

NAR-A2/31



ANNUAL REPORT

ON

SOUTH-INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1931



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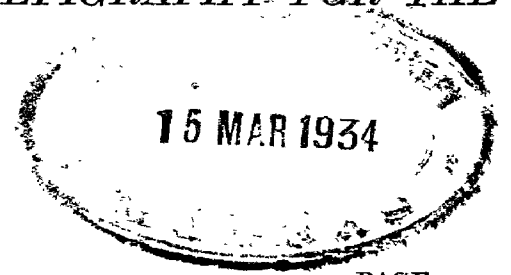
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The proofs of the Report have been checked and revised by me.

C. R. KRISHNAMACHARLU,
Superintendent for Epigraphy.

ANNUAL REPORT ON SOUTH-INDIAN EPIGRAPHY FOR THE
YEAR 1930-31.

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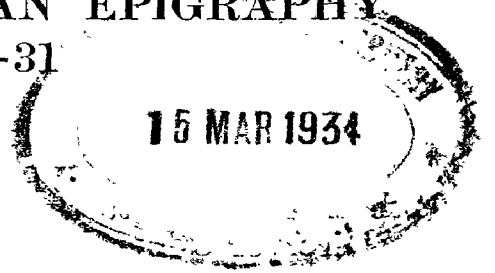
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PART I.

PERSONNEL.

I was asked by wire by the Government Epigraphist for India to take charge of the office of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, in addition to my own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th December 1930. I did so accordingly.

TOURS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND THE ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

2. In November 1930, the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy visited four villages in the Salem district and copied eight inscriptions. As directed by the Government Epigraphist for India in his letter No. 182-M/142-89, dated 2nd February 1931, I paid a short visit to Conjeeveram primarily to see the old paintings in the Kailāsanātha temple and get their photographs and tracings. After doing what seemed necessary in the matter, I examined the fragmentary inscriptions on the slabs of stone used in the ceiling and floor of the *mukha-mandapa* of the temple and finding them worthy of publication, I directed the Junior Assistant (Tamil) to take clean estampages of them for purposes of reproduction. I then proceeded to Ootacamund where I checked the final proof pages of a portion of the *South-Indian Inscriptions* (Texts), Volume VII, and returned to Madras on 22nd February 1931. One set of coloured tracings of the Conjeeveram paintings prepared on the spot was handed over to the Government Epigraphist for India and a copy of the notes of inspection of these paintings was sent to the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, in connexion with his proposal for their conservation.

TOURS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

3. The Senior Epigraphical Assistant who was on tour from 18th February 1931 to 7th April 1931, visited 51 villages in the Trichinopoly and South Kanara districts and copied 51 inscriptions in 27 of these villages.

The Junior Assistant (Tamil) visited Tirunārāyaṇapuram in the Trichinopoly district in August 1930 to inspect the Vishṇu temple of the place that was undergoing renovation and copied 8 inscriptions there. Later in the year he visited 4 villages in the Kumbakonam taluk and a few others in the Tanjore and Chingleput districts and copied 233 inscriptions, bringing up his total collection to 241.

The Junior Assistant (Telugu) was on tour from 17th November 1930 to 12th February 1931. He inspected a few villages in the Vizagapatam and Godavari districts and completed the epigraphical survey of the Palnad taluk of the Guntur district commenced in the previous year. His collection amounts to 74 inscriptions.

The Photographer went on tour to Erraguḍi in the Kurnool district for copying the Aśōkan Edicts and to Conjeeveram for preparing tracings of the ancient paintings mentioned above.

WORK DONE DURING THE YEAR.

