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## Historical heritage of Rattihalli taluk

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### Abstract

Any country in the world has its own culture and history. In that too, Indian culture flourishes unlike any other country in the world. That is why India is called the cradle of culture. A nomadic race settled down. After getting the shape of the village, it has a leader. Later on the leadership of the village confederation was followed by another leadership and thus the evolution of human rule began and the rule of state societies began. It is a difficult task to trace or find the historical background of the villages and places belonging to them, the background of their specialty, even after the reign of the state-society began, and after centuries of their extinction. However, there is a possibility that the historicity of the village is hidden in the inscriptions, coins, monuments, heroic stones, Mahasati stones, forbidden stones, charitable inscriptions, literary works and folk literature. In addition to all of them, an attempt was made to open up a brief introduction of Rattihalli Taluk, which was formed out of 63 villages and comprised of 63 villages, as the last new taluk of Haveri district in the south after patiently perusing the government documents.

**Keywords:** This article explains the historical background of Rattihalli taluk

### Introduction

Rattihalli taluk of Nadu Haveri district has contributed to various types of culture like the devotees, saints, the living being, poets, folk artists, social and educational reformers, poets, literature, artists etc. Rattihalli-70 is one of the most important administrative divisions of this region, which carries the pride of Karnataka culture. This region has its own place in the political religious social spheres since prehistoric times. Rattihalli is a Banavasi- an important land within the 12,000 Mandal. Vibration, and was also an important central location. Rattapalli-70. 'Nurumbada' is also called 'Nurumbada' which includes 30 Ittage-hundred villages.

The taluk has a long history from the Neolithic to modern times, which can be found in inscriptions starting from the 8th century till recent times. This taluk is divided into divisions like Nagarkhand -70, Edavatta- 70, Masuru - 12 and Priyakere - 12. Rattihalli taluka was the center in the east. That means Rattihalli taluk could be the place in the east before the rule of British. It is known that the taluk office was transferred to Koda village till 1864.

Inscriptions (9th century) of Krishna II (878 AD) of the Rashtrakutas, Anaji of the taluk. Available in Shiragambi. They refer to the donation of water soil and garden to the temple of Ayapa Gavunda when Lokte was ruling the Banavasi land (today's Anaji). The Shiragambi inscription mentions the donation of 12 other lands for the preservation of the lake. Khandebagur (924 AD) inscription of Khandebagur (924 AD), the grandson of Krishna II, who ascended to the throne after Krishna's death, mentions that Somarashi of Bagur (of Khandebagur) was donated to the Bhatars within Edavatta-70. This town of Nagama belongs to Edavatta -70 and this town is called Nagarjuna. And like Balligave, this village was also a center of education. Hallur- This village on the left bank of Tungabhadra River was earlier known as 'Hallur'. This place is known as the Sindar capital of Belagutti- 80. This appears to be a clear reference to the pre-historic period of the undivided Dharwad district as well as the only taluk. BC in South India. There is evidence that the use of iron was realized around 1200.

Archaeologist Dr. M. S. Nagaraja was prominent among those who excavated Hallur. Neolithic (1700 BC), Copper Age, Iron Age, and Big Stone Age as well as prehistoric remains such as quartz stone huts and huts have been discovered. It is known from the traces that millet was grown in this town in prehistoric times.

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Here, the remains of Hallur such as circular huts, thatched structures, earthen pots, copper ax, gala etc. have taken the history of the taluk to prehistoric times.

### Meduru

AD in 1164 Heroic stone, when Veeraga Singha's commander Anaji was attacked, 'Savanta Kalagowda', the lord of Medur, went to Didiguru-Honnali and died fighting without a heroic stone. This town was earlier known as 'Mejavur'. Rattihalli was the administrative center of 100 Bada Kampana. A feudal lord named Bhava Bijjarasan was the ruler of this town. The light of the Medura Shasha shines on this town. There is a Sidheshwar temple and there is a cave in the inter Ganga.

### Nesvi

Two Bases (menhars) which are not found in Haveri district have been found in Nesvi. These can be rare and about them Dr. Kalaveer Manvachari who is also Professor of Inscription Department of Hampi Kannada University in the same Village. Published in Deccan Herald Newspaper in 2003. Similarly 2 Bases are found in Kunchur also.

