man. It is easy enough to strike in defence of one's home and hearth, or in defence of those who are dear to us or in defence of our own lives, but it is an act of a truly brave man where he does not hesitate to risk his own life in the execution of his duty. Recently a conspicuous example of this courage occurred when one of your comrades plunged into the surging waters of the Tungabhadra river in order to secure the arrest of a prisoner about to escape. It is indeed a matter of great regret to my Government and to me that another of your comrades should have lost his life in the attempt, but these two men in the example which they have set have brought honour to themselves and also to the corps to which they belong. It is now my pleasure to pin this King's Medal on the breast of this comrade of yours, and in doing so I should like to assure him of my high appreciation of his conduct and to express the hope that he may live to wear this medal for many long years."

Garden Party.

Their Excellencies then proceeded by motor-car to the Collector's bungalow, a distance of one mile, where a garden-party was given by the Collector. The principal European and Indian residents of Bellary were invited to meet Their Excellencies.

The Band of the 63rd Palamecottah Light Infantry played a selection of music during the afternoon.

At 6 P.M. Their Excellencies returned by motor-car to camp.

At 7-50 P.M. Their Excellencies proceeded by motor-car to the 63rd Palamecottah Light Infantry Mess House, a distance of 2½ miles, where a dinner-party was given in their honour by Colonel Young and the officers of the 63rd Palamecottah Light Infantry.

At 10-30 P.M. Their Excellencies returned by motor-car to camp.

At 11-30 P.M. Their Excellencies accompanied by Mr. Campbell and Captain Atkinson left the Camp for the Bellary Railway Station and left for Anantapur by the train leaving Bellary at 11-55 P.M. The departure was private but Mr. and Mrs. Cumming and some of the members of the Reception Committee were present at the Railway Station to bid farewell to Their Excellencies. His Excellency's motor-car was taken to Anantapur by train. His Excellency had intended to travel to Anantapur by motor-car, but the recent rain made the journey impracticable owing to unbridged rivers and streams.

Nov. 9th, 1910.

BELLARY.

63rd
P.L.I.
Mess
House.
Dinner
Party.

Departure.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO WERE PRESENTED TO
HIS EXCELLENCY AT BELLARY.

HOSPET RAILWAY STATION.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1. Mr. H. E. Williams, Superintendent of Police. | SATURDAY. |
| 2. Mr. T. J. Tasker, I.C.S., Sub-Collector. | Nov. 5th, |
| 3. Mr. N. E. Q. Mainwaring, Superintendent, Government
Railway Police. | 1910.
11-20 A.M. |

KAMALAPURAM.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Mr. P. R. Allen, Superintending Engineer. | 12 NOON. |
| 2. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Hanumanta Gowd. | |

INTERVIEW.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 1. The Raja of Anegundi. | 3 P.M. |
|--------------------------|--------|

VIZIANAGAR.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Hanumanta Gowd. | 4-5 P.M. |
|---|----------|

MEMBERS OF THE HUMPI TEMPLE COMMITTEE.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. M.R.Ry. A Bhima Rao. | SUNDAY. |
| 2. „ R. Kristna Chari. | Nov. 6th, |
| 3. „ Bhupalada Ramappa. | 1910.
7-40 A.M. |

HOSPET.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. M.R.Ry. C. V. Sampath Aiyangar Avargal. | MONDAY. |
| 2. „ R. Mahadeva Aiyar Avargal. | Nov. 7th, |
| 3. „ T. Ramachandra Aiyar Avargal. | 1910.
8 A.M. |

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APPENDIX.

- MONDAY.
Nov. 7th,
1910.
8 A.M.
4. M.R.Ry. D. Guraja Rao Garu.
 5. Maulvi Saiyid Alauddin Kadiri, Khan Sahib.
 6. M.R.Ry. Asundi Bhima Rao Garu.
 7. " Pattikonda Venganna Garu.
 8. " Ghosi Porappa Garu.
 9. Gatti Gadappa Garu.
 10. Ghosi Hutchappa Garu.

4-40 P.M.

PUBLIC ARRIVAL.

1. Mr. B. C. Smith, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge.
2. Lieut.-Col. W. P. Young, Commanding Bellary.
3. Mr. P. R. Allen, Superintending Engineer.
4. Mr. B. C. Leggatt, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, BELLARY.

1. M.R.Ry. M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.,
Chairman.
2. Muhammad Bazlulla Sahib Bahadur, Revenue Divisional
Officer.
3. Khan Bahadur K. Abdul Karim Sahib.
4. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. S. Subramaniam Garu, B.A., B.L.
5. " Rao Bahadur P. Rama Rao Garu, B.A., Public Prose-
cutor.
6. Mr. J. P. Cotelingham, M.A.
7. Captain P. L. O'Neill, I.M.S.
8. Lieut. W. Worth Marshall.
9. M.R.Ry. T. Subba Rao Garu.
10. " N. Ramaswami Pillai Garu.
11. " Kowtalam Gurusanthappa Garu.
12. " A. Krishnamurti Rao Garu.
13. " Sindigi Gaveppa Garu.
14. " P. Siva Rao Garu, B.A., B.L.
15. " A. V. Rajabather Mudaliyar Avargal.
16. " H. Balaji Singh Garu.
17. " H. Lakshmana Rao.
18. " Bhupakum Chinna Parvatha Mallappa Garu.
19. Zacharia Sait.

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, ÁDÓNÍ.

1. Mr. W. R. H. Wait, Chairman.
2. Hazarath Khaji Hyder Ali Sahib Bahadur.
3. M.R.Ry. N. Raghavendra Rao Garu.
4. " G. K. Rayachutappa Garu.
5. " C. E. Venkataramana Aiyar Avargal.
6. " R. Venkoba Chariu Garu, B.A.
7. " U. Rama Rao Garu, B.A., Divisional Officer, Ádóni.
8. " B. Veranna Garu.
9. Hazarath Darji Muhammad Hussain Sahib.
10. Sait Hazareth Sahib.

MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT BOARD, BELLARY.

1. J. A. Cumming, Esq., I.C.S., Collector and President.
2. T. J. Tasker, Esq., I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Hospet.
3. M.R.Ry. U. Rama Rao Garu, B.A., Divisional Officer, Ádóni.
4. Muhammad Bazlulla Sahib Bahadur, B.A., Divisional Officer,
Bellary.
5. Captain Patric Lawrence O'Neill, I.M.S.
6. M.R.Ry. S. V. Melagiri Rao Garu.
7. Mr. James Thomas Lever.
8. M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur P. Rama Rao Garu.
9. " John Pracasa Rao Cotelingham Avargal, M.A.
10. " N. Venkoba Rao Garu.
11. " Halaharivi Siva Reddi Garu.
12. " Godihal Basavan Gowd.
13. " Jois Seenambhat Garu.
14. " C. E. Venkataramana Aiyar Avargal.
15. " I. Ekambrayya Garu.
16. " Begur Bhima Rao Garu.
17. " M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, B.A., B.L.
18. " Rao Sahib K. Raghappa Garu.
19. " V. Raghavendra Rao Garu.
20. " Reddi Marrai Gowd Garu.
21. " Jagatageri Dodda Virappa Garu.
22. Khan Sahib Mirza Muhammad Beig Sahib Bahadur.
23. M.R.Ry. Nidugurthi Sivarambhat Garu.
24. " E. Sitaramayya Nayudu Garu.

MONDAY.
Nov. 7th,
1910.
4-10 P.M.

MONDAY.

Nov. 7th,
1910.

5-45 P.M.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

1. M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur P. Rama Rao.
2. „ Rao Bahadur C. S. Subramanyam.
3. „ D. Krishnama Charlu.
4. „ G. Virabadrappa.
5. „ K. Gurusantappa.
6. „ M. Doddappa.
7. „ M. Tippanna.
8. „ G. Padmanajappa.
9. „ H. Lakshmana Rao.
10. „ A. Krishnamoorti Rao.
11. „ G. Sitarama Chetti.
12. „ G. Kristappa.
13. „ V. Seshappa.
14. „ B. Parvatamallappa.
15. „ S. Gavappa.
16. „ R. Subbarayappa.
17. „ Rajabather Mudaliyar.
18. Mr. K. Ramachander.
19. Mr. J. P. Cotelingam.
20. Rev. Mr. Lewis.
21. Haji Ahmed Sait.
22. Khan Bahadur K. Abdul Karim Sahib,
23. M.R.Ry. M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar, } Secretaries.

8 P.M.

DINNER PARTY.

1. Mr. B. C. Smith, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge.
2. Lieut.-Col. Young, Commanding Bellary.
3. Mr. B. C. Leggatt, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
4. Mrs. Leggatt.
5. Mr. P. R. Allen, Superintending Engineer.
6. Mrs. Allen.
7. Captain Kitchin, 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment.
8. Major Stone, R.A.M.C.
9. Captain P. L. O'Neill, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.

10. Mrs. O'Neill.
11. Mr. H. Champion, Inspector of Schools.
12. Mr. H. E. Williams, Superintendent of Police.

CENTRAL JAIL.

1. Mr. H. L. S. Lynsdale, Superintendent.
2. Captain P. L. O'Neill, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
3. M.R.Ry. G. Ramasawmi Aiyar Avargal, Executive Engineer.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

1. Captain P. L. O'Neill, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
2. Muhammad Bazlulla Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Collector.
3. Mrs. Carmody, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL.

1. Captain P. L. O'Neill, I.M.S., District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
2. M.R.Ry. M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Bellary.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL.

1. Mr. H. Champion, Inspector of Schools.
2. M.R.Ry. H. Ramachari, Headmaster.

INTERVIEWS.

1. M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. Kodandavama Nayudu Garu, Diwan of Sandur.
2. M.R.Ry. M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Chairman, Municipal Council, Bellary.
3. Mr. W. R. H. Wait, Chairman, Municipal Council, Adóni.
4. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Rama Rao Garu, Public Prosecutor; Member, District Board; and *ex-Chairman*, Municipal Council, Bellary.

MONDAY.

Nov. 7th,
1910.

8 P.M.

TUESDAY.

Nov. 8th,
1910.

7-15 A.M.

7-45 A.M.

8-20 A.M.

8-45 A.M.

11-10 A.M.

- TUESDAY. 5. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Hanumanta Gowd, Landholder;
Nov. 8th, Member, District Board; and Vice-President, Hospot
1910. Taluk Board.
11-10 A.M. 6. Muhammad Abdul Karim Sahib, Khan Bahadur, Merchant,
and Member, Municipal Council, Bellary.
7. Mr. J. P. Cotelingam, Headmaster, Wardlaw High School;
Member, Municipal Council and District Board, Bellary.
8. M.R.Ry. G. Kristappa Chetti, Merchant and Bench
Magistrate.

4-10 P.M.

S.P.C.A. HOSPITAL.

1. Mr. J. T. Lever, Secretary, S.P.C.A.
2. Mr. D. Sahasrabudhe, Veterinary Assistant.
3. Mr. Haridas Visanji, Member of Committee.

5-20 P.M.

FORT.

1. Lieut. Col. W. B. Young, Commanding Bellary.
2. Major H. Vickers, 63rd P.L.I.
3. Mrs. Vickers.
4. Capt. W. W. Marshall, Station Staff Officer and Cantonment
Magistrate.
5. Staff-Sergt. Hallsworth, M.W.S.
6. Muhammad Bahauddin Bijapuri, Acting Tahsildar,
Harpanahalli.

8 P.M.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' DINNER PARTY.

1. Mr. J. A. Cumming, I.C.S.
2. Mrs. Cumming.
3. Mr. B. C. Smith, I.C.S., District Judge.
4. Lieut. Col. W. B. Young, 63rd P.L.I., Commanding Bellary.
5. Mr. B. C. Leggatt, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
6. Mrs. Leggatt.
7. Mr. P. R. Allen, Superintending Engineer.
8. Mrs. Allen.
9. Major C. A. Stone, R.A.M.C., Commanding Station
Hospital.
10. Mr. L. L. Wickham, Executive Engineer, T.R.S.
11. Mrs. Wickham.