4. During the year under review, 117 villages were visited and in all 374 lithic records were copied. Four copper-plate inscriptions were also copied and examined. In July and August 1930, the epigraphical collection of the year 1928-29 consisting of 542 inscriptions was checked by me, and the manuscript of the *Annual Report* for that year which had been previously prepared by the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, was carefully revised and submitted in a final form to the Government Epigraphist for

India. After approval by the Director-General of Archæology in India, it was sent to the Press for printing. The galley proof of this *Report* was checked and returned to the Press for a revise. To prepare the *Annual Report* for 1929-30, the transcripts of the 618 inscriptions collected during the year, were checked, their list was revised and the dates mentioned in these records which had been calculated were also verified. Part II of this *Report* was drawn up and the typescript of the whole *Report* was then submitted on 12th March 1931 to the Government Epigraphist for India. The approval of the Director-General of Archæology in India having since been received, the *Report* has been sent to the Government Press for publication. A summary of the epigraphical work done during the year 1929-30 was prepared and sent to the Government Epigraphist for India for incorporation in the *Annual Report* of the Director-General of Archæology in India. Further, I drew up a short note for the Report on the Moral and Material Progress made by the Department during the year 1930-31 and sent it to him.

5. The proof of the Index to the *Epigraphia Indica*, Volume XIX, the manuscript of which had been prepared by me while I officiated as Government Epigraphist for India from January to April 1930, was received from the Press and it was partially checked and revised.

The proofs of a major portion of the *South-Indian Inscriptions* (Texts), Volume VII, were checked and returned to the Press for final revision. To afford facility to scholars who may wish to study the records of any particular king or dynasty, an appendix has been given in the volume, wherein the inscriptions contained in it are arranged according to dynasties and in chronological order. In two other appendices are given references to published inscriptions and the English equivalents of the astronomical details furnished in the inscriptions without Śaka or other dates. The Table of Contents and the Preface have also been prepared and prefixed to the volume. The galley proofs of 129 pages of Volume VIII of this series have also been checked and returned to the Press for revision.

A paper on Three Tamil inscriptions at Lālgudi of the time of the Pāṇḍya king Varaguna and the Chōla king Rājakēsarivarman (Āditya I) was drawn up by me and submitted to the Government Epigraphist for India for publication in the *Epigraphia Indica*.

Facilities were as usual given to scholars to consult impressions of inscriptions.

6. Inscriptions copied in the following places* are registered in Appendix B:—

| Serial number. | District. | Taluk. | Village. | Numbers of inscriptions. |
|----------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Salem | Attur | Tammampatti | 1-4 |
| 2 | Do. | Do. | Kalpaganūr | 5 |
| 3 | Do. | Tiruchengodu | Idaṅgaṅśālai | 6-7 |
| 4 | Do. | Do. | Vellarivalli | 8 |
| 5 | Tanjore | Kumbakonam | Tirukkōḍikāval | 9-58 |
| 6 | Do. | Do. | Kañjaṅūr | 59-67 |
| 7 | Do. | Do. | Kadirāmaṅgalam | 68 |
| 8 | Do. | Do. | Pandanallūr | 69-74 |
| 9 | Do. | Tanjore | Tiruppūndurutti | 75-120 |
| 10 | Do. | Do. | Tiruchchatturai | 121-208 |
| 11 | Do. | Pattukkottai | Tiruvōṇam | 209-210 |
| 12 | Do. | Do. | Maṅgalāvūr | 211-212 |
| 13 | Chingleput | Chingleput | Māṅamadi | 213-230 |
| 14 | Do. | Do. | Agaram | 231-236 |
| 15 | Do. | Conjeeveram | Conjeeveram | 237-240 |
| 16 | Trichinopoly | Musiri | Tirunārāyaṅapuram | 241-248 |
| 17 | Do. | Lalgudi | Āṅgarai | 249 |
| 18 | Do. | Do. | Lālgudi | 250 |
| 19 | Do. | Perambalur | Arumbāvūr | 251 |
| 20 | Do. | Do. | Chettikulam | 252-254 |
| 21 | Do. | Karur | Nāgampalli | 255-260 |
| 22 | Vizagapatam | Rayaghada Agency. | Dēvagiri | 261 |
| 23 | East Godavari | Peddapuram | Tirupati | 262-274 |
| 24 | West Godavari | Tādepalligudem | Teḷikicherla | 275-282 |
| 25 | Do. | Tanuku | Kānūru | 283-284 |
| 26 | Do. | Do. | Siṅgarājapālem | 285 |
| 27 | Guntur | Vinukonda | Inumella | 286 |

* Forty-seven other villages were also visited but did not yield any inscriptions.

