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9. Mysore State Gazetteer: HASSAN District.Chief Editor: K. Abishankar  
HASSAN, which is one of the 19 Districts of new Mysore State,is situated in South-western part of the state.The District has had on evenful and Rich History. In the Past , it reached the height of its glory during the rule of HOYSALAS who had their Capital at Dorasamudra,the Modern Halebid in Belur Taluk. The District,noted for its enchanting natural scenery of malnad [ a mainly forested ,hilly region of heavy ,reliable rain fall] is also a veritable treasure –house of the Hoysala Architecture & Sculpture,the best specimens of which are at Belur and

Halebid. Shravanabelgola, in Channarayapatna Taluk, which is studded with JAINA MONUMENTS, is a renowned centre of pilgrimage for the JAINS. Popular belief is that place is called Hassan after the goddess Hasana-amma or Hasanamba, the presiding deity of local Hasanamba means, in Kannada, a smiling mother or Goddess. . . . . Bangalore, Govt. Press, 1971. pp 738, xvi, index. With two maps, tables, 35 plates [ inscriptions, sculptures, temples, plans.] Rs-900/-

10. Mysore State Gazetteer: MANDYA DISTRICT: Chief Editor: K. Abhishankar. Mandya as a district came into being only in 1939, and before that, it was a part of the Mysore District. About 1610 A.D. , Raja Wodeyar of Mysore gained possession of Srirangapatna and made it his capital. After the fall of Tipu , the capital was shifted from srirangapatna to Mysore in 1799. during the reign of his highness the Maharaja Wodeyar III from 1811 to 1831 , the entire kingdom was divided into six fujdaris and the present Mandya district formed part of the Ashtagram fujdari. . . . . According to a Mythological account of Mandya, the place before it was called Mandya, seems to have been known as Vedaranya and later as Vishnupura. In the Krita yuga, it is said, this part of the country was covered with thick Jungles and a Rishi was doing Tapas [penance] here. He installed an image of the God Janardana or Varasarajaswami and was said to be teaching the wild beasts to pronounce the sacred word, Veda. On this account, the place came to be known as Vadaranya. . . . With Brahmeshwara Temple at Kikkeri, This Temple Constructed in 1171 A.D. Hoysala Style of architecture, Mallikarjunaswamy Temple at Basaral, Mandya Taluk, Built in 13<sup>th</sup> Century, Specimen of Hoysala Architecture, rangnatha temple, srirangapatna, largest temple in mysore state. etc. Govt. Press, Bangalore, 1967. Royal size. pp 560, xvi, index, maps, tables, plates Rs-900/-
11. Mysore State Gazetteer: BELLARY DISTRICT: Chief Editor: K. Abhishankar, Bellary district takes its name from its headquarters town which is the seat of the district administration. Several theories have been current in respect of the origin of the name of Bellary which is considerable antiquity that can be traced back to 12<sup>th</sup> Century at least. It is rather difficult to say which of them is correct. In one of Lithic Inscriptions dating back to 1131 A.D. found at Byloor, the Name ! Ballare! Is found. In the several later inscriptions also, found at Sindigeri, Kolar, Kurugodu, etc. The word ! Ballare! Has been used. In three Hoysala Inscriptions of the years 1161 A.D. [ Belur -193], 1178 A.d.[Nagamangala-70] and 1183 A.D. [ Belur -137] ! Ballare ! is mentioned as one of the place captured by Hoysala King Vishnuvardhana. From the context of enumeration of places in these records , it is clear that the place referred to therein as Ballare in Bellary of the Present days. . . . EXPLORATIONS Shown that the early man in this region has passed through all the stages of culture-palaeolithic, microlithic, Neolithic & Iron age. . . . Early History some indirect indication of Nandas [4<sup>th</sup> century B.c.] having Ruled over this region. & after fall of the Mauryas.. the satavahanas continued in power for about four and a half centuries , from about 220 B.C. . . . . to approximately

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