12. Mr. A. A. F. Minchin, District Forest Officer.
13. Captain P. L. O'Neill, I.M.S., District Medical Officer.
14. Mrs. O'Neill.
15. Captain I. H. Kitchen, 2nd Dorset Regiment.
16. Mr. H. W. F. Wroughton, Assistant Commissioner, Salt and
Abkari Department.
17. Mrs. Wroughton.
18. Mr. H. E. Williams, Superintendent of Police.
19. Mr. H. Champion, Inspector of Schools.
20. Rev. H. E. M. Atkins, Chaplain.
21. Mr. T. J. Tasker, I.C.S., Sub-Collector.
22. Mr. G. R. Hilson, Deputy Director of Agriculture.

GOOD SHEPHERD CONVENT.

1. Rev. J. Kleinschneider.
2. Rev. A. Houbaer.
3. Sister St. Agnes, Lady Superioress.

DORSET LINES.

1. Captain I. H. Kitchen.
2. Lieut. J. V. Shute.
3. Lieut. A. C. S. Hind.
4. Lieut. A. W. P. C. Little.
5. 2nd Lieut. W. L. Reid.

STATION HOSPITAL.

1. Major Stone, R.A.M.C.
2. Captain L'Estrange, R.A.M.C.

DEPUTATION, THE PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION, BELLARY.

1. M.R.Ry. D. Krishnamacharlu Garu, President.
2. " V. Seshappa Garu, Secretary.
3. " K. Brahma Sastrulu Garu.
4. " G. Kasipati Chetti Garu.
5. " R. Subbarayappa Garu.
6. " E. Seetharama Rao Nayudu Garu, Deputy Col-
lector.

TUESDAY.

Nov. 8th,
1910.
8-0 P.M.WEDNES-
DAY.Nov. 9th,
1910.
8-25 A.M.

9 A.M.

12 NOON.

WEDNES-
DAY.

Nov. 9th,
1910.
12 NOON.

DEPUTATION, THE AGRICULTURAL INHABITANTS OF HOSPET
TOWN AND TALUK.

1. M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur C. Hanumanta Gowd, Mirasdar, Hospet.
2. M.R.Ry. A. Srinivasa Rao Garu, Landlord, Anantapur.
3. Maulvi Alauddin Sahib, Khan Sahib, Landlord, Chitwadigi.
4. M.R.Ry. G. K. Gangappa Garu, Landholder and Merchant, Hospet.
5. M.R.Ry. D. Kristappa Naick Garu, Landholder and Merchant, Hospet.
6. M.R.Ry. U. Rama Rao Garu, Deputy Collector.

5 P.M.

GARDEN PARTY.

1. Rev. E. H. Lewis, London Missionary Society.
2. Major H. P. Ainslie, 63rd P.L.I.
3. Lieut. E. W. H. Pritchard, 63rd P.L.I.
4. Lieut. C. R. Maddox, 63rd P.L.I.
5. Captain H. J. Collinson, I.M.S.
6. M.R.Ry. K. Venkata Rao Garu, Pleader.
7. " Rao Bahadur C. S. Subramaniam Garu, Pleader.
8. " N. Lakshmana Rao Pantula Garu, Sub-Judge.
9. " K. Venkatrama Aiyar Avargal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.
10. " P. Ramakristnayya Garu, District Registrar.
11. The Raja of Anegundi.
12. M.R.Ry. K. Ranga Rao, Pleader.
13. Mr. K. Ramachander, Bar-at-law.
14. M.R.Ry. G. Ramaswami Aiyar, Executive Engineer.
15. " G. Seetharama Chetti Garu, Merchant.
16. Muhammad Bazlulla Sahib Bahadur, Deputy Collector.
17. Muhammad Beg Sahib, Khan Sahib, Chairman, Yemmi-ganur Union.
18. Captain Muhammad Baig, Sirdar Bahadur, Superintendent of Grass Farms.
19. Subadar Major Abdus Satar, 63rd P.L.I.
20. Mr. C. T. Machiah, Barrister.
21. Subadar Krishna Singh, 63rd P.L.I.

22. Mr. T. R. Cooper, Local Fund Engineer.
23. M.R.Ry. R. V. Krishna Rao Nayudu, Revenue Probationer.
24. Ghulam Ahmed Khan, Hyderabad Probationer.
25. Captain Syed Amir, retired.

63RD P.L.I. DINNER PARTY.

1. Lieut.-Col. W. B. Young, 63rd P.L.I.
2. Major H. Vickers.
3. Mrs. Vickers.
4. Major H. P. Ainslie.
5. Mrs. Ainslie.
6. Major G. A. C. Taylor.
7. Captain W. W. Marshall.
8. Lieut. E. W. H. Pritchard.
9. Lieut. E. A. Breithaupt.
10. Lieut. J. E. B. Torkington.
11. Lieut. C. R. Maddox.
12. Captain W. J. Collinson, I.M.S.
13. Mr. J. A. Cumming, I.C.S., Collector.
14. Mrs. Cumming.
15. Mr. B. C. Smith, I.C.S., District Judge.
16. Captain J. H. Kitchin, Commanding The Wing, 2nd Battalion, Dorset Regiment.
17. Major C. A. Stone, R.A.M.C., Commanding Station Hospital.
18. Rev. H. E. M. Atkins, Chaplain.
19. Mr. B. C. Leggatt, Deputy Inspector-General of Police.
20. Mrs. Leggatt.
21. Mr. P. R. Allen, Superintending Engineer.
22. Mrs. Allen.

WEDNES-
DAY.

Nov. 9th,
1910.
5 P.M.

8 P.M.

CHAPTER III.

ANANTAPUR.

ANANTAPUR is one of the smallest districts in the Presidency, being, until the 1st October 1910, 5,557 square miles in area. It was carved out of the old Bellary district in 1882. Its population in 1901 was 788,254. The district was until recently divided into three divisions. The Penukonda division which is usually administered by an officer of the Indian Civil Service contained the four taluks of Dharmavaram, Hindupur, Madakasira and Penukonda ; the Gooty division included the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks ; and the Anantapur division included the Anantapur and Kalyandrug taluks ; these two divisions are usually administered by Deputy Collectors.

ANANTA-
PUR
DISTRICT.
Adminis-
trative
Divisions.

On the 1st October 1910 the Kadiri taluk was transferred to this district from Cuddapah, 18 villages were transferred from Gooty to Anantapur taluk, 13 villages from Anantapur to Dharmavaram taluk and the new Dharmavaram division was constituted by taking the Dharmavaram taluk from the Penukonda division and combining it with the Kadiri taluk. The two remaining divisions were unaltered except by the transfer of villages from one taluk to another.

In many of its characteristics Anantapur district resembles Bellary. The Gooty and Tadpatri taluks in the north contain large areas of black-cotton soil ; the Madakasira and Hindupur taluks in the south, which

Physical
aspects.

ANANTA-
PUR
DISTRICT.
Physical
aspects.

History.

connect with the Mysore plateau, stand at a higher elevation than the rest of the district and the soil is a red loam of a kind superior to that in the four central taluks which are mainly made up of arid treeless expanses of poor red soils.

The political fortunes of the district are interwoven with those of Bellary. After the district had passed to the British, Anantapur gave less trouble to quiet than the rest of the ceded country.

In other portions of the Ceded districts it was frequently necessary to use regular troops to reduce the poligars to order, but in Anantapur district none of these chieftains were formidable enough to give any real trouble. Only four poligars lived within it and they were all at that time insignificant persons. One was expelled and the other three were given allowances in land or otherwise and deprived of control over their villages. On only one occasion since the cession had there been any open resistance to the British authority. In 1804 a conspiracy was formed to seize the Gooty and Adóni forts and to set up the son of a former jaghirdar of Adóni but the plot failed miserably.

The
people.

The density of the population (142 per square mile) is but little over half the average figure for the Presidency as a whole. Eighty per cent. of the people speak Telugu, eleven per cent. Canarese and six per cent. Hindustani. Canarese is the vernacular along the western border and in Madakasira taluk two-fifths of the population talk it. Elsewhere Telugu is the prevailing tongue.

In 1887 Sir Frederick Nicholson, when Collector of the district, wrote as follows :—" In the matter of education and intellectual status, the district is probably the

ANANTA-
PUR
DISTRICT
The
people.

" most backward in the Presidency The
" ryots are only fairly industrious, and that only in the
" ancestral grooves As for the wealth of the
" district, it is simply non-existent. Taking the ryot
" first, his cultivation is good evidence of his poverty,
" while there is a terrible absence of jewellery
" amongst the females. . . . Another evidence of
" poverty is the small number of money-lenders in the
" district and these generally deal with very moderate
" sums. On the whole the district is without doubt the
" poorest and most backward of all districts, whether
" as regards agriculture or other industries.

" The ability of the district to maintain its popula-
" tion follows as a matter for discussion. Anantapur is
" always in danger at least of distress ; soils and climate
" are adverse, produce but scanty, the ryot ignorant and
" backward and industries other than rural almost non-
" existent. The mere abundance of land and scantiness
" of population are nothing The distress
" in 1877-78 was probably severest in this and Bellary
" district ; hence the pressure of population on area was
" not the cause of famine, but the pressure upon the
" existing means and methods of getting a livelihood
" and of raising crops. If indeed capital and cattle and
" manure were more abundant, a large area might be
" cultivated in good years, and the surplus stored ; but
" this is impossible, there being no such capital avail-
" able, and if there were it would best be devoted to
" intensive cultivation rather than to a precarious
" extension. . . . The ryot himself seems the
" principal factor in the problem for it is absurd to
" suppose that the district could not maintain even under
" present climatic conditions a much larger population ;

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"it is absurd to suppose that five or six bushels can be even approximately a proper yield under even decent cultivation; hence it seems desirable to attack the ryot and to bring the force and stimulus of education in agriculture and rural economy to bear upon him.* As regards other industries, they are but rural and will follow the ryot; if he fails, so will they; they live upon his produce and cannot yield help in maintaining him or the surplus members of his family. Indeed the district is not one where any existing non-agricultural industry has any hope of flourishing, for it has neither minerals nor forests, nor any product save those of agriculture."

Minerals.

As regards the last sentence it is to be observed that prospecting for diamonds has been carried on at Vajrakaruru in the Gooty taluk. A few years ago a diamond was found in a field close to the village which, after it had been cut at Amsterdam, was valued at upwards of £10,000. Work has however been at a standstill for some years. Prospecting for gold has recently been undertaken in the Dharmavaram taluk and the prospect is very hopeful. The North Anantapur mine (three miles north of Ramagiri) started crushing at the end of

* Compare the following extract from article XXX on "Indian Unrest" in the 'Times' of Monday, September 5, 1910:—"Practical education is however as urgently needed for Indian agriculture as for any form of Indian industry. Great as has been the extension of the wheat-producing area of India under British rule, it is certainly unsatisfactory that whereas the yield of an acre under wheat in the United Kingdom is 32 bushels in India it is barely 10 bushels. The selection of land and of seeds, the use of suitable manures, an intelligent rotation of crops, the adoption of better methods and less antiquated implements can only be brought about by practical education."

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May and at the end of May had crushed 500 tons yielding 262 ounces of gold. No cyaniding had been done and the tailings were expected to yield later about $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to the ton. The nominal capital of the Company is £100,000, but all the shares have not been issued. In the issue of the *Mining World* of September 17, it is said: "The North Anantapur mine is looking a little more encouraging just now in the bottom levels. In the 550 feet levels north and south from north shaft there is now a well-defined lode, 1 foot 6 inches in width. It is to be hoped that, as these drivages are extended, good values will be obtained."