| Serial number. | District. | Taluk. | Village. | Numbers of inscriptions. |
|----------------|--------------|------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 28 | Guntur | Vinukonda | Īpūru | 287 |
| 29 | Do. | Palnad | Āḍigoppula | 288 |
| 30 | Do. | Do. | Alugurāḷupalle | 289 |
| 31 | Do. | Do. | Chinna-Gārlapāḍu | 290-292 |
| 32 | Do. | Do. | Zūlakallu | 293-294 |
| 33 | Do. | Do. | Kambhampāḍu | 295-301 |
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| 35 | Do. | Do. | Kottapalle | 304-305 |
| 36 | Do. | Do. | Nāgulavaram | 306 |
| 37 | Do. | Do. | Bōḍanapāḍu | 307 |
| 38 | Do. | Do. | Narmālapāḍu | 308-309 |
| 39 | Do. | Do. | Oppicherla | 310-311 |
| 40 | Do. | Do. | Paṣuvēmula | 312-313 |
| 41 | Do. | Do. | Satrasāla | 314-316 |
| 42 | Do. | Do. | Śiṅgaruṭṭa | 317-318 |
| 43 | Do. | Do. | Śrīgiripāḍu | 319-320 |
| 44 | Do. | Do. | Tāllapalle | 321-324 |
| 45 | Do. | Do. | Tummurukōṭa | 325-331 |
| 46 | Do. | Do. | Uppalapāḍu | 332 |
| 47 | Do. | Do. | Veludurti | 333-334 |
| 48 | South Kanara | Mangalore | Inuvāḷli | 335 |
| 49 | Do. | Do. | Sujēru | 336-338 |
| 50 | Do. | Do. | Śimantūru | 339-342 |
| 51 | Do. | Do. | Kilpāḍi | 343 |
| 52 | Do. | Puttur | Puttūru | 344-345 |
| 53 | Do. | Do. | Kudmāru | 346 |
| 54 | Do. | Do. | Baḷpa | 347 |
| 55 | Do. | Do. | Arigūḍi | 348 |
| 56 | Do. | Do. | Edamaṅgala | 349-350 |
| 57 | Do. | Do. | Banṭra | 351 |
| 58 | Do. | Do. | Viṭṭa | 352-353 |
| 59 | Do. | Coondapoor | Hemmāḍi | 354-356 |
| 60 | Do. | Do. | Kanyāna | 357-361 |
| 61 | Do. | Do. | Marvante | 362 |
| 62 | Do. | Do. | Trāsi | 363 |
| 63 | Do. | Udipi | Maṭṭu | 364-365 |
| 64 | Do. | Do. | Pāṅgāla | 366 |
| 65 | Do. | Do. | Pāḍūru | 367-368 |
| 66 | Do. | Do. | Innaṅḷje | 369 |
| 67 | Do. | Do. | Banṭakallu | 370 |
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K. V. SUBRAHMANYA AIYER,
Superintendent for Epigraphy.

APPENDIX A.

List of copper-plates examined during the year 1930-31.

