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# Indian Streams Research Journal



“HISTROY OF MAGADI AND HISTORICAL MEMOIR”



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## ABSTRACT

The place name has been referred as Magadi in a record dated 1524 from the same place. There is a tradition that Magadi was founded by a Chola king. It is also described as associated with Sage Mandavya. Under Achuta Raya one Samanta Raya is said to have been appointed to manage the district and he is also Said to have fortified the tall hill of Savandurga, in return for which that part of the country was granted to him as a Jahgir.

**KEYWORDS** :historical memoir , Histroy of magadi , Sage Mandavya.

## INTRODUCTION:

The Someshwara temple, located on the main road outside the town towards Kunigal, is said to have been built by Mummadi Kempavira Gowda around 1712 AD. The temple sprawls an area of around 25000 sq ft and has a spacious inner Prakara (courtyard) with lofty lowers and several fine mantapas (sheltered structures with an attractively designed arch). These mantapas are now in ruins due to neglect and lack of maintenance.

The history of magadi Bangalore dates back to the year 1638 when kempegowda a chieftain of yelahanka now called Bangalore was forced to leave his land kempegowda moved to magadi which he made as his new headquarters It was kempegowda who discovered bangalore and called it “bend –cal-ooru” which means where he cooked his beans Howere,after the British invaded India they began to call it Bangalore The locals sill call it Bangalore and kempegowda is now regarded as the person who

established the city of bangalore in 1537 He constructed four towers that surround the city besides this he also constructed several monuments here which includes the famous Nadi Temple.

It was at magadi Bangalore where kempegowda,s family members constructed rameshwara temple and the fort you will also find the someshwara temple there with is fading wall paintings there it a hill called tirumale near magadi which features large temple called the Raganatha temple the deity worshipped here is srinivasa.

#### **RANGANATHA SWAMY TEMPLE:**

Ranganatha swamy temple is also built is an elevated placed called swamadri paruvta the the area in which this temple is situated is called “tirumale there is vast prakara with a gateway having tall rajagopura the garbhagrha has a dravida shikharahaving later vijayanagara work man ship The main deity though called Ranganatha is actually a standing image of narayana in vijayanagara style with shankha charka, Gada and Abhaya attributes in four hands The main deity is traditionally believed to be installed by mandavya Rishi in front of the Ardhamanapa is spacious Navaranga having square later vijayanagara pillars.

#### **SAVANDURGA:**

At 4,050 ft is one of the tallest peaks in the region. Savandurga is actually two hills separated by a deep valley — the darker one, on the left and overflowing with vegetation, is aptly called the Karigudda or the black hill. And the frighteningly sinister and completely barren one further down is the ‘Billigudda’, the white hill, and surprisingly, it is the easier to climb of these two

Most visitors come to Savandurga to visit the temples of Veerabhadraswamy and Narasimha, located near the village. Should you desire to climb Billiguda, you will have to take the tiny footpath, overgrown with shrubs, near this temple.

#### **HISTORICAL MEMOIR:**

In ancient times the country of magadi was over run with thick jungle, when balalaraya ruled it after the down fall of balalaraaja; s Government it came into the possession of the narapatti kings of vijayanagar or annagoondy, at this time, some bedars or keerautooloo, who resided among the neighbouring hills, used to trouble all travelers and others of this country ,tillbukkaraya having brought an army punished them and settle the country in peace from that period this country was governed by the naraputty kings for a considerable time.

In that Government in the salivahun sakhum 1442 in the cycle year vikrama, in the reign of Croosta Rayaloo, his pradhani sauloova thimmasiah, on presentation to the king having got permission to grant an agraharum to tirumala tauta achary of penugoda, for the purpose of supplying him with togara bela (a species of gram) granted the nangasetty hally village by pouring water as a yaka bhoga agraharum (or entire gift to be enjoyed by one person) he also allowed the village tirumala for the daily food offering to Ranganathaswamy; both these villages are in this district.

1. Afterwards in the reign of achoolaroaya he appointed saumuntoo roy as the adhikari or manager of this country, who having come and reduced to order all the rebellions people of this Country, erected fortifications or droogs for his residence up on two rocks, which were hence denominated after his name, Currasmunti droog (or black samunti droog) and bella samunti drug (or with samunti droog) achutaraya having died about that time samunti roy reported this to Ramarayaru, who was pleased. and granted him this country as amumara Jagheer.