The Anantapur Gold Fields, the original company of which the North Anantapur Gold Fields, Limited, is an offshoot, consists of £100,000 fully paid shares all of which have been taken up. Except as regards the north mine their work is still in the prospecting stage. They have struck some very good ore about a mile in south of Ramagiri and have sunk two more shafts with satisfactory results about four miles south of Ramagiri. Probably the Anantapur Gold Fields will start fresh companies to work these southern mines.

The principal crops of the district are cholam, korra and horsegram. In Hindupur and Madakasira taluks ragi is an important crop. Only 8 per cent. of the cultivated area of the district is irrigated, and so many of the irrigation sources are precarious that only 3 per cent. can be said to be protected in all seasons. There are many tanks in the Anantapur district, but not one of them is supplied from a regular anicut and only two are river-fed. Practically all the existing tanks were made by the native governments. There is little scope for the construction of new tanks for the reasons

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that all the best sites have already been utilised and that in a country of such scanty rainfall a large catchment area is necessary to secure a reliable supply. There is as yet not a single anicut across the Penneru throughout the whole of its long course in the district. A feature of the district is its spring channels. These are either dug from jungle streams and nullahs which supply tanks or flow down to the rivers or from the land-springs in tank-beds, hill-sides, valleys and so forth. These channels are often dug for miles in the beds of streams before reaching the lands to be irrigated from them. They are marvels of industry being often excavated to considerable depths for a mile or more.

Forests.

Local tradition declares that not very long ago the hills which are now so bare were covered with jungle of respectable dimensions. In 1880 Colonel Beddome found fine beams of hardwickia in houses showing that they were a short time before procurable in large quantities, but he could then nowhere find a single hardwickia tree. The destruction of forests he ascribed to over-grazing in turbulent times when the hills were the haunts of the dacoits. Another source of destruction has been the collection of fuel for kilns for making bangles. The forests of the district now consist nowhere of really dense growth or large timber and in many parts they contain practically no trees at all. The total area of forests is 510 square miles, being 9 per cent. of the area of the district.

Roads.

In the history and present condition of the roads Anantapur resembles Bellary. The Penner river runs through the district for about 130 miles, but it is nowhere either bridged or provided with a causeway, and except along the Secunderabad-Bangalore road culverts

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Roads.

over the lesser water-courses are rarities. The only ferry which is at all regularly maintained is that across the Penner at Tadpatri. During the rains cart-traffic is consequently often entirely stopped for days together, while foot-passengers have to cross the bigger streams by placing their clothes and possessions in a large earthenware pot and swimming over the stream clinging to the top of the vessel.

Adminis-
tration of
Justice.

There is no separate District Judge for Anantapur. The Gooty District Munsif has jurisdiction over the Gooty and Tadpatri taluks of Anantapur as well as over the Adoni taluk of Bellary and is subordinate to the District Court of Kurnool. The District Munsif of Penukonda has jurisdiction over the rest of the district and he is subordinate to the District Court of Bellary. The whole district is within the jurisdiction of the Sessions Court at Bellary.

There is far less litigation in Anantapur than in most other districts. Crime is also unusually light. Tadpatri and Gooty are the worst taluks for crime. It is a constant complaint of Anantapur Police officers that convictions in grave crimes are difficult to secure partly because the juries who hear the cases at Bellary, belonging as they do to another district, do not care whether offenders are punished or not and partly because the Bellary Court is so far off that useful witnesses frequently declare that they know nothing of the case in order to avoid being made to go so far to give evidence.

Local self-
govern-
ment.

The only municipality in the district is Anantapur. Otherwise local self-government is in the hands of the District Board and the three Taluk Boards of Anantapur, Gooty and Penukonda. There are eleven unions in the district. Gooty was constituted a municipality in

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1869 when its population numbered only 4,099 and the estimated income was only Rs. 5,000. By 1874 the Council was insolvent, but a proposal to abolish it was negatived by Government. In 1879 the Sub-Collector wrote a graphic account of the impecuniosity and ineptitude which had throughout distinguished the Council's proceedings and next year the Municipality was abolished.

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Anantapur is the head-quarters of the district and a municipality. It is not a large town, its population in 1901 being less than 8,000.

When the Ceded districts were handed over to the Company, Munro selected Anantapur as his own place of residence and lived there until he went home on leave in 1807. The "Munro Hall" in the present Deputy Collector's office was his court-room and his bungalow was the building behind the present Collector's house which is now used as a godown. He built this at his own cost and applied in August 1807 to the Company for a grant of the land on which it stood. The plan which accompanied his application shows the stables and other out-houses in the positions which they now occupy and marks the big well near them and two other wells which stand on each side of the present entrance to the compound from the Bellary road. So all these were built by Munro. Between the house and the Bellary road were gardens which were apparently irrigated from the two wells. Traces of the banks which carried the old channels are still visible though the gardens no longer exist.

The head-quarters of the district were transferred to Bellary in 1840 and Anantapur then became the residence of a Sub-Collector. In 1869, the Sub-Collector

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was moved to Gooty. When, however, the Anantapur district was formed in 1882, the place again became the head-quarters of the Collector.

The native town is built on an overcrowded site under the bank of the tank surrounded by paddy-fields. The European officers' quarters stand in a sufficiently pleasant position on rising ground to the west of the native town. The chief feature of the town is the Robertson Square, a considerable open space round which stand the Deputy Collector's, Tahsildar's, Sub-Magistrate's and Sub-Registrar's offices, three schools and the Municipal hospital. The Collector's office is south of the town near the tank-bund. North of the square on the site of the old fort — remains of the ditch and rampart of which are still to be seen — is the Jubilee Park. This was originated in 1887 as a 'permanent institution of practical education' but the contributions promised to it far exceeded in amount those which were ever actually paid, the sanitary authorities actively discouraged the expenditure of municipal funds upon it and it is now a woe-begone enclosure, the only use of which is to serve as a site for the local weekly market. Anantapur is neither a trading nor an industrial centre. Leather shoes of native pattern with turned-up toes and no heels are its only manufacture.

The big tank is supposed to have been constructed in the middle of the fourteenth century. On one occasion the tank breached. Ganga, the goddess of waters, entered the body of a woman and explained out of her mouth that if some one were thrown into the breach she (the goddess) would stay within her proper limits and damage the bund no further. Accordingly one Musamma was thrown into the breach and built up within

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it. Three margosa trees under which are a *virakal* and some other stones still mark the spot, and sheep, fowls, etc., are still occasionally offered to the shade of the girl. For a long time according to local tradition she used to answer when called upon after such sacrifices, but one day an impertinent woman called out to her "O "Musalamma! Hast not thy voice yet drowned?" and since then she has kept silence.

The Anantapur poligar was granted a pension by Munro and some of his descendants were drawing stipends up to 1860.

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Arrival.

Their Excellencies' train was due at Anantapur at 4-52 A.M., but their carriage was placed in a siding till 7-30 A.M. At that hour Their Excellencies and party alighted from the train. Mr. Morris, the Collector, and Mir Sirajuddin Sahib Bahadur received Their Excellencies on the platform. Their Excellencies' arrival was private. The party motored to Mr. Morris' house where they were Mr. Morris' guests during their stay at Anantapur. Mrs. Morris received Their Excellencies at the house.

Public arrival.

At 4-25 P.M. Their Excellencies, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Mr. Campbell, Captain Atkinson and Mir Sirajuddin Sahib Bahadur, proceeded to the King Edward Coronation Hall, where Their Excellencies' arrival was public.

Edward Coronation Hall.

This hall was built from subscriptions raised in connection with the celebration of the coronation of His late Majesty King Edward VII. It is now in charge of the Municipal Council as Trustees on behalf of the District Coronation Committee and has been leased on a monthly rental of Rs. 25 to the Municipal High School.

At the entrance to the hall a few of the leading officials received His Excellency and were presented to him by the Collector. The Collector then conducted Their Excellencies to their seats on the platform. The Collector presented to His Excellency M.R.Ry. P. Adimurti Rao Garu, Chairman of the Municipal Council, who, after obtaining His Excellency's permission, read the following address on behalf of the Council :—

" We, the Chairman and Councillors of the Anantapur Municipality, beg leave to welcome Your Excellency, the representative of our Gracious Sovereign His Majesty King George V, and Lady Lawley, to our little historical town, with a cordial expression of our heartfelt devotion, loyalty and attachment to the British Throne.

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ANANTAPUR. Edward Coronation Hall.

Municipal Address.

Loyalty.

" 2. At the same time, we cannot but deeply deplore the heavy and irreparable loss which this Empire has sustained in the untimely death of our late beloved Emperor, King Edward VII, which has cast a gloom over the whole world.

Death of King Edward VII.

" 3. We feel highly grateful to Your Excellency for having chosen to visit what is generally termed as 'Famine-stricken or the benighted district' of the Presidency, devoid of all objects of stirring historical or antiquarian interest. Though backward, we venture to assure Your Excellency that our district in general and our town in particular are most forward in their sincere devotion and loyalty to our King and absolutely free from the obnoxious atmosphere of disloyalty and sedition.

" 4. We are not a little indebted to the generous help accorded to us in recent years by Your Excellency's Government which has enabled us to execute much needed sanitary and educational reforms which our municipality could never have hoped with its meagre finances to execute in the near future. Ours is a municipality unable to maintain itself from out of its income. Being one of the poorest and oldest of municipalities in the Presidency, it is a fit object of Your Excellency's special sympathy and support.

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"5. We have, therefore, ventured to lay before Your Excellency the following subjects intimately connected with the development, growth, and prosperity of our town :

"(i) The establishment of a separate District and Sessions Judge's Court and of a District Munsif's Court in this town is an urgent necessity. More than half the criminal and civil cases on the file of the District and Sessions Court at Bellary are from Anantapur. On account of heavy criminal work, the District Judge, Bellary, has little or no time to look to civil work. A Subordinate Judge has now been temporarily appointed to assist him in disposing of the long-pending civil suits and appeals, and the civil work of Gooty and Tadpatri taluks has been transferred to the District Court of Kurnool. These arrangements can be regarded only as makeshifts and they cause serious inconvenience to the public of this district. Even at Kurnool we learn that there is a congestion of work. The recent transfer of Kadiri, a very large taluk to this district, is likely to add to the heaviness of the judicial work.

"We, therefore, beg to submit to Your Excellency that it is very necessary that a District and Sessions Court should be established in this town, so that there may be a more expeditious disposal of litigation, while such a step will free the District Courts of Bellary and Kurnool and enable them to overtake their arrears. We believe that they will still have ample work for full time Courts.

"(ii) The absence of a Civil Court, even a District Munsif's Court in a district head-quarter town like Anantapur, causes serious inconvenience to the public who have to resort to distant Penukonda. The expenditure incurred and the inconveniences felt by the suitors is out of all proportion to the remedy generally sought. The District Munsif at Penukonda has to dispose of the civil work of six taluks, which he is unable to cope with single-handed. The disposal of suits is, therefore, considerably delayed and parties subjected to unnecessary inconvenience. The transfer of Kadiri taluk necessitates the establishment of a new District Munsif's Court at Anantapur.

"(iii) The appointment of a separate Executive Engineer for this district is one of the matters to occupy Your Excellency's gracious attention. The Executive Engineer of Bellary is even now unable to supervise efficiently all the public works,

"scattered through two big districts of Bellary and Anantapur and attend to the immediate and urgent repairs of large irrigation works. The addition of Kadiri taluk will increase the already heavy work of the Executive Engineer.

"(iv) We understand that Your Excellency's Government has called on the Inspector-General of Police to formulate proposals for the construction of the Police Recruits' Training School for the Central districts either at Bellary or at Anantapur. We venture to submit to Your Excellency that our town being the more centrally situated and favoured with a better climate and water-supply, is the fitter place for selection. The Municipal Council will be only too glad to select a proper site. This school, if sanctioned to be located somewhere near the town-extension, will certainly dispel from the minds of the people all fear of insecurity of person and property and accelerate the occupation of the sites in the town-extension and the success of the scheme inaugurated by the advice and help of Your Excellency's Government.