| No. | From whom received. | Dynasty. | King. | Date. | Language and alphabet. | Disposal of the original. | Where to be published. | Remarks. |
|-----|--|-------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | r. Siddhilinga Udaiyar of Anantagaundānpālayam, Rasipuram taluk, Salem district. | .. | .... | Kali 4624, Ananda (wrong), Vaigāsi 5. | Tamil | Returned to the owner. | <i>South-Indian Inscriptions.</i> | Appears to be spurious. Mentions in incorrect sequence, the names of a number of Vijayanagara rulers. Records that the <i>Samaya-mudals</i> of certain specified <i>nāḍus</i> of Koṅgu agreed to collect cesses to provide for the expenses of worship and feeding in the <i>maṭha</i> of Guha-Isvara-svāmīyār at Alayāgiri in Sēla-nāḍu. Records that Kumāra Yāchama-Nāyaningāru, son of Baṅgāru Yāchama-Nāyaningāru and grandson of Kumāra-Yāchama of Velugōḍu belonging to the Rēcharla- <i>gōtra</i> , cleared of forest the lands in Yāchavaram and Bālayapalle, etc., constituted them into a new village called Subrahmanyam, built the temples of Subrahmanyésvara and Cheṅgalvarāyasvāmin in it and provided for the conduct of worship and festivals therein by the grant of lands and tolls. |
| 2 | The District Judge of Nellore. | .. | .... | Śaka 1705, Śōbbha-kṛit, Māgha, śu. 15. | Telugu | Do. | Do. | Mr. K. N. Dikshit has kindly furnished the following note on these two inscriptions:— These records refer to the grant of additional endowments for the maintenance of worship, <i>naiṅḍya</i> , <i>rāṭha</i> -festival, etc., at the Kañjanūr shrine, the <i>svamī</i> at which place is the grantee. In one case it is mentioned that the previous grant of 33 <i>chamaras</i> was supplemented by a further grant of 147 <i>chamaras</i> making in all 180 <i>chamaras</i> . In the other case 296 additional <i>chamaras</i> were granted but the details are not so clear. |
| 3 | The Trustee of the Śiva temple at Kañjanūr, Kumbakonam taluk, Tanjore district. | Tanjore Mē-rāṭha. | Pratāpa-Simha | Suhūr-San 1142 = A.D. 1741. | .. .. | Do. | Do. | |
| 4 | The <i>Archaka</i> of the Vishnu temple at the same village. | Do. | .... | Suhūr-San 1145 = A.D. 1744. | .. .. | Do. | Do. | |

APPENDIX B.

Stone inscriptions copied during the year 1930-31.

| No. | Place of inscription. | Dynasty. | King. | Date. | Language and alphabet. | Remarks. |
|-----|---|---------------|-------------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| | SALEM DISTRICT. | | | | | |
| | ATTUR TALUK. | | | | | |
| 1 | Tammampattī.—On the north wall of the central shrine in the Narasimha temple in the village. | .. | ..... | Śaka 140[9*], Plavaṅga, śu. 11, Saturday. | Tamil | Records gift of the villages of Eūḍiḍiparugu and Arulam-paḷi in Mārāḍi-sīrmai by Mahānāyanakarāchārya Eḷamānchi Tulukkana-Nāyaka to the temple of Kadiri Nārasīnga-Perumāl. |
