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than 50 cell tombs or burial chambers excavated to the south of the town. The place has a municipality. *Dhupdal* situated about 16 km north-west of Gokak is a place of interest since the location of Dhupdal weir, built here across the Ghataprabha in 1884, said to be the earliest irrigation project of the district in modern times. The place also has an ancient Jaina temple dedicated to Parshwanatha. *Arbhavi* (p 5,407) a small village situated at about six km north of Gokak, is a noted place of reverence. The Veerashaiva Durdundeshwar Matha built here 600 years ago is of architectural importance in addition to being religious. *Savalgi* on the right bank of the Ghataprabha situated at a distance of 16 km from Gokak, is said to be the place synchronising the character of religious harmony. The Shivalingesvara Matha here is held in high esteem and worshipped by both the Hindus and the Muslims. The *matha* has a *gadduge* of Shivalingeshvara. The architecture of the *matha* appears to be a combination of the character of a *matha* and a mosque. *Ghataprabha* is situated about 20 km towards north-west of Gokak. The place has a town panchayat. Known formerly as Hukeri Road, this is a railway station in the Miraj-Bangalore line. The place has significance since it is a well known health resort and known for salubrious climate. There are two well-equipped hospitals, viz, the J.G. Co-operative Hospital (1951) and the Karnataka Health Institute founded by the late Dr. Kokatnur. This hospital was also associated with Dr. N. S. Hardikar, the noted Gandhian and founder father of Sevadal Movement in the country.

Gokarna: (Uttara Kannada dt; Kumta tq; p 9,547) Gokarna is situated on the West Coast and is at a distance of 438 km north-west of Bangalore. Gokarna which is considered the Southern Kashi (Varanasi) is a notable Shaiva pilgrimage centre of India. The name literally means "Cow's Ear", as the Arabian sea on one side and the rivers Aghanasini and Gangavali on the other, make an angle resembling a cow's ear. The two great epics *Ramayana* and *Mahabharatha* have several references to this holy place. The temple of Mahabaleshvara is built of granite in the Dravidian style with a shrine and an outer wall. It is a complete structure with many additions made in the post-Vijayanagara times. The *linga* in the shrine is visible only by two inches above the ground. It is said to be the *atma linga* and the tradition says that it was brought here by Ravana and he was forced to leave it here. In the outer hall are images of Parvathi and Ganapati with a granite bull in the middle of the hall. In honour of Mahabaleshwara a fair is held every year during the Mahashivaratri. Besides the temple of Mahabaleshwara there are 20

smaller shrines and 30 *lingas*. Near the Mahabaleshwara temple there is a temple of Ganapati whose idol is standing and two-handed and is of the Kadamba times. Among other important temples of Gokarna are the Bhadrakali (at the entrance), Venkataramana, Tamragauri and the Sasastkar monastery (Lingayat Matha). There is a choultry built by Ahalyabai Holker of Indore and a small marble statue of hers is also found in the choultry. The civic administration here is managed by the group panchayat and the temple trust. Before entering Gokarna one has to circumscribe a place Sanekatta, which is popular for salt manufacturing from the earliest period. Gokarna has a fine beach; Kotiteertha and Jatayuteertha are some holy spots marked on the beach. 'Ashtabandha' is a colourful fare held in honour of the Atma Linga normally once in 12 years and it was celebrated in 1983, after a lapse of over 50 years. At that time, the whole *linga* is excavated and made visible.

Gonikoppal : (Kodagu dt; Virajpet tq; p 2,757) Situated at a distance of 217 km from Bangalore and 44 km from Madikeri, Gonikoppal is on the banks of the stream called the Atti which joins the Lakshmana Tirtha. The soil here being red in colour, is fertile and suitable for the cultivation of coffee, paddy and orange. The Citrus Research Station and the Fruit Processing Centre here are notable institutions. This being a busy marketing centre, is now administered by a Town Municipal Council. The K. R. Nagar Railway Station is at a distance of 64 km from Gonikoppal.

Gubbi : (Tumkur dt; tq hq; p 11,666) Gubbi is situated at a distance of about 20 km west of Tumkur and about 90 km away from Bangalore. The town has a municipality. The place is said to have been founded more than 400 years ago by a *Gauda* (headman) of Hosahalli and was formerly called Amargondapura. The oldest temple in the town is of Gadde Rameshwara, called so because it was once situated in a *gadde* or wet field outside the village. It has three cells in the *navranga* enshrining Dakshinamurthy, Parvathy, Veerabhadra, Ganapaty and Subrahmanya. The place was a centre of great literary activity in the 15th and 16th centuries and Kannada poet Mallanaraya hailed from this place. The Channabasaveshvara temple here is a large structure containing the *gadduge* or tomb of Gubbiyappa or Channabasavaiah. The temple has a beautiful ornamental *gopura* constructed recently. The Janardana temple, Byatarayaswamy temple, the Vailappa or Chilappa temple and Anjenayaswamy temple are also worth visiting. There is a famous religious establishment called Chidambara Ashrama