"(v) The wholesale remission or a considerable reduction of the heavy ground-rent of Rs. 12-8-0 per acre fixed on the sites in the town-extension is one of the subjects which we would venture to press for Your Excellency's sympathetic consideration. The lands taken up for town-extension being dry lands assessed at annas four per acre, the ground-rent now levied is extremely heavy. The Municipal Council has given full reasons and prayed for the concession of exemption from the levy of ground-rent in its letter No. Ref. on G. 31 of 1908, dated 20th June 1909, embodied in Government Order, No. 1452 M., dated 2nd September 1909.

"(vi) While in no way seeking to disparage the skill of the present Acting District Medical Officer, we feel that as the headquarters station of an important district, our town should have stationed in it an officer of the Indian Medical Service, and we pray that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to post one to this district.

"In conclusion, we beg to tender once again our heartfelt thanks for Your Excellency's kind visit to our town and sojourn amongst us and fervently pray that the All-Merciful Providence may confer on Your Excellency and Lady Lawley long life and ever-increasing prosperity."

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Board's
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After reading the address, the Chairman presented the remaining members of the Municipal Council who were present.

The Collector then presented M.R. Ry. S. Annaswami Aiyar Avargal, Vice-President of the District Board, who read the following address on behalf of the District Board :—

Loyalty.

"We, the members of the Anantapur District Board, on behalf of the people of this district beg to tender a cordial welcome to Your Excellency and Lady Lawley on this occasion of your visit to our district and we desire to assure Your Excellency that though it may be small and in many respects backward the inhabitants yield to none in their loyalty to His Majesty, the King-Emperor of India, and to Your Excellency's Government. Even the most remote villages in the district have shared in the universal sorrow over the sudden and untimely death of our late beloved Sovereign King Edward VII, the son of Queen Victoria of blessed memory.

*Historical
Interest.*

"2. The district is not wanting in historical interest. It contains one of the capitals of the Vijayanagar Kings and was endowed by them with large irrigation works and temples of great architectural merit. Anantapur was the chosen headquarters of Colonel, afterwards Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, who is still affectionately remembered as first Principal Collector of the Ceded districts. The remains of his house and his office are still in existence.

"3. We feel it a happy omen that Your Excellency's visit has coincided with a year of abundant rain and prosperity to the agricultural population.

Election.

"4. We take this opportunity to add our tribute of gratitude for the generosity with which Your Excellency welcomed the recent reforms in the administration of the country and to Your Excellency's Government for increasing our representation in the Legislative Council of Madras and for introducing the principle of election into the method of appointment of members of Taluk Boards. We venture to submit the suggestion that ex-members of local bodies may be included with present members as electors and candidates for the Council.

"5. We are grateful to Your Excellency's Government for the financial assistance they have given us in the past; but we venture to urge that in a poor and backward district, such as this, further assistance is necessary to enable us to develop adequately and maintain the system of roads throughout the district, to bridge the Pennera river where it crosses our main roads, to extend primary education throughout the district and to enable us to open and equip additional hospitals and dispensaries.

"6. It is a heavy charge upon our funds that seigniorage has to be paid on gravel quarried on waste lands for our roads. We would beg that if this charge cannot be abolished, at least the rates of seigniorage might be greatly reduced.

"7. The burden of tolls presses heavily upon our agricultural population: we are anxious to reduce it, but as Your Excellency's predecessor, Lord Ampthill, pointed out in his reply to our address in 1903, it is impossible so long as plague charges are heavy. The charges which we incur directly on account of plague are small, but our share of the general expenditure of the Presidency amounts to a considerable sum, and we would beg that the burden may be assumed by provincial funds.

"8. As there is little hope for improvement in this backward district without the diffusion of education, we pray that Your Excellency's Government may be pleased to grant us the boon of free elementary education at the expense of the State, and that the recent enhancement of school fees may be reconsidered so far as our district is concerned.

"9. Our district has of late years been visited by epidemics of cattle disease which have had a disastrous effect upon our cultivators. We earnestly pray therefore that one or more Veterinary Dispensaries may be opened by the Government at central places in the district.

"10. We desire to associate ourselves with the Municipal Council in its prayer that the district may be granted a complete and independent staff instead of having to depend upon Bellary and Kurnool for our District and Sessions Courts and for our Executive Engineer.

"11. In conclusion, we beg to thank Your Excellency for giving us this opportunity to represent our needs and wants and

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on gravel.**Tolls.**Free Ele-
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Education.**Veterinary
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ries.**District
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Mr. S. Annaswamy Aiyar's speech.

After reading the address M.R.Ry. S. Annaswamy Aiyar Avargal handed the address to His Excellency in a brass casket with the following words:—

"YOUR EXCELLENCIES,—I beg leave to say a few words before I hand the casket into your hands. The casket associates with it the name of Sir Thomas Munro, who as even a school-boy knows, is ever held in love and esteem by Europeans and Indians alike. It presents the view of the hall in which he was holding office during the early part of the last century and is indicative that the Government of the Province by Your Excellency, especially local administration, village panchayats, coupled with a desire to visit the poor in their homes, to know their wants—all these have been on the lines of that beloved and illustrious statesman, and I have no doubt that history will record it so. We are all very sorry that a career of true and genuine sympathy during the early part of the current century is about to come to a close by the operation of what I cannot help saying so far at any rate as Your Excellency is concerned, of a cruel law, and we fervently pray that the great Lord of the Universe may send you back to us with your amiable helpmate Lady Lawley with renewed vigour and strength to a higher sphere of life so that we may have to the fullest extent the benefit of your love and sympathy and enjoy the pleasure and happiness which according to our great historian Valmiki our progenitors enjoyed on the return of Rama and Sita to rule over them."

M.R.Ry. S. Annaswamy Aiyar then presented the remaining members of the District Board who were present.

His Excellency then replied to the two addresses as follows:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I can assure you that it is a great pleasure to my wife and myself that we should find ourselves in Anantapur to-day and that pleasure has been enhanced by the kindness of the welcome which we

"have received from its citizens and in particular by the cordial welcome expressed in the words of the addresses which have been presented to me in two caskets of great beauty which I shall always value, one of them is unique in that it is associated with the name of a man whom we all hold in high honour and esteem, the name of Munro. I thank you very much indeed for these gifts which will be both to my wife and myself always charming mementos of this day. I can also assure you, gentlemen, that I am much gratified by the expressions of loyalty contained in those addresses to the throne and person of His Majesty King George V. I am convinced from what His Majesty has himself written to me since his visit to India that he warmly reciprocates those feelings, that his sentiments are those of affectionate regard for the people of this land. I know full well that both He and Queen Mary will ever remember the warmth of the welcome which was extended to them by the peoples of India and later on the deep and sincere note of sympathy which was struck when the death of his late Majesty cast a dark shadow over this great land of India. It is a shadow which has darkened the whole year but sombre as it is and dark as the year may be on that account, I am glad at least that it is bright in this that at present there is a good prospect of prosperity accruing to the citizens of this land. It is a prospect which fills me with pleasure and I hope most sincerely that the anticipations which you enjoy of a rich and abundant harvest will be amply fulfilled.

"In the first address which was read, this district is spoken of as a famine-stricken and benighted. Well, gentlemen, I hope I am not unduly optimistic in hoping that not only may this be a single solitary year standing out by itself as one of remarkable prosperity, but I hope that it will only be the first of a cycle of returning years of welfare. In the addresses which you have read you indicate various ways and methods in which you think that we may between us be able to accelerate the development and progress of this district and increase the convenience of the community, and I can assure you that I mean what I say when I express the wish that I might be endowed with some magic wand that I might without

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Loyalty.

Death of King Edward VII.

Financial assistance to local boards.

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"hesitation or delay put within your reach the boons which you seek at my hands. Not only for this district but also for other districts do I entertain such a wish. Alas! I am afraid that cannot be. Now it is sometimes made to appear that as between the Central Government of Madras and the various local Governments scattered throughout the country, there are divergent interests, but surely this is a total misconception. I always look upon our association as that of partners, carrying on a business of administrative enterprise. I look upon the various local bodies as our agents for promoting the security and material welfare and the convenience of the general community. We are sometimes depicted as a sort of stingy stepmother grudgingly letting fall from our hands a few crumbs and crumbs into the laps of our hungry adopted children. That I venture to say is altogether a parody and misrepresentation of the true state of affairs. Our maternal efforts are I know very often cribbed and confined, but almost invariably on account of the financial exigencies of the time. Over and over again when we would fain give, we find ourselves compelled to withhold. It is I can assure you our endeavour to be generous and further it is our endeavour that our generosity should be even-handed and that we should apportion such favours as we may have to bestow in a thoroughly impartial spirit. I can conceive of nothing more pleasant, nothing more satisfactory or enjoyable than for a Government such as ours to find itself possessed of unlimited resources. Just imagine how pleasing it would be to set to work to bring, so far as human agency can, our equipment of administration to a condition of perfection. How pleasant it would be to earn popularity by the remission of taxation, or by the initiation of great works for the amelioration of the people of this land. I can imagine nothing more delightful but surely and inevitably there must come a day of reckoning, a day when we should have to give an account of our stewardship—it may not be to our enemy at the gate—but to our friends in the Legislative Council, and to account for the monies entrusted to our care. I am glad to say that to-day in the Presidency of Madras the financial condition of the local Government is exceptionally bright. We are alone I think in this respect of

"all the Governments of India that we can point to a balance of considerable magnitude. And we hear from time to time criticisms to the effect that it is bad policy to hoard our balances and that our expenditure should be more lavish and so forth. But I can assure you, gentlemen, that we have clearly outlined before us impending demands on our resources which must surely and certainly deplete the balances of which we can boast to-day. Therefore I think it behoves us to go slowly particularly in respect of all proposals that may necessitate recurring expenditure. Before we approach the proposals such as you have made to-day, I would ask you to keep this necessity clearly in view. I would speak first of all of the proposals which you have made which involve considerable expenditure, then those which deal with the remission of taxation and those again which merely refer to what I may call general matters of administration.