### Madagada Kenchamma

"Rain fell like magic on the Madag Lake" is a popular folk song. Like this song, this Madagada Lake is on the edge of Shimoga district. The use of this lake is useful for the taluk and the story or incident of that lake is believed to be close to the truth. We have heard in the folk song that she came as the daughter-in-law of Mallan Gowda and brought water as a garland to the lake built by her father-in-law Mallanagowda.

Historically speaking, this lake is located across the Kumdvati, a tributary of the Tungabhabhadra River, across the Madaga Dam. It was built in the 16th century during the reign of the Vijayanagara kings. The downstream width of the dam is 1,148 to 1,248 feet. It is 400 to 600 feet wide at the top and about 140 feet above the river bed. The original lake collapsed and was repaired in 1889-90 during the reign of the AdilSha his. The left and right bank canals run a total distance of 15 km. When the lake is filled with water, the area is 144 hectares. This lake provides irrigation facilities to an area of 538 hectares.

### Rattihalli

Localities and inscriptions here help in introducing the center of 'Rattihalli' taluk. Here 10 inscriptions are reported and the lessons of 8 of them are published. 3-4 new texts are available and lessons are not published. This town is a very ancient village. Inscriptions 22 and 23 of the seventh volume of the Epigraphic Karnataka are the first inscriptions that mention the name of this town. These dates from AD. 934 of these mention 'Ratapalli'. The name of this town is mentioned in 14 inscriptions found in Rattihalli, Medur, Holeanavari, Nulageri, Makanur, Kalakeri, Ittagi, Kummur Villages.

Prehistory of the taluk According to inscriptions Thotaganti, Rattihalli and Meduru villages are the most ancient inhabited villages in this taluk.

According to the Kanvisiddageri inscription of 1174 AD, Rattapalli on the banks of the Kumdvatinadi is said to be the administrative center of the Kadambas of Noorambada. The Kadambeswara temple is a trikutachala in the Chalukya style and is a colossal building. 4. Colossal pillars in the

center of navaranga of this temple are in Chalukya style and attract attention. An inscription dated 1174 is one of the most important inscriptions found here. Composed in prose verse in the manner of a beautiful poem. This inscription beautifully describes the environment of Rattihalli. It mentions that Pandyaadeva of the Kadamba dynasty, his officer Hadavala Chaunda, made a donation to the Kalyana Shakti deity of Kalamukha tradition to validate the Kadambasvara temple.

An inscription inside the temple records a donation to Lord Kadambeshwar by Mahamandaleshwara Pandyaadeva of the time of Kalachuri king Somadeva (1174 AD).

On the banks of Kumdvati River is the Malleshwar Shivalaya. There are 6 sites sitting on the wall of this temple. There is also an image of a pyre. It is here that there is an inscription of the time of Ramachandra of the Yadava dynasty which mentions a donation made by Achara Pandit of Mahamandaleswara Suluveh of the Hoysala Rayavibhada title.

Other temples in Rattihalli are Kesava, Basaveshwara, Veerabhadrareshwara, Narasimha, Durga, Panduranga, Kalikadevi, Tuljabhavani, Ganapati, Mahalakshmi, Bireswar, Myalaralingshwar, Anjaneya etc.

### Ingalandi

Ingalandi, an inscription of 1048 AD mentions the donation of Malesvara temple and lake by the son of Ketagavunda.

### Edagoda

There are no historical monuments in this town. However, in the inscription of Rattihalli, this town is recorded twice as 'Edegoda'. The date of this inscription is AD 1238.

### Yattinahalli

Yattinahalli near Masur is called 'Masuru Yattinahalli'. 'Yattinahalli' is a Oxen indicative place name, Karnataka has many Yattinahalli. Since ours is an agricultural country, bulls are everything for agriculture and bulls are known as Nandi's from the vehicle of Shiva, so villages can be named after bulls to show gratitude and respect to them.

### Kabbara (small-hire)

Kabbara is a small town because the towns are close to each other. Another is called hire with the adjectives. There is only one inscription in Hirekabbara where the lesson is published. Its time is AD 1187 in which the name of this town is written as 'Hiri Kabbare'.

Kudupali is a town on the bank of Kumdvati River. That river flows without any help but changes its direction on one side. The special thing about this town is that it has preserved the tradition of performing drama even today. Maheshwar Fair is specially held in this town. Also former MLA Education Minister, G.B.Shankar Rao is commendable for opening an educational institution which is the basis for the education of thousands of poor children. Today the institution named after him continues to provide education. Another thing to remember about this town is that about 22 fighters joined the movement in the national struggle.