| 2 | On the same wall | Vijayanagara. | Dēvarāya-Mahārāya | Śaka 1290 (mistake), Viśvāvasu, śu. 5, Monday. | Do. | Records gift of the villages of Dēvarmaṇi and Puliyaṅkuñchechi to the temple of Kadirinātha at Dēvarmaṇi. Mentions Basavaśaṅkara Guṭṭi Antyambaragaṇḍa Mahānāyanakara Vāsudēva-Nāyaka. |
| 3 | On the south wall of the same shrine. | Do. | Krishnarāj[ya] | Śaka 144[9*], Vyaya, dvādaśī, Tiruvādirai, Monday. | Do. | Records gift of the villages of Maṅgaiḅaripaṭṭi in Mārāḍi-sīrmai and Śeṅgakinaṅṅu in Maṅmalai-sīrmai to the temple of Kadiri Nārasīnga-Perumāl at Dēvarmaṇi in Aṅṅūr-kūṛam, a subdivision of Aṅṅūr-nāḍu in Magaramaṅḍalam. Mentions Veṅḅappa Tirumalai-Nāyaka as the donor and Iraṅṅiyappa-Nāyaka as the <i>ubhaya-kartā</i> . |
| 4 | On the same wall .. .. | .. | ..... | Śaka 1428, Kshaya, Tula, śu. 3, Aṅṅilam, Sunday. | Do. | Records assignment of taxes on articles of merchandise to the temple of Kadirinātha at Dēvarmaṇi in Aṅṅūr-kūṛam, a subdivision of Aṅṅūr-nāḍu in Magaramaṅḍalam. The gift was made by Periya Timmaya-Nāyaka, son of Eḷamānchi Chikka-Timmaya-Nāyaka. Damaged. Mentions Periya-Bālu-Nāyaka. |
| 5 | Kalpaṅṅanur.—On a step in front of the Venkaṭāśa-Perumāl temple in the village. | .. | ..... | Khara, Śittirai 17 .. | Do. | |
| | TIRUCHENGODU TALUK. | | | | | |
| 6 | Idaṅṅansalai.—On the north, west and south walls of the central shrine in the Vishṅu temple in the village. | Koṅṅu .. | Rājarājadēva | 17th year | Do. | Stones in disorder. Fragments. One of them records the construction of the temple, evidently of Kaṅṅja-malaidēva with stone and the provision made for worship therein. Refers to Ilaṅṅidāsāṅai in Teṅ-Puḅāniya-nāḍu, a subdivision of Koṅṅu <i>alias</i> Virasōḷa-maṅḍalam. |
| 7 | On a slab in front of the Vināyaka shrine in the same village. | Do. | Vīra-Pāṅḍyadēva | 1[3]th ,, | Do. | States that [the shrine] was the benefaction of Kūṭṭāḍuvār, one of the <i>tanṅarimār</i> of Ilaṅṅidāsāṅai. |
| 8 | Vellarivalli.—On two slabs in front of the Paśupatiśvara temple in the village. | .. | ..... | Paridhāvi, Āḅaṅi 5 .. | Do. | In modern characters. States that the platform for the <i>Āśekhaha</i> is the gift of Śiṅṅattambi, son of Tāṅḍava-mūṛti. |
| | TANJORE DISTRICT. | | | | | |
| | KUMBakonam TALUK. | | | | | |
| 9 | Tirukkodikaval.—On the north wall of the central shrine in the Tirukkōṭṭiśvara temple in the village. | Chōla .. | Parakēsarivarman | 4th year | Do. | States that this is a copy of an old inscription on a stray stone re-engraved on the <i>vimāna</i> of the temple. Registers a sale of land in Kalakkudi to the temple at Tirukkōḍikkā, by the assembly of Mahēndra-varma-chaturvedimargaḷam. |