"The question with which I would deal first because it is one which surpasses in magnitude in my opinion all others brought forward to-day is that concerning free elementary education. By that definition, I assume you mean a system whereby elementary education may be brought within the reach of all boys of school-going age in this country. Now I do not think that anybody who has studied Indian conditions at the present time can fail to see that this is a wholly admirable policy. It seems to me that the worst enemy with which India has to contend to-day is the enemy of ignorance. Ignorance fosters misrepresentation; it breeds mistrust; it generates discontent and crime, and the only antidote to this poison in the social system—this poison of ignorance—is obviously knowledge. It behoves us who have the welfare of India at heart to do all in our power to drive back and dispel the dark clouds of ignorance and to let in the sunlight of knowledge and wisdom. This ideal of free and compulsory education is in my opinion a noble ideal. It is I know not unanimously accepted,—I refer to the objections which are held by some thoughtful minds of India to the proposal of making education compulsory. I knew that Indians of thought and experience are not unanimous in this and I know that it is held by many whose opinions I for one respect that

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Edu-
cation.*

"it is not in accordance with Hindu traditions that a parent who is in a position to pay for the education of his own children should divest himself of this responsibility. However that may be, let us accept the policy of free compulsory elementary education and let us for a moment examine its feasibility. I think that before we embark on any such enterprise we must consider what our ultimate goal is and what it will cost us to achieve it. I do not imagine that anyone proposes to suggest that by a mere stroke of the pen we should introduce such a system of which I speak, while experts differ as to what the cost of a general scheme of this nature would be. But there are some figures which so far as I can gauge give a fairly correct estimate of what the cost would be. It appears that for the whole of India we should have to face an ultimate total cost of non-recurring expenditure of some 20 odd crores of rupees. The recurring expenditure year by year for carrying on this system throughout India would be from 13 to 15 crores a year. So you see with what gigantic figure we are confronted the moment we begin to embark upon a general scheme such as this. Let us, however, assume that the financial difficulties are out of the way. Let us assume that it is possible for us to begin upon such a scheme, to begin the building and the equipment of a certain number of schools for enlarging the arena of instruction in this Presidency. The first difficulty by which I am afraid we should be confronted is the difficulty of obtaining capable teachers. I would ask you whether you are really satisfied with the quality of the teaching which is given in our schools to-day. Do you think that the status, the pay, the position and the qualifications of the teachers are thoroughly satisfactory? My own opinion is that it is not, and I think the day is drawing near when we shall have to realize the necessity of improving the pay and the status and thereby also I hope the capacity and the ability of the teachers in our schools. I think it behoves us in the first instance to pay attention rather to the quality than to the quantity of teachers in schools. Then in connection with this, it is proposed that we should do away with school fees. Now I think we ought to ask ourselves:

"Are they really very heavy? Do they press hard on the parents in India? Myself I am inclined to think that they do not. So far as I can ascertain the whole annual amount paid by parents in the whole of India in the shape of school fees only amounts to a sum of £210,000 (that is spread over the whole of India), if my arithmetic is correct, some 30 lakhs. Now that does not strike me as a very severe burden on the shoulders of the parents of this country, and you have to remember that if you remit these fees, you *pro tanto* remit taxation. You reduce the capacity of Government to extend education in this country. Then you object to the raising of the fees in our higher schools. Here again I would ask you: Are you really satisfied with the present results of the existing system of secondary education? I cannot help thinking that there is a general feeling abroad in the minds of Government, in the minds of our officials, in the minds of parents of this country and in the minds of every one interested in educational matters that all is not well with our system of higher education. In considering this question of raising the fees in our secondary schools, we are guided very largely by the opinion of men, who possessed as they are of sound judgment can boast of experience in practical teaching in this country for many years and they tell us that in their opinion the fees are too low. The very cheapness of our higher education has introduced into our secondary schools raw material which is not suitable, and the results were unsatisfactory in that these students at the end of their time leave school with minds unsettled and dissatisfied. Apart from this they advise us that in their opinion it is necessary that the fee should be raised in order that we may raise the quality of instruction in our higher schools. We cannot do this, we cannot improve the buildings and the equipments in our schools, we cannot pay the salaries of a higher grade of teachers without considerable expenditure. Surely it is only fair that a part at all events of this cost should fall upon those who are to benefit thereby. If the Government is to pay the whole of the enhanced cost, they must to the same amount withhold money which would otherwise go to the development of elementary education, and it seems to me that it comes to this,

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lency's
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*Free Ele-
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PUR.His Excel-
lency's
reply to
addressos.
*Free Ele-
mentary
Edu-
cation.**District
and
Sessions
Court.**District
Munsif's
Court.*

"viz., that you will then be hindering the opening of schools for
"the education of the poorer members of the community in order
"to benefit the sons of those wealthier members of the commu-
"nity who in my opinion can and should bear at all events a
"proportion of the cost of the higher education of their children.
"This, gentlemen, of course is a question of very great magni-
"tude and I can only touch on the very fringe of it on such an
"occasion as this. I have endeavoured to point out to you that
"regarding the introduction of this system of free elementary
"education for which the demand grows every day more arti-
"culate the difficulties in the way are considerable, as I think
"you will allow, and while I have every sympathy with the
"movement, it is one I think in which we must make up our
"minds that it is only possible for the Government to go slowly.
"Moreover its development must depend very largely upon the
"help which we may ultimately receive from the Government of
"India.

"The next item of expenditure involved by the suggestions
"which you make is the establishment here of a District and
"Sessions Court. That of course must involve a considerable
"expenditure, not only capital expenditure but the salary of the
"Judge and his subordinate officials. I sympathize with you in
"your desire to see the present inconvenience done away with. At
"the present time, Bellary and Anantapur together share the
"court and you tell me that that court will now take Kadiri
"from the Chaddipah Court, but it will at the same time cede
"for purposes of criminal jurisdiction the criminal work from
"Gooty and Tadpatri taluks. That will be some measure of
"relief, and it is possible that the Sub-Judge now employed at
"Bellary may be continued for some time to come. It is as you
"say a make shift arrangement; it is an arrangement which I
"can understand is not an ideal one from the point of view of
"the citizens of Anantapur. I have brought to the notice of the
"High Court the disabilities under which you are labouring in
"this respect and they have I know called for various statistics
"and reports, and are fully considering this question and will
"no doubt give their advice to Government within a very short
"time. Similarly we depend upon the High Court for advice
"regarding the establishment of a second District Munsif's

"office here. In regard to that also, we have sought the opinion
"of the Judges of the High Court, and as soon as I get back to
"Madras, I will take steps to elicit from them their opinion by
"which necessarily the Government will be largely guided.

"The next proposal also would involve some expenditure
"if the appointment of an Executive Engineer was made here
"in addition to the one at Bellary. I have talked to the Super-
"intending Engineer, Mr. Roscoe Allen, recently on this
"subject, and I asked him whether he was satisfied that
"the supervision exercised by the Executive Engineer in
"these two districts was adequate and he told me that though of
"course the work lay over an extensive area, still he could not
"satisfy himself that the various works now in hand of the
"officers of the Public Works Department, did not receive due
"and proper supervision. I have also made inquiries at the
"head office to ascertain how far the other public works divi-
"sions compare with that of Anantapur, and I have ascertained
"that there are some divisions where the pressure of work is
"so heavy that they can claim with more cogency than you the
"grant of a separate Executive Engineer. I may say that for
"some time past ever since the appointment of a Commission-
"er on which my friend the Collector served, the organization of
"the Public Works Department has been one of considerable
"thought and care, and we contemplate various changes in the
"department which must of necessity involve considerable ex-
"penditure. Being as I am fairly familiar with the details of
"the work of this department I can say that I think there are
"other ways in which the department can be strengthened which
"will have a more satisfactory result than by increasing the
"number of the offices of the Executive Engineer. It may be
"that some improvement in the present state of things may
"be effected by making the Pemukonda sub-division a perma-
"nent arrangement, and I have asked Mr. Allen to take this
"matter up.

"Then you ask for the help of Government generally in other
"directions such as in matters of roads, hospitals, and of dis-
"pensaries. Without any boasting I may say that Government
"have given freely and generously of late years to all these
"objects. Certainly we have given as generously as we felt

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lency's
reply to
addressos.
*Executive
Engineer.**Govern-
ment
Grants.*

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Nov. 10th, 1910, ANANTAPUR. His Excellency's reply to addresses. Government Grants. Bridges.

"that our means would allow and we are ready to continue such a policy in cases where we are satisfied of the necessity. As I said only the other day I think that when the record of the last few years comes to be examined of steps taken for the improvement of the means of combating disease and securing the health of the members of the community throughout this Presidency, it will be allowed that my Government have no cause to blush for what they have done. I know full well, I have had practical reason to realize for the last few days what your difficulties are owing to want of bridges over the Pennara and other rivers in this and the neighbouring districts. It had been my intention as you know to motor through this district so that I could see something for myself of their condition. However, the elements were against me owing to the fact that the Hagari and other rivers including the Pennara hindered my proceeding by the means of transport which I had selected. As I explained at Bellary we are now formulating a bridge-building policy which may be applicable to the whole Presidency provided that it does not involve us in some altogether inordinate cost. We have also to consider the recommendations before us of the Decentralisation Commission on this particular point.

"I quite appreciate the need which you tell me there is of the establishment of veterinary dispensaries here. That is a want which I agree should be supplied at once and as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made I will see that such an institution is established here without delay.

"Then, gentlemen, as to the remission of taxation which you suggest, I have already dealt with the question of the remission of school fees and pointed out how any remission of taxation in this direction must limit our capacity for extending our educational work.

"You speak of the ground rents which you are called upon to pay of Rs. 12-8 as being "exceedingly heavy." I think it was the phrase—but may I not suggest that perhaps this phrase savours of exaggeration. I know that every form of taxation is unpopular—that is inevitable yet at the same time surely this is a very proper form of taxation and the very fact that at the sales last year the public were not deterred from

"giving good prices for the ground in regard to which this impost has been made seems to point to the fact that no interference on the part of the Central Government is necessary in interfering with the discretion exercised by the Collector in this matter.

"Again you speak of the hardship imposed by the seigniorage rates for gravel, but, if I have been correctly informed, this district is peculiar in having an exceptionally good supply of gravel and a large area of Government waste lands from which the District Board, if they choose, can take the gravel free of seigniorage charges. If I have not been misinformed, I think this is a difficulty which the District Board should be able to overcome without any relaxation of the ordinary rates.

"Similarly the imposition of tolls is a tax which always is unpopular in the minds of the agricultural population, but I think on principle it is a form of taxation which one can defend very well provided of course the money or at least a great part of it which accrues from the imposition of this tax is devoted for the upkeep of the roads.

"As to the incidence of expenditure on account of plague, I may say that this is one of the many questions also raised by the Decentralization Commission and my Government are now engaged in considering to what degree, if at all, the incidence of the cost involved in plague measures, should fall upon the Provincial Government. Therefore it will be a little out of place for me at this juncture to express any opinion on this rather important question of principle which is raised.

"Then coming to what I may speak of as general matters touched upon this afternoon, there is the question of the Police School and I think the Government are well advised in having selected Bellary as a site for the school. There is no doubt I think from statistics that Bellary can challenge competition in the matter of health with almost any place in the British Empire. The climate is good, we have a good site there and Bellary has this merit that it is much easier for the higher officials in the Police Department to exercise the constant supervision which is necessary for a police school if

Nov. 10th, 1910. ANANTAPUR. His Excellency's reply to addresses. Seigniorage on gravel.

Tolls.

Plague expenditure.

Police Training School.

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PUR.
His Excel-
lency's
reply to
addresses,
Police
Training
School.

District
Medical
and
Sanitary
Officer.

Election to
Legisla-
tive
council of
ex-mem-
bers of
local
bodies.

"it is situated at Bellary rather than if it is situated at Ananta-
pur. Then moreover at Bellary there is a Naboth's vine-
yard upon which the Government have set an envious eye.
There are standing at Bellary to-day rows of excellent bar-
racks which are unoccupied and likely to be unoccupied for
some time to come, and it may be, I do not say it will be,
it may be that we shall soften the stony hearts of the
soldiers at Simla and persuade them that these buildings
would be much better employed if they were occupied by
police recruits rather than by owls and bats as they are to-day.
These various considerations justify us in inclining towards
Bellary from a practical point of view rather than towards
this town.

"In regard to the appointment here of a District Medical
and Sanitary Officer, I may say at once that I wish very much
that our L.M.S., college could be enlarged in view of the
immense amount of work there is requiring the services of
skilled doctors in this land, but as perhaps you are aware
it has been decided that, at all events for the present, we are
to do the best we can with the limited number of men on our
rolls, but I have asked the Surgeon-General to meet your
wishes as soon as he is in a position to do so and I hope that
before long we may be able to accede to your request in this
respect.

"Then you speak of the limitations which are imposed on
the eligibility of candidates for election to the Legislative
Council. Certain limitations are imposed by the present
regulations in which I quite agree with you that some modifi-
cation is required. I think that the present rule is unduly
restrictive which only allows the election of existing members
of local bodies. I myself should like to see it amended
and we propose to ask the Government of India to do this
thing and to make such provision that past members as
well as present members will be able to stand. I think
myself that this should be subject to some proviso that they
should have served for, say, some three years or so during the
preceding ten years. Some proviso of that kind is necessary.
Subject to that I quite agree with you that it is not desirable
that men who have rendered good services on local bodies

"should be debarred from election to the Legislative Council
simply because they happen at the time of election not to be
engaged on local self-government work. I would also, of
course, give a vote to these past members also if the present
franchise is maintained. I think the objection which you take
to this existing regulation is valid and it has my cordial
sympathy.