Kunchur AD In one of the Hoysala inscriptions of 1193, this town is mentioned as 'Kunchuru'. This town has a Jain background. Out of 8 inscriptions in this town, 4 inscriptions belong to Jainism.

Seven inscriptions have been reported regarding this town

of Kodamagi. Among them, one of the 13th century inscriptions mentions 'Kodamage', another inscription says 'Kodamogge'. Hence, 'Kodamaggi' is derived from 'Kodamage'. It is recorded in history as Moggekoppa. The Kumdvati River flows right next to this town.

#### **Gubbi (small/large)**

No historical monuments are reported from these towns. But in the inscription of 1238 AD of Rattihalli, the name of this town is mentioned as 'Gubbi'.

#### **Chapparad Halli**

Two inscriptions are reported in this village south of Rattihalli. An inscription mentions 'Chappar'. This village is situated on the slope of the left side of the hill on the line of Kadur Hill.

#### **Jokanahalli (Jokanala)**

This village is located on the bank of Bhagwati Lake, from Rattihalli to southeast. No inscriptions are reported here, but there are fragmentary sculptures of Broken. A sculpture of a Gender-based figure holding a sword has been found. The late J.B.Malammanvar of Ranebennur has mentioned this way about the person of the particular 'joke' because he was a male person.

The range of hills spread around the Bhagwati Lake and the dense forests there were favorable for penance. In this, Joka Mahamuni was sitting in error. Then Goddess Bhudevi came to take a bath in the kana where the maidens arrived at the nearby lake and took a bath. She asked the maidens to wait till she came after bathing. But they didn't stop. Then when Bhudevi came to the bank after bathing, Joka Mahamuni, who was in penance, was overwhelmed by her beauty. 'Jokumar', a child born to Bhudevi as a result of joining Bhudevi against her will when no one was around, was born by force and had great sexual desire.

Jokumar is a folk deity of North Karnataka. A clay doll of Jokumar is made and kept in a basket decorated with Neem leaves and carried door to door by Ganga women carrying the basket on their heads. The idol's mouth is smeared with butter. There is this tradition after Ganesha Chavati. There is no clear evidence for this, it may be mere tradition.

#### **Tadakanahalli**

This village is south of Rattihalli. It is known from the excavations that this village belongs to the Shila Copper Age culture. This means that this town was built in BC. 1300 to 800 years old.

#### **Kadur**

Four inscriptions have been found in the Village. AD In the inscription of 1073, this village is recorded as 'Kadavur'. AD The Rattihalli inscription of 1238 also records this town as 'Kadavur'.

In the 1429 inscription of this village, the inscription mentions that it was under the rule of Gopinatha Nayaka in Chandragutti. Thus the various villages of Rattihalli taluk can be identified as containing their own antiquity.

If we can observe the recent progress of the taluk, the religious, social and educational merits of the taluk's Kabbinakanti Math, Chandragundi Math, Sriguru Premanandgiri Math, Thippaikoppada Mookappaswamy Math, Sattigihalli Budhiswami Math, for taking people to the right path through spirituality It is the pride of the taluk

that Shamis is fighting for SSI. It is not unknown to the general public that the efforts of the Kabbinakanti Math in the previous District Sahitya Sammelan and the Pathama Sahitya Sammelan of Rattihalli were held.

The fact that Rattihalli taluk has made a great contribution in the national movement speaks volumes for the patriotism of the soil here. Nyamti Veerabhadappa of Masur, who organized the Congress in Hirekerur taluk and worked as the first taluk president, was a lion's dream for British. He has done educational and social work with the movement to give priority to the education of Harijan children by fanning the flame of the movement in Masur, Kaginalli, Nagavanda, Kudapali, Meduru, Honnali, Kuppelur, Sudambi, Rattihalli, Byadagi, Tadasa etc. Like

**Chikkayadachiy** - Shankara Gowdra Patil.

**Tadakanahalli** - GanganaGowda Patil, Shivanagowta C. Patil, Dyamanagowta Kaduru, Adivappa Kurabara, Doddagowda Patil. Shiragambiya-Rudagowda H.marigoudara, Anantara Saiyappavara of Medur, Chidanandayya Hiremath. Shantaveerappa Nagavanda of Nagavanda, Baramappa Pujara, Shivrudappa V. Bankara, Shiddarampa Pasigara, Shiddappa K. Hiremath, Veerappa C. share money.