B.—Stone inscriptions copied during the year 1930-31—cont.

| No. | Place of inscription. | Dynasty. | King. | Date. | Language and alphabet. | Remarks. |
|-----|--|-------------|---|-----------|------------------------|--|
| | TANJORE DISTRICT—cont. KUMBakonam TALUK—cont. Tirukkodikaval—cont. | | | | | |
| 10 | On the same wall | Chōla | Rājakēsarivarman | 11th year | Tamil | States that this is a copy of an old inscription on a stray stone re-engraved on the <i>vimāna</i> of the temple. Registers gift of paddy to the temple, by a certain Māsēṇaṅ Mādaṅ of Śīrukātūr in Meḷiṅkka-nāḍu, for offerings and lamps. The gift was left in charge of the assembly of Narasiṅgamāṅgalaṃ in Nallārūr-nāḍu. |
| 11 | Do. | Do. | Madiraikoṇḍa varman. | 3rd " | Do. | Do. Gift of land by Māyaṅ Śaḍaiyaṅ of Korraḅkkuṅumbūr, for blowing two conches in the temple. |
| 12 | Do. | Do. | Do. | 28th " | Do. | Do. Gift of sheep for a lamp. Mentions Vaḍagarai Nallārūr-nāḍu. |
| 13 | Do. | Do. | Rājakēsarivarman | 13th " | Do. | Do. Records gift of land; by purchase, for a flower-garden to the temple, by Perumbiṭṭu Viṅṅavaiyaṅ <i>aiās</i> Nakkaṅ Śeruvai of Kiliandi in Malli-nāḍu. The assembly of Tirukkōḍikā <i>aiās</i> Kaṅṅamaṅgalaṃ, who sold this land, agreed to pay the taxes. |
| 14 | Do. | Muttaraiyar | Iṅṅō-Muttaraiyar | 17th " | Do. | Do. Registers gift of gold for a lamp to the same temple by Kallārūr Kaṅṅaṅpirāṭṭi of Kāraikkāḍu. Having received the amount, the assembly of Aḍi, a <i>devadāna</i> of Nallārūr-nāḍu, agreed to supply daily the required quantity of ghee. |
| 15 | Do. | Chōla | Madiraikoṇḍa varman. | 38th " | Do. | Do. Registers gift of land and gold for offerings, to the temple of Mahādēva, at Tirukkōḍikāval in Vaḍagarai Nallārūr-nāḍu, by Śaḍaiyaṅ Dēvaḍiperumaṅ of Korraḅkkuṅumbūr in the same <i>nāḍu</i> . |
| 16 | Do. | Do. | Rājakēsarivarman | 11th " | Do. | Do. Registers that the assembly of Tirukkōḍikā <i>aiās</i> Kaṅṅamaṅgalaṃ received money from Aṅṅlākki Śendaṅ of Arūr in Vaḍagarai Nallārūr-nāḍu and agreed to exempt from payment of taxes the lands granted by him to the temple. |
| 17 | Do. | Do. | Do. | 5th " | Do. | Do. Registers a sale of land, free of taxes, by the assembly of Kaṅṅamaṅgalaṃ to Aṅṅraiyaṅ Kijavaṅ Kōḍikāvaṅ, for being presented to the temple as <i>meḷakkuppaṅam</i> . |
| 18 | Do. | Do. | Rājarāja Rājakēsarivarman | 16th " | Do. | Begins with the introduction of <i>meḷakkuppaṅam</i> , etc. Registers a sale of land to the temple of Mahādēva at Tirukkōḍikā by the assembly of Tirukkōḍikā <i>aiās</i> Kaṅṅamaṅgalaṃ, a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Vaḍagarai Nallārūr-nāḍu. |
| 19 | Do. | Do. | Rājarājakēsarivarman, 'who destroyed the ships at Śālai.' | 13th " | Do. | States that, on receipt of an order (<i>īrumugaṃ</i>) from Uḍaiyaṅpirāṭṭiyaṅ Śembiyaṅmādēviyaṅ, the assembly of the village of Tirukkōḍikā and the <i>Māhēśvara</i> s met together and issued instructions to the temple servants as to how they should irrigate certain lands. |
| 20 | On the west wall of the same shrine. | Do. | Parakēsarivarman | 4th " | Do. | States that this is a copy (like No. 11 above). Registers gift of gold for a lamp to the temple of Mahādēva at Tirukkōḍikā by Śēri Paramayōgi of Maṅṅamaṅgalaṃ. |