"Gentlemen, I feel that some apology is due from me for
the unconscionable length at which I have spoken this after-
noon. I hope you will forgive me but it is difficult to deal
with so many questions as those you have brought forward
satisfactorily unless one deals with them at some little length.
I am very glad to be here to-day and to have heard something
of the difficulties which you are experiencing in carrying on
local administration. If I am able to help you in any way to
overcome those difficulties it will be a great satisfaction to
me. Mr. Annaswami Aiyar alluded with a kind expression of
regret to the fact that in a very short time I shall have to
leave the shores of India very soon and I can assure him that,
thanks to the extreme kindness which I have always received
from the men of this land, I shall leave this country with feel-
ings of very deep regret. Gentlemen, I thank you very much
for your kind welcome, for your patient hearing, and for the
very good wishes which you have expressed for the welfare of
my wife and myself."

Their Excellencies next proceeded to the Municipal
Hospital where they were received by Assistant Surgeon
Lychlander, Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer,
and Assistant Surgeon P. Venkatasubbayya. Their
Excellencies first inspected the hospital.

The original hospital was constructed in 1866 partly
from private contributions and partly from Govern-
ment funds. Originally it consisted of a thatched
building part of which was used for the Police sick and
part as an out-patient dispensary for the public. In
1871 the out-patients dispensary was converted into a

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PUR.
His Excel-
lency's
reply to
addresses.

Municipal
Hospital.

Nov. 10th, 1910. ANANTAPUR. Municipal Hospital.

ward for four male in-patients and a verandah was added in which out-patients were attended to and operations were performed. In 1874 a ward to accommodate four female patients was added. In 1876 a bath-room, a contagious diseases shed and two latrines were added, all these buildings consisting of mud walls and thatched roofs. A store room and a mortuary were begun in 1880 but were not completed till 1883. The mortuary was subsequently converted into a second store-room. In 1901 Surgeon-General Sinclair recorded his opinion in the visitors' book that it was *forte princeps* the worst head-quarter hospital he ever visited. In December 1901 the foundation-stone of the semi-permanent out-patient block was laid by Mrs. Macleod, the Collector's wife. The building was completed in 1903 at a cost over Rs. 5,000 most of which was provided from the Victoria Memorial Fund.

The wood-work of the out-patient block is now undergoing renovation at a cost of Rs. 4,100, as the original wood-work had been destroyed by white-ants. Government have contributed Rs. 1,500 and the District Board Rs. 2,000 towards its renovation.

The foundation stone of the lying in ward was laid by Her Excellency Lady Amphill on the 14th August 1903. It was completed in 1905 at a cost of Rs. 2,580. The present ward for males, which is on the type-design, was opened in 1909. It cost Rs. 6,800.

The ward for females, the foundation stone of which Her Excellency laid, is estimated to cost Rs. 6,070. Towards its construction the District Board has contributed Rs. 3,300 and Government Rs. 3,000. It is proposed also to erect an operation theatre at a cost of about Rs. 3,500 and quarters for the medical subordinate and compounder at a cost of about Rs. 4,000.

Nov. 10th, 1910. ANANTAPUR. Municipal Hospital.

There are now 20 beds in the hospital. In 1909, 15,130 out-patients and 276 in-patients were treated at the hospital, the average daily attendance being 108.48 out-patients and 10.69 in-patients. The cost of maintaining the hospital in 1909 was Rs. 3,267.

While Their Excellencies were inspecting the hospital, the persons who were present when His Excellency received addresses at the Coronation Hall had an opportunity of proceeding to the site of the new ward before Their Excellencies arrived there.

When Their Excellencies had proceeded to their places at the site of the new ward, M.R.Ry. P. Adimurti Rao Garu, Chairman of the Municipal Council, read the following address requesting Her Excellency to lay the foundation stone:

"We, the Chairman and the Municipal Councillors of Anantapur, beg most cordially to welcome Your Excellency to our little town.

"It was indeed, too much for us to hope that Your Excellency would favour us with a visit in this far-off part of the Presidency, which is unfortunately destitute of all objects likely to attract public curiosity, but the consideration Your Excellency has been pleased to show us by accepting our invitation has greatly elevated and honored us, for which we feel extremely grateful.

"We cannot adequately express our indebtedness for all that Your Excellency has done and been doing for bettering the state of our women and the deep interest evinced in their welfare.

"We respectfully request that Your Excellency will condescend to lay the foundation stone of the 'Female In-patient Ward' which we propose to erect and which is a long-felt want and permit us to call the building after Your Excellency's name.

"We trust that the building of which Your Excellency is about to lay the foundation, will be a lasting memorial of this gracious visit of Your Excellency to our town.

Foundation Stone of a new female ward.

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1910.

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PUR.
Municipal
Hospital.
Her
Excellency's
speech.

"In conclusion, we thank Your Excellency, for all the kindness shown to us and fervently pray that the All-merciful Providence may grant Your Excellency and Sir Arthur Lawley long life endowed with every blessing."

Her Excellency replied as follows :—

"GENTLEMEN, I am very pleased, I assure you, to accede to your request to lay the foundation stone, and to give my name to the new ward which is going to be built. I hope that in this building the sufferings of many women in this district will be relieved. I have always had their welfare very much at heart, and I consider it a great privilege to be connected with the scheme in any way. I was therefore very glad of the opportunity for showing my interest in it by coming over here to-day. Gentlemen, I thank you very much for your cordial welcome and for the beautiful and lasting souvenir of the occasion which you have been kind enough to present to me, and I assure you that I shall always value it very highly."

M.R.Ry. P. Adimurti Rao Gurn then presented a trowel to Her Excellency, who laid the foundation stone, and accorded her permission to call the building the "Lady Lawley Female Ward."

After the ceremony was over His Excellency took the opportunity of talking to some of the leading inhabitants of the district who were present.

Before the party returned to the Collector's House, they walked to the tank close by—an important feature of the town—and visited the "Munro Hall," an ancient and historic building where Sir Thomas Munro, as Collector of the Ceded Districts, held his office.

Mr. Morris gave a dinner-party in the evening.

On the following morning Her Excellency Lady Lawley accompanied by Mrs. Morris paid a visit to the Government Girls' School. Her Excellency was received by Mrs. P. Adimurti Rao, Mrs. S. Sundaram Aiyar and by the lady teacher in charge. The pupils went through a short programme.

Tank.
Munro
Hall.

Dinner
party.
Nov. 11th,
1910.
Govern-
ment
Girls'
School.

Her Excellency wrote the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"I visited the school on the 11th November and was much pleased with the nice manners of the children and with their neat and cheerful appearance. I heard them sing and go through Kolatam but was sorry that the time at my disposal was so short that I was unable to see more of their work. I was particularly interested to find that one of the pupils is a widow studying to become a teacher—it is much to be regretted that her good example is not more universally followed. If the parents of widows and the widows themselves only realized what a life of usefulness lies before them, if they take up this work, I feel certain that many would come forward to be trained, and thus add to their own happiness as well as to that of others."

Her Excellency next visited the London Mission Girls' School. She was shown over it by Miss Christlieb. After the pupils had drilled and sung before her, Her Excellency took the opportunity to converse with a number of Indian ladies who had assembled at the school and at Her Excellency's request were invited to come into the hall. Her Excellency talked to them about the education of women and was informed that only three of the ladies present could read.

Her Excellency recorded the following remarks in the Visitors' Book :—

"I paid an informal visit to the London Mission Girls' School on November the 11th 1910. The pupils went through some of their drills and sang for me; they are evidently well taught and their bright, cheerful appearance proves that their teachers are sympathetic and kind and are not only giving them education but are bringing happiness into their lives. I wish Miss Christlieb every success in this work."

At 10-30 A.M., His Excellency granted a few private interviews.

Their Excellencies left Anantapur at 1 15 P.M. by train for Guntakal. The departure was private.

Nov. 11th,
1910.

ANANTA-
PUR.
Govern-
ment
Girls'
School.

London
Mission
Girls'
School.

Visitors'
Book.

Inter-
views.

Departure.

Nov. 11th, 1910. Guntakal was reached at 5 P.M. Here Their Excellencies were joined by Miss C. Lawley, Miss Allen and Major Duff from Bellary. As Mrs. Hay was unfortunately indisposed, Miss Lawley and Mr. Hay remained with her at Bellary. From Guntakal Their Excellencies and party proceeded by special train to Hyderabad which was reached on the following morning.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO WERE PRESENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY AT ANANTAPUR.

PUBLIC ARRIVAL.		THURSDAY.
1.	M.R.Ry. T. Srinivasa Rao Garu, Head-quarters Deputy Collector.	Nov. 10th, 1910. 4-30 P.M.
2.	„ S. Annaswami Aiyar Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector.	
3.	„ M. Saketarama Nayudu Garu, Deputy Collector, Pennukonda.	
4.	„ T. Abbayi Nayudu Garu, Deputy Collector, Gooty.	
5.	„ T. Subbarayalaya Garu, Deputy Collector, Dharmavaram.	
6.	„ G. Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal, Executive Engineer, Bellary Division.	
7.	„ S. Narasinga Rao Garu, District Munsif, Pennukonda.	
8.	Mr. C. M. Hodgson, District Forest Officer.	
9.	Mr. R. H. A. Johnston, Superintendent of Land Records.	
10.	M.R.Ry. V. R. Rangaswamy Aiyar Avargal, Inspector of Salt, Abkari and Customs Revenue.	
11.	„ J. Vittal Pant Garu, Assistant Inspector of Schools.	
12.	„ V. Sundaram Aiyar Avargal, District Board Engineer.	
13.	Mr. Harvey White, Acting Superintendent, Anantapur Gold Fields.	

MEMBERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, ANANTAPUR.

1. M.R.Ry. P. Adimurti Rao Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council.
2. K. Imamu'd-din Sahib Bahadur.
3. M.R.Ry. T. Srinivasa Rao Garu.

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4-30 P.M.

4. M.R.Ry. S. Vedaji Rao Garu.
5. " J. Marappa Chetti Garu.
6. " V. Sundaram Aiyar Avargal.
7. " Hatti Siva Rao Garu.
8. " G. Bandappa Chetti Garu.
9. " T. Giriappa Chetti Garu.
10. " J. Vittal Pant Garu.

MEMBERS OF THE DISTRICT BOARD, ANANTAPUR.

1. M.R.Ry. S. Annaswami Aiyar Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector, Vice-President.
2. " M. Saketaram Nayudu Garu, Deputy Collector, Pennakonda.
3. " T. Abley Nayudu Garu, Deputy Collector, Gooty.
4. " T. Srinivasa Rao Garu, Head-quarters Deputy Collector.
5. " T. Subbarayalaya Garu, Deputy Collector, Dharmavaram.
6. " G. A. Krishnaswami Aiyar Avargal, Tahsildar, Hindupur.
7. " S. Srinivasa Chettu Garu, Tahsildar, Gooty.
8. Rev. W. W. Stephenson, London Missionary Society, Gooty.
9. Nahi Sahib Bahadur, Merchant, Hindupur.
10. M.R.Ry. Patel Narayana Reddi Garu, Landowner, Peddakatta.
11. " G. Sivarama Rao Garu, Landowner, Urvakonda.
12. " Hindupur Narayana Rao Garu, Pleader, Pennakonda.
13. " Jilla Seshayya Garu, Merchant, Madakasira.
14. " Bhaskara Lakshminarasappa Garu, Inamdar, Kottacheruvu.
15. " Pulamati Adimurti Rao Garu, Pleader, Anantapur.
16. " Midatala Hampayya Garu, Merchant, Urvakonda.
17. " Ravi Venkatayya Garu, Merchant, Ravivenkatampalli.
18. The Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai, Pleader, and Member, Legislative Council.
19. M.R.Ry. K. R. Viswanadhayya Garu, Merchant, Hindupur.
20. " Mula Venkatarangayya Garu, Contractor, Tadpatri.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, ANANTAPUR.