From salivahun sakhum 1465 to 1493 year samunti Royalu ruled this country for 28 years.

In his time he also erected palace in samunti durg where he resided always with 8000 mundi (or men) under 8Goorcours (military commanders) being a worshipper of Vishnu he repaired some of the vishnuvite temples; he erected a village in the vicinity of lands of teereemanee and named it maugadee from mau or mah, the Sanskrit title of the goddess lakshmi, and Gaddee in Canara, signifying a fortress of the goddess of wealth.

1.After him his son sampaga Roy governed this country like his Father for 17 years. In his time he repaired the pagoda of Rangaswamy at tirumale.

2.His son Chick Roy or Moolake Roy governed after him for 16 years, falling in love with his own daughter, he threw him self from Bala samunti drug into a dona; as he left no children to succeed to his country Talleery of Balacara, named gangappa naik, taking this opportunity of the distress of samunti Roy, s family usurped the country and acted for some time as a poonta pallegar (or rebellious pallegar) Soon after the Maratas took Bangalore and Emadee kempeGoda abounding that country fled with his family from the Fort of Bangalore and took up his residency at Magady under the protection of samuntee droog and then after making peace with shahojee Rajah, he remained quiet at magady ruling that country. All the Brahmins and others who had fled from the country from the disturbance of the poontur, returned back on the wise encouragement prudently held out by Emady kempe Gouda.

In his Government he regranted the village of Munchahalli to the chief Brahmins as an Agraharam, in the sallivahana sakum in the cycle prajoatpatty and gave it a name veedoopanchapoor this village had been formerly received by the ancestors of these Brahmins from Book Rayer he also granted another village Raghunathpoor to the chief Brahmins as Agraharam, in the sallivahan sakum 1555 in srimuka he ruled 32 years over this country.

Moomedee kempe Goud, the son of the last next ruled the country with charity and justice and established some Agraharams for the Brahmins and for the devatas as following viz.

The village Cottageree seedapanahally, otherwise named sreenivasapoor, to the chife Brahmins in the salivahan saka 1578 of the eycle doondobe. In the year sal: sak 1567 and vaya year he granted bommanahally also named moomadee kempa sagar to the chief Brahmins as an Agraharam, he granted many villages and Bhata Maniums to the chief Brahmins, and several allowances to the devatas; he was a very charitable ruler. and in his reign a famine happened in the country, all the Ryots went in a body and represented to him that in this great distress, owing to the failure of rain, if none fell within a few days they could not stay in the country but must take refuge in anyother countries without giving further warning, upon which revolving this in his mind, he prayed to god with all his heart, encouraging them that without doubt they should have rain soon, he recommended to them to return quietly to their houses, and the next day Emadee kempe goud proceeded on a circuit to examine the state of the country, but before he arrived at the first village, a great shower of Rain had fallen, upon which the vokkalmakkal gave him the name of male kempa Roya ( or kempa Roy of the Rain) He also established the worship of prasanna veeruswar swamy and allowed the village of Ganapathihalli for the performance of the daily offerings and other ceremonies of the God he also erected atank or kere in the village of kempa sagar sal; sak; 1595 in the cycle pramadeecha such was this benevolent man who ruled this country for 20yeaes, to sal; sak;1600years.

After hium his son Mummudi Dodda veerappa goud ruled for 27 years to the salivahan saka 1627 in the cycle year Auchaya he granted dodda veerasamudram or Tippa Gondanahally in the hobly of Bachanahally to chief Brahmins as an Agraharam, and he also granted further allowances and

village to the Brahmins and deities.

In the year siddartha on the 30th of the Bhuhulam of Chitram moth tippu sultan lost his lie in the grand war of General Harris, when all these countries were reduced and Krishna raja wodeyar off Mysore was acknowledged as king and under him the Dewan poornaiya has managed all these provinces from siddartha to this day on the 15th of the soodum of palgunam month of auchaya year. Under Bangalore for 11 months till peace was made with Tippu sultan and in the year paridhavee they were all restored to the sultan by the company.

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