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|----|---|-----------------|--|-----------|-----|----|-----|---|-------------------|
| 21 | On the same wall | Pāṇḍya | [Māra]ñjādaiyaṅ | 4th " | Do. | .. | Do. | that the assembly of Nāraṅka-ch aturvēdimaṅgalam received gold from Araiyaṅ Kalvaṅ of Paṅaiyūr in Peraiyūr-nāḍu and agreed to supply ghee for a lamp to the temple of Mahādēva at Tirukkōḍikā. | Records do. |
| 22 | Do. | Pallava | Vijaya-Nīpatuṅgavikrama-varman. | 24th " | Do. | .. | Do. | that the same assembly received gold from Veṭṭuvadi-Araiyaṅ ālās Mallaṅ Vēgaḍavaṅ of Koṇḍa-nāḍu and agreed to supply ghee for a lamp to the same temple. | Records do. |
| 23 | Do. | Chōla | Rājakēsarivarman | 4th " | Do. | .. | Do. | a sale of land by the assembly of Nāraṅka-chaturvēdimaṅgalam, a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Vaḍagarai Nallārūr-nāḍu, to the temple of Tirukkōḍikā-Perumāl for offerings, the vendors agreeing to pay the taxes on the land. | Registers do. |
| 24 | Do. | Do. | Madiraikoṇḍa [varman]. | *9th " | Do. | .. | Do. | gift of sheep for a lamp by Kaliyaṅ Kāḍaṅ of Taṅḍattōṭṭam in Tirunaṅaiyūr-nāḍu. | Registers do. |
| 25 | Do. | Do. | Do. | 21st " | Do. | .. | Do. | sheep for a lamp to the temple of Mahādēva at Tirukkōḍikā in Vaḍagarai Nallārūr-nāḍu. | Gift of sheep do. |
| 26 | Do. | Pāṇḍya | Mārañjādaiyaṅ | 5th " | Do. | .. | Do. | States that the assembly of Mahēndrakōṭṭūr, including Kāñjaṅūr received gold from Paramāñkaṅ of Kāraṅūr in Peravūr-nāḍu and agreed to supply paddy to the temple of Mahādēva at Tirukkōḍikā, for offerings. | Registers do. |
| 27 | On the south wall of the same shrine. | Pallava | Nandippōṭṭaraiyar | 19th " | Do. | .. | Do. | States that this is a copy (like No. 25 above). Registers gift of paddy for a lamp to the temple of Śīrumsāgai-Isvaragaram at Tirukkōḍikā. This is a palimpsest engraved over an erased earlier record. | Registers do. |
| 28 | On the same wall .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | 11th " | Do. | .. | Do. | States that this is a copy of an old inscription. Gift of gold for a lamp to be maintained by the <i>śabḥā</i> of Kanna-maṅgalam. | Gift of gold do. |
| 29 | Do. | Pāṇḍya | Māra[ñ*]jādaiyaṅ | 1[1]th " | Do. | .. | Do. | Records that the assembly of Tirukkōḍikā ālās Kanna-maṅgalam received gold from Kumaraṅ Gaṅapāḍi, a merchant of Paḷaiyāru-Nandipuram, and agreed to exempt from taxes the lands presented by him to the temple of Sadāśīva-Piḍārar at Tirukkōḍikā for constructing the <i>maḍaviḷḷaṅgam</i> . | Built in. Do. |
| 30 | Do. .. .. . | .. .. . | [Built in] .. .. . | .. .. . | Do. | .. | Do. | Records that the assembly of Kanna-maṅgalam received gold from the individual mentioned in No. 30 above, and agreed to supply ghee and rice daily to the temple for offerings and lamp. | Do. |
| 31 | Do. | Chōla | Rājakēsarivarman | 15th year | Do. | .. | Do. | Records that the assembly of Kanna-maṅgalam received gold from the individual mentioned in No. 30 above, and agreed to supply ghee and rice daily to the temple for offerings and lamp. | Records do. |
| 32 | Do. | Do. | Do. | 12th " | Do. | .. | Do. | provision made by Māsēṅaṅ Māḍaṅ of Śīrukāṭṭūr in Mēṅkā-nāḍu for daily bathing the god at Tirukkōḍikā with five pots of water from the river Kavēri. | Records do. |
| 33 | Do. | Do. | Parakēsarivarman | 3rd " | Do. | .. | Do. | sheep for a lamp by Vambaṅ Kali of Pādūr in Iruṅgōḷappāḍi. | Gift of sheep do. |
| 34 | Do. | Do. | Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsari-varman. | 22nd " | Do. | .. | Do. | over an earlier erased record. Gift of gold for a lamp. | Records do. |
| 35 | Do. | Do. | Rājarāja Rājakēsarivarman, 'who destroyed the ships at Śālai'. | 11th " | Do. | .. | Do. | Records that the temple servants of Tirukkōḍikā in Vaḍagarai Nallārūr-nāḍu received money from Ilaiyaṅ Adittappiḍāraṅ of Korvāyil in Teṅkarai Paṅaiyūr-nāḍu and agreed to supply offerings to the god Śūrya-dēva which he had set up in the temple. | Records do. |