THURSDAY.

1. Assistant Surgeon J. Lynchländer, Acting District Medical and Sanitary Officer.
2. Assistant Surgeon P. Venkatasubhaya, Assistant Surgeon.

Nov. 10th,
1910.
4-30 P.M.
5-45 P.M.

LAYING OF FOUNDATION STONE OF A NEW FEMALE WARD.

1. M.R.Ry. P. Adimurti Rao Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council.
2. The Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai.
3. M.R.Ry. S. Vedaji Rao Garu, Pleader and Vice-President of the Anantapur Taluk Board.
4. " H. Siva Rao Garu, Pleader and Municipal Councillor.
5. " H. Narayana Rao Garu, Pleader and Vice-President of the Taluk Board, Pennakonda, and member of the District Board.
6. " C. S. Sundaram Aiyar Avargal, Pleader, Anantapur.
7. " P. Narayana Reddi Garu, Member of the District Board.
8. Rev. W. W. Stephenson, London Missionary Society.
9. M.R.Ry. T. Srinivasa Rao Garu, Deputy Collector.

DINNER PARTY, ANANTAPUR.

8 P.M.

1. Rev. W. W. Stephenson.
2. Mrs. Stephenson.
3. Miss Christlieb, London Missionary Society.
4. Mir Siraj-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Superintendent of Police.
5. Mr. R. H. A. Johnston, Land Records Superintendent.
6. Mr. C. M. Hodgson.

INTERVIEWS.

FRIDAY.

1. K. Imam-ud-din Sahib, Municipal Councillor and Honorary Magistrate.
2. Rev. W. W. Stephenson, London Missionary Society.
3. M.R.Ry. P. Adimurti Rao Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council.
4. Mr. C. M. Hodgson, District Forest officer.

Nov. 11th,
1910.
10-30 A.M.

FRIDAY.

Nov. 11th,
1910,
1-15 p.m.

ANANTAPUR RAILWAY STATION.

1. M.R.Ry. V. Sundaram Aiyar Avargal, District Board Engineer.
2. Mir Siraj-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Superintendent of Police.
3. Mr. N. E. Q. Mainwaring, Superintendent, Government Railway Police.
4. Mr. M. LeMarchant, District Traffic Superintendent, M. and S.M. Railway.
5. Rev. W. W. Stephenson, London Missionary Society.
6. M.R.Ry. S. Annaswami Aiyar Avargal, Treasury Deputy Collector.
7. " T. Srinivasa Rao Garu, Head-quarters Deputy Collector.

CHAPTER IV.

HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD State occupies an area of 82,698 square miles. It is therefore nearly as large as Great Britain (88,094 square miles). The country is an extensive plateau with an average elevation of about 1,250 feet above the level of the sea but with summits here and there rising to 2,500 and even 3,500 feet. It is divided into two large and nearly equal divisions, geologically and ethnically distinct, separated from each other by the Mánjra and Gódávāri rivers. One division is inhabited by speakers of Maráthí and Kanarese and the other by speakers of Telugu.

HYDERA-
BAD STATE.
Physical
Aspects.

The total population in 1901 was 11,141,142. The Hindus formed 88 per cent. of the population and the Muhammadans 10 per cent.

The present Nizám His Highness Mír Mahbub Ali Khán Bahádur succeeded on his father's death in 1869. As he was only three years old, a regency was constituted with Sir Sálár Jang I as regent and Nawáb Shams-ul-Umará as co-regent. On the death of the co-regent in 1877, his half-brother, Nawáb Vikár-ul-Umará was appointed co-administrator. When he died in 1881, Sir Sálár Jang remained sole administrator and regent till his death in 1883. In 1884 His Highness having attained his majority was installed by Lord Ripon. Sir Sálár Jang II was appointed Minister, and was

The
Nizam.

HYDERABAD
STATE.

followed in 1888 by Sir Asmān Jāh. In 1892 a code was issued for the guidance of the Minister and this was followed by the establishment of a Council composed of all the Ministers of the State. In the following year Sir Vikār-ul-Umārā became Minister. Maharaja Sir Kishen Prasād Bahādur was appointed Minister in 1901 and still holds that office.

Adminis-
tration.

The present form of administration was prescribed by the original instructions issued by the Nizam in the edict of 1893, subsequently modified in some respects. According to these, the *Mutar-ul-Maham* or Minister is the chief controlling authority in the State. To assist him in the work of administration, there are four Assistant Ministers, namely, Financial, Judicial, Military and Miscellaneous known as *Main-ul-Mahams*. All questions of importance are referred to the Council, which is composed of the Minister as President and the *Main-ul-Mahams* as members. Matters on which there is a difference of opinion between the Minister and an Assistant Minister may also be referred to the Council. Business disposed of by the Council is immediately reported to the Nizam, but the orders of the Council are carried out without awaiting his sanction unless he is pleased otherwise to direct.

Legis-
lative
Council.

For the purpose of making laws there is a Legislative Council which consists of 19 members of whom besides the President and the Vice-President 11 are official and six non-official members. The Minister is the President and the Assistant Minister, whose department is concerned with the Bill before the Council, is Vice-President for the time being. The Chief Justice, the Judicial Secretary and the Legal Advisor are *ex-officio* members, the remaining eight official members

HYDERABAD
STATE.

being nominated by the Minister for two years. Of the six non-official members, two are elected by jagirdars and landowners, two by the pleaders of the High Court and the remaining two are nominated by the Minister from among the residents of the State. The non-official members are appointed for two years, but retiring members are eligible for re-election.

Finance.

The total average revenue for the decades ending 1890 and 1900 was respectively Rs. 3,26,78,000 and Rs. 3,82,79,000, but in 1904 the revenue had risen to Rs. 4,69,04,000. The corresponding figures of expenditure were Rs. 3,16,01,000, Rs. 4,02,02,000 and Rs. 4,50,49,000. The Railways which entailed a net loss in the twenty years ending 1900 now yield a profit. The rise in revenue, in spite of unfavourable years, is indicative of the improvements which have been made in many branches of the administration.

Currency.

The current coin of the State is known as the *Hali sikka* and the quantity in circulation has been reckoned to be about 10 crores. The issue of the *Hali sikka* began in 1854. Free coinage was allowed in the mint up to 1893, but after that date comparatively little silver was coined. In 1904 an improved coin of a new design was minted, known as the *Mahbubia* rupee, representing on one side the famous Char Minar building which stands in the centre of Hyderabad City. Since this new rupee was issued the supply has been regulated so as to prevent serious fluctuations of exchange value. The rate now stands at between 115 and 116 to 100 British rupees. The copper coins issued by the State were till recently oblong pieces of about 2 pies in value. Since 1905, however, copper coins of a better pattern have been issued from the Hyderabad

HYDERABAD STATE. Currency. mint representing the same value. Half-anna coins were also made. The old coins are still in use and will remain in circulation until a sufficient quantity of the new coins has been produced.

HYDERABAD CITY. Hyderabad City is the fourth largest city in the Indian Empire. Its population in 1901 had risen to 418,466. The city was founded in 1589 by Muhammad Kuli, the fifth Kutb Shahi king, who ruled at Golconda, 5 miles west of Hyderabad. It was first named Bhagnagar, but the name was afterwards changed to Hyderabad. In 1687 Golconda was stormed and Hyderabad fell into the hands of the Mughals in whose possession it remained until the first Nizam proclaimed his independence and made it his capital.

Fortifications. The city is surrounded by a stone wall flanked with bastions and pierced with thirteen gates and twelve *khirkis* or posterns. It is built in the form of a parallelogram, 6 miles in circumference and two and a quarter square miles in area. The wall was commenced by the last Mughal *Subahdar* and completed by the first of the Nizam's.

Bridges. The city has extended beyond its former limits on the north and east. Four bridges span the river Musi, on the right bank of which the city is situated. The Purana Pul or "old bridge" is the westernmost and the Oliphant Bridge the easternmost and between them are the Afzal Bridge and the Champá Gate Bridge.

Old Buildings. The most imposing of the buildings due to the Kutb Shahi kings is the Chár Minár or "four minarets" erected in 1591 and occupying a central position in the city, with four roads radiating from its base. The minarets, 180 feet high, spring from the abutments of open arches facing the cardinal points.

HYDERABAD CITY. Old Buildings. The building was occupied by Bussy and his troops in 1756. It was thoroughly renovated by Sir Salar Jang a few years before his death. Close to the Chár Minár are the Chár Kamán or "four arches" built in 1593 over four streets leading to the four quarters of the city. The Chár-sú-ká-Hauz or "cistern of four roads" is situated to the north of the Chár Minár. The king had a pavilion erected near the cistern from which he used to witness the manœuvring of his troops. The Dár-ush-shifa (hospital) about 200 yards to the north-west of the Puráni Havelí (old palace) built by Sultán Kuli Kutb Sháh is a large building consisting of a paved quadrangular courtyard, with chambers all round for the accommodation of the sick. It is now used as a barrack for some of the regular troops. Opposite the entrance is a fine mosque erected at the same time as the hospital. The Ashúr-Khána, a large building west of Sir Salar Jang's palace, was erected in 1594. It is used for the Muharram ceremonies. The Gosha Mahal palace erected by the last Kutb Shahi king, stands a mile north of the city and contains a large cistern and pleasure-grounds for the *zmana*. It was used until lately as a barrack but is now a military club. The Mecca mosque situated to the south-west of the Chár Minár is 225 feet long, 180 broad and 75 high. It is built entirely of stone and occupies a paved quadrangle, 360 feet square. Fifteen arches support the roof which is surmounted by two large domes rising 100 feet above it. It can accommodate 10,000 worshippers. It was begun by Muhammad Kutb Sháh and completed by Aurangzeb. Nizám Ali Khan and all his successors are interred in the grounds of this mosque. The Jáma Masjid, which is near the Chár Minár, was built in 1596. Ruins of a Turkish bath are to be seen in the courtyard. With the exception of

HYDERA-
BAD CITY.

the Mecca Masjid and the Gosha Mahal, all these buildings were constructed by Sultan Muhammad Kali Kutb Shah who is said to have spent three millions sterling on public buildings and irrigation works.

Modern
Buildings.

Among the more recent buildings may be mentioned the Purāni Haveli (old palace), an extensive building in the north-eastern quarter of the city built by the first of the Nizāms and still occasionally used by the present ruler. The Nizām's Chaumaballa Palace consists of three quadrangles with handsome buildings on either side and large cisterns in the centre. His Highness at present usually resides in Sirdār Villa at Malakpet near the race-course. Sālār Jung's palace is situated near the Afzal Gate. Shams-ul-Umarā's Bārādari situated in the west of the city was built by the first Shams-ul-Umarā. The Falaknumā, a very fine palace in which Their Excellencies and party will stay, was built by the late Sir Vikār-ul-Umarā on the summit of a hill in the southern suburb of the city at a cost, it is said, of 35 lakhs. The view of the city and suburbs from this palace is most striking and no building in Hyderabad equals it in point of architecture or design. It was purchased by the Nizām in 1897. The Jahānumā Palace and its beautiful gardens belonging to the late Sir Asmān Jāh are situated north of the Falaknumā. The Residency is situated on the left bank of the Māsi opposite the north-eastern corner of the city. The building is an imposing one and stands in the midst of a beautiful park-like expanse with handsomely laid-out gardens. It was commenced in 1800 and completed about 1807. The Residency is surrounded on all sides by populous bazaars over which the Resident exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction.

SECUN-
DERABAD.