**Neshivi** - Channabasavanagowda Basanagowda, Rudappa B. Patil.

**Hallur** - Paramesh Gowda Patil.

**Kadur** - Nagappa, Gonigeri, Padmappa Gonigeri, Channabasavanagowda Gowder, Basavanyappa H.Tumminakatti, Eshwarappa K. Nadagera, IswaraGowda S. Lakkanagowda, Mahadevappa B. Lakkana Gowda, Veerahanumantha Gowda Lakkana Gowda, Nagappa Shettappanavara, Gurubasappa Kshaurada. Hanumantha Gowda Ningappa Gowda of Kanavisiddageri. Siddna Gowda Mudigawda of Anajiya, Mahadev Gowda Kare Gowda.

**Ingalagondia** - B.H. Nagappanavara. They appear as ideal people for the English community.

It can be noted that the work of Raitha Sangh has also gained importance - in 2011-12, 30 acres of 30 Gunte land in Rattihalli, 358 acres of land for factory and 150 acres of land in Badagi was returned to the farmers through the Raitha Sangh movement, in 2016-17 Community Crop Insurance 37 In getting Kote, the role played by the farmers' union in providing 128 crore crop insurance in the year 2017-18 is commendable, Ramanna Kenchalera, who has been a member of the farmers' union since 1985 and is now working as the president of the district farmers' union, has succeeded in making the farmers' union of Haveri district worthy of respect at the state level today. It is a matter of admiration that he is from Rattihalli Taluk.

In the field of education, Mr. Nyamati Veerabhadrapa of Masur, late Mr. G. B. Shankar Rao, who was the education minister in the cabinet of late Gundurao, instilled discipline, integrity and discipline in the entire education department. At that time, schools and colleges were brought to the rural areas. Presently 63 villages of primary education, 3 ITI training centers, 10 high schools, 10 undergraduate colleges and 2 graduate colleges have played an important role in

imparting education in Currently taluk. A son's important work in the field of education is that before 2000 AD, TCH College in Rattihalli trained thousands of students and those students cannot forget the educational work of the Anjuman organization in building their lives today.

### Cinema

Actors, producers and directors from Rattihalli, R.N. Nagendra, cinematographer R.N. Krishnapasada, film music director R.N. Jayagopal are among the best in this field. Film actor R.N.Sudarshan's contribution is noteworthy. Apart from him, Basavaraja Wali is a film still cinematographer and actor. R. Muddanna composed the lighting for the films.

Gundagatti and Hosakatti are the major villages that continue the tradition of folk theater and drama.

Special mention should be made of the village Gundagatti, where Shanishwara Natya Sangha of this town performed the legendary drama 'Shaniprabhava' and performed this drama in the villages outside the villages as well.

R. Muddanna, a theater worker from Rattihalli, who made a name for himself in Kannada theatre. By forming an amateur stage team, they have conducted theater festivals in many places where the plays of famous dramatists of the country of amateur artists are performed. He is known as 'Belakina Muddanna' who made a name for composing lighting for theatre. The fact that he got an award from the Karnataka Drama Academy is a fact that only artists can do this art. It is noteworthy that the villages of Chikkabara, Hosalli, Ingalgondi and Hullatti of this taluk have mastered the art.

### Doddata

There is a saying that Doddata is the game of the big man, that is, a skilled and experienced one Similarly Cyatanakeri, Kirageri, Kodamagi, Gangayikoppa, Chattanahalli, Chapparadhalli, Tadakanahalli, Thippaikoppa, Timalapura, Thotaganti, Paradakeri, Battikoppa, Badasangapura, Bullapura, Makari, Malagi, Madapura, Masuru, Hiremattur, Mavinatoppa, Meduru, Moraba, Ramatheertha, LingaDevarakoppa, Hallihala, Satagihalli, Anaji, Chikkayadachi and Hireyadachi, Gundagatti, Hosakatti etc., these 63 villages of the taluk have their own historical heritage.

Overall, it is clear from the records that the Rattihalli region has been important since prehistoric times and has contributed in many ways historically, myth logically, politically, and socially to this taluk movement.

Thus, the historical heritage of Rattihalli taluk is a source of pride and admiration for the people of the taluk. Let us all know that it is our duty to protect those ruins which are like silent witnesses and I hope that the achievements of the taluk's achievers will become an ideal for the youth community.

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