Secunderābād, the British Cantonment in Hyderabad State, is situated six miles north-east of Hyderabad. In 1901 the population of Secunderābād was 83,550 and that of Bolārum and Trimulgherry 12,888. Secunderābād is one of the largest military stations in India.

- The British troops stationed here were formerly known as the Subsidiary Force and were paid from the revenues of the districts ceded by the Nizām for this purpose under the treaty of 1800. The Nizām also agreed to maintain a contingent to act with the Subsidiary Force in case of necessity. This contingent, for the payment of which Berar was assigned to the British Government by the treaty of 1853, modified by the treaty of 1860, had its head-quarters at Bolārum. An unsuccessful attempt was made to tamper with the fidelity of the troops at Secunderābād during the Mutiny of 1857; an attack on the Residency was repulsed and much good service was rendered both by the Subsidiary Force and the Hyderabad contingent. By an agreement entered into in 1902 the contingent ceased to exist as a separate force and was incorporated in the Indian Army. The cantonments, except Aurangābād, were vacated and Bolārum was merged in Secunderābād.

During their stay in Hyderabad Their Excellencies GOLCONDA. visited Golconda, a fortress and ruined city five miles west of Hyderabad city. The fort was originally constructed by the Raja of Warangal who ceded it in 1364 to Muhammad Shah Bahmani of Gulbarga. In 1512 the place passed from the Bahmanis to the Kutb Shahis, who had their capital here till the foundation of Hyderabad. In 1687 Golconda was taken by Aurangzeb after a siege of eight months and the last of the Kutb Shahis was deported to Daulatabad. The

GOLCONDA. fortress is situated on a rocky ridge of granite. It is surrounded by a strong crenellated stone wall over three miles in circumference with 87 bastions at the angles; some of these still contain large pieces of ordnance bearing Persian inscriptions. Inside the walls are ruins of numerous palaces, mosques and dwellings scattered everywhere, while the citadel is in good preservation. There are eight gates to the fort, of which four are now in use. The moat is choked with rubbish in most places.

About half a mile to the north of the fort are the tombs of the Kuth Shahi kings. These, though constructed of granite, have suffered from the ravages of time and the damage done by Aurangzeb's siege guns, and the enamelled tiles which once adorned them have been stolen. In shape they are oblong or square, the lower portion being an arcade of pointed arches on a raised terrace and the whole being crowned by a dome. The actual sarcophagus is usually of black basalt or greenstone beautifully carved.

Golconda is now garrisoned by a few Arabs and by the Golconda brigade which consists of a battery and one regiment each of cavalry and infantry.

In English literature Golconda has given its name to the diamonds which were found in many places within the dominions of the Kuth Shahi dynasty. There are no diamond mines in the immediate neighbourhood of Golconda itself.

Nov. 12th,
1910.
HYDERA-
BAD.
Arrival,
Their Excellencies and party arrived at Hyderabad at 8 A.M. on Saturday the 12th November by special train. Mr. H. J. Dunlop, Traffic Manager, Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, and Mr. F. C. Crawford,

Superintendent of the Railway Police, travelled on the train from Wadi. The arrival was private, but a Guard-of-Honour furnished by the Second Hyderabad Infantry under Lieutenant Kelly was on the platform. A salute was fired by a section of the Nizam's Artillery stationed on the Red Hills. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, Resident in Hyderabad and the principal Civil and Military Officials including General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, Sir Kishen Prasad, Prime Minister to His Highness the Nizam, Major-General W. R. Kenyon Slaney, Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur and others were present to receive Their Excellencies.

The Resident presented some of the principal persons present to His Excellency and His Excellency then inspected the Guard-of-Honour. Their Excellencies and party then drove through Hyderabad to the Falaknama Castle where they were the guests of His Highness the Nizam during their stay at Hyderabad. Their Excellencies were escorted by a squadron of the First Hyderabad Lancers under Lieutenant Kadir Beg.

On arrival at the Castle, Their Excellencies were received by Nawab Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk Bahadur, K.C.I.E., M.V.O., A.D.C. A Guard-of-Honour was furnished at the Castle by the Arab Regiment.

After breakfast, Their Excellencies and party motored through Hyderabad past the Hussain Sagar Tank to Secunderabad. His Excellency returned at once to the Castle in order to receive Sir Kishen Prasad, but others of the party motored on through Trimulgherry and Bolarum.

In the afternoon His Highness the Nizam accompanied by Sir Kishen Prasad, Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk and His Highness's Personal Secretary called on Their

Nov. 12th,
1910.

HYDERA-
BAD.

Arrival.

Prime
Minis-
ter's
visit.

Visit by
H.H. the
Nizam.

Nov. 12th, 1910. Hyderabad. Their Excellencies and stayed to tea. A Guard-of-Honour was furnished at the Castle by the Third Hyderabad Infantry.

H.H. the Nizam's Dinner Party. In the afternoon Their Excellencies and party dined with His Highness the Nizam at the Chowmahla Palace. Covers were laid for nearly 100 guests. His Highness proposed the toast of His Majesty the King Emperor and of Their Excellencies. His Excellency proposed the health of His Highness and took the opportunity to express in a few cordial words his gratitude to His Highness for his generous and kindly hospitality.

Nov. 13th 1910. GOLCONDA. On Sunday morning the 13th November Their Excellencies and party drove to Golconda. They were received there by Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk. Unfortunately a heavy shower of rain prevented the party from proceeding up the hill.

HYDERABAD. After lunch, Their Excellencies and some of the party motored through Hyderabad and Secunderabad and on to Bolaram.

Tea with His Highness the Nizam. Their Excellencies and party had tea with His Highness the Nizam at the Chowmahla Palace, Sir Kishen Prasad and Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk being also present.

Divine Service. After tea, Their Excellencies and party motored to Trimulgherry where they attended Divine Services.

Nov. 14th, 1910. Biscunta. Sport. On Monday morning the 14th November His Excellency, Miss C. Lawley and some of the party motored to Biscunta where Nawab Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk provided some excellent sport for His Excellency's entertainment. Among those present were Mr. A. C. Hankin, Inspector-General of Police and his small son. His Excellency

Nov. 14th, 1910. Biscunta. Sport. first witnessed a cheetah hunt after black buck. There were three cheetahs at the meet, each cheetah being secured on a bullock cart without a cover. The cheetahs were very tame and allowed strangers to handle them. The party were mounted on ponies to see the sport. Black buck were plentiful. The method of hunting black buck with cheetah is as follows:—The cheetah is hoodwinked and secured in a bullock cart. The cart is then driven as near as possible to the quarry, that is to say, within a distance of about 50 or 100 yards. The cheetah's hood is then removed and it is released; it bounds off the cart after the buck. Two very good runs were witnessed by His Excellency and party. The first run was exceptionally good, the black buck jinking and the cheetah turning quickly after it. His Excellency was informed that it is not often that a cheetah will turn so well. It was interesting to see the men in charge of the cheetah handle it after it had brought down the buck. Some of the blood of the buck was drawn off in a wooden ladle and the cheetah was induced to drink it; the buck was dragged away and the cheetah then lay quiet without attempting to return to it and allowed itself to be taken back to the cart. During the second run Miss C. Lawley sat on a cart with the cheetah in order to obtain a good view of the hunt.

After the cheetah hunting His Excellency witnessed some hawking. He was also shown a method of catching black buck by means of a tame buck. A rope is put round the horns of the tame buck which is then sent off in the direction of a herd. The buck in the herd comes out to fight the tame buck and in the course of the fight gets its horns entangled in the rope on the

Nov. 14th, 1910. horns of the tame buck. It is then possible for the wild buck to be captured.

GOLGONDA.

After breakfast, His Excellency and some of the party motored to Golconda. This time they were fortunate in the matter of weather. They walked through the ruins to the top of the hill and obtained an excellent view of the fort and the surrounding country from the roof of the Baba Hissar.

HYDERABAD.

His Excellency the Prime Minister's Garden Party.

In the afternoon Their Excellencies attended a Garden Party given by His Excellency the Prime Minister in the public gardens. There was a large gathering to meet them. The gardens were prettily illuminated after sunset. A Guard of Honour was provided by the Third Hyderabad Infantry under Lieutenant Stephens. His Highness the Nizam's garrison and cavalry bands were in attendance.

Dinner at the Residency.

Their Excellencies and party dined at the Residency with the Hon'ble Sir Charles and Lady Bayley where a very large party met them.

Owing to Mrs. Hay's illness the visit to Daulatabad and Ellore, which had been arranged, was abandoned.

Nov. 15th, 1910. Departure.

On Tuesday, the 15th November, Their Excellencies and party left Hyderabad by special train at 8-30 A.M. for Madras *via* Wadi. The departure was private and a salute was fired by His Highness the Nizam's Artillery from the Red Hills. Mr. H. J. Dunlop, Traffic Manager, and Mr. F. C. Crawford, Superintendent of the Railway Police, travelled by the train as far as Wadi.

Mr. F. E. Coningham, Superintendent of the Government Railway Police, Broad-gauge, joined the train at Raichur.

Miss Lawley joined the train at Guntakal. Her Excellency left the train there and proceeded to Bellary as Mrs. Hay was still detained there owing to indisposition.

Nov. 15th, 1910.

GUNTA-KAL.

His Excellency and party arrived at Central Station at 7-20 A.M. on Wednesday the 16th November. His Excellency's arrival was private, but among those present on the platform to meet him were the Hon'ble Mr. J. N. Atkinson, Mr. A. R. Cumming, Collector of Madras, Mr. P. L. Moore, President of the Madras Corporation, Mr. F. Armitage, Commissioner of Police, Mr. W. B. Wright, Traffic Manager, Captain R. B. Worgan, and Captain the Hon'ble C. A. J. Annesley.

Nov. 16th, 1910.

MADRAS.

Arrival.



APPENDIX.

LIST OF PERSONS PRESENT AT THE DINNER PARTY
AT THE RESIDENCY, HYDERABAD.

1. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, K.C.S.I.	MONDAY.
2. Lady Bayley.	Nov. 14th,
3. Miss Bayley.	1910.
4. Lieut.-General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, K.C.B.	8 P.M.
5. Major-General W. R. Kenyon-Slaney, C.B.	
6. Major-General M. F. Rimington, C.B.	
7. Mrs. Rimington.	
8. Major J. G. Dennistoun.	
9. Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.I.E.	
10. Mrs. Hankin.	
11. Mr. A. J. Dunlop, C.I.E.	
12. Mrs. Dunlop.	
13. Lieut-Colonel R. Shore, M.D., C.I.E., I.M.S.	
14. Colonel Reeves.	
15. Mrs. Reeves.	
16. Major P. N. Leslie.	
17. Lieut-Colonel P. J. Lumsden, M.B., I.M.S.	
18. Mrs. Lumsden.	
19. Colonel C. N. Watts.	
20. Mr. F. C. Crawford.	
21. Mrs. Crawford.	
22. Mrs. Rodwell.	
23. Captain Yule.	
24. Mrs. Yule.	
25. Mr. Glancy.	
26. Mrs. Glancy.	
27. Mr. Mackenzie.	
28. Mrs. Mackenzie.	
29. Mr. W. Pendlebury.	
30. Mrs. Pendlebury.	
31. Mr. E. J. D. Colvin	
32. Mr. Egerton.	

MONDAY,
Nov. 15th,
1910,
S.E.M.

33. The Escort Officer.
34. Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
35. Nawab Sir Asfur-ul-Mulk Bahadur.
36. Nawab Ifrikhan-ul-Mulk Bahadur.
37. Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur.
38. Nawab Khan-i-Khauan Bahadur.
39. Nawab Faridoun Jung Bahadur, C.I.E.
40. Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur.
41. Nawab Inayat-ul-Mulk Bahadur.
42. Nawab Wadi-ud-Din Khan Bahadur.
43. Nawab Mein-ud-Din Khan Bahadur.
44. The Sahibzada Sahib.
45. Moulvi Ahmad Hussain Sahib.

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