| No. | Place of inscription. | Dynasty. | King. | Date. | Language and alphabet. | Remarks. |
|-----|--|-------------|--|--|------------------------|---|
| | TANJORE DISTRICT—cont. KUMBAKONAM TALUK—cont. Tirukkodikaval—cont. | | | | | |
| 36 | On the same wall | Chōla | Parakēsarivarman | 11th year | Tamil | Refers to the construction of the <i>Srīvimāna</i> of the temple with stone, by queen Sembian-Mahādēviyar, and to the re-engraving of the inscriptions, that lay scattered in several places, on its walls. One of such inscriptions is dated in the 4 + 9th year of the reign of Mārañjadaiyan and registers a gift of money by Varalguṇa-Mahārāja for a lamp. |
| 37 | Do. | Pāṇḍya | Mārañ-[Ś]jadaiyan | 1[1]th " | Do. | This is a copy of an old inscription. Partly built in. Registers gift of gold made by Varaguṇa-Mahārāja for burning three lamps in the shrines of Śrī, Sarasvatī and Gaṇapati at Tirukkōdikā. |
| 38 | Do. .. .. . | .. | .... | 22nd " | Do. | Do. Records that Viramahādēviyar, the queen of Nīpatuṅga-Mahārāja, performed the <i>hīraṅgaḅha</i> and <i>śūbhāra</i> ceremonies and presented gold to the temple of Mahādēva at Tirukkōdikā for offerings and lamp. |
| 39 | Do. | Muttaraiyar | Ilaṅgō-Muttaraiyar | 13th " | Do. | Do. Built in. Registers gift of sheep. |
| 40 | On the north wall of the <i>Mahā-maṇḍapa</i> in the same temple. | Chōla | Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva. | 48th " | Do. | Incomplete. Mentions the <i>agara-brahmadēyam</i> of Rājēndrasōla-chaturvēdimāṅgalam in Nallāṅṅūr-nādu, a subdivision of Virudarājabhayaṅkara-valaṅnādu and one Vēdayyāsa. |
| 41 | On the same wall | Do. | [Vikrama-Chōladēva] | [1]3th year, Makara, śu. 6, Monday, Uttiraiṅādi. | Do. | Built in and damaged. Begins with the introduction of <i>śūbhāra</i> <i>śūbhāra</i> , etc. Seems to register a tax-free gift of land made to the temple of Tiruvāvātūṅurai-Uḍaiyar. The first figure missing in the regnal year has been supplied by calculation. |
| 42 | Do. .. .. . | .. | .... | .. .. . | Do. | Fragments. One of them refers to a gift made by a certain Kamalabhavaṅ to the temple of Brahmasvaramūḍaiya-Mahādēva at [Tir]ukkōdikā and another refers to a tax-free gift of land made by a certain Jñānāsiva. |
| 43 | On the south wall of the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> . | Chōla | Tribhuvanachakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva. | [9]th year, 53rd day | Do. | Registers a gift of land for a lamp to the temple at Tirukkōdikā in Nallāṅṅūr-nādu, a subdivision of Virudarājabhayaṅkara-valaṅnādu. |
| 44 | On the same wall | Do. | Do. | 4th " | Do. | Registers a gift of land to the temple by Śaṅkaradēvaṅ. Tiruchirrambalamūḍaiyan for taking the god in procession on the days of <i>amāvāsya</i> . |
| 45 | Do. | Do. | Kulōttuṅga-Chōla Kōnērīṅmai-konḍān. | 4th " | Do. | States that on the representation made by Pallavarājaṅ, it was decided that a channel which had been dug in some <i>dēvadāma</i> land should be filled up and the land thus reclaimed restored to the temple. |
| 46 | Do. | Do. | Rājakēsarivarman Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva (I). | 42nd year, Makara, śu. 1, Uttirādam, Monday. | Do. | Records that certain <i>Sivabrāhmaṇas</i> received four <i>kaḷaiṅṅu</i> of gold from Vaḍuganāthaṅ <i>aias</i> Velava-sundara-Muvēndavēḷaṅ and agreed to burn a perpetual lamp in the temple. The donor is called a 'Mani-grāmaṅ' and a resident of Teṅṅalai in Muttur-kūṅṅam, a subdivision of Rājarāja-Pāṇḍinādu. |
| 47 | On the east and north walls of the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> (inside). | Do. | Parakēsarivarman Tribhuvana-chakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva. | [1]th year, Paṅṅūni 5, Tues-day, śu. 7, Rōḷuni. | Do. | Begins with the introduction of <i>śūbhāra</i> <i>śūbhāra</i> , etc. Records a gift made by the authorities of the temple at Tirukkōdikā of 1 <i>vēḷi</i> of land for feeding 10 <i>tapasvins</i> in the temple at Tiruvāvātūṅurai in Tiraimūr-nādu, a subdivision of Teṅṅkarai Uyyakkonḍār-valaṅnādu and 1 <i>vēḷi</i> of land as <i>vādyaḅṅṅi</i> to the physician Saththuri-mariyan Alappiṅṅāṅ for treating the <i>tapasvins</i> . |

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|----|--|---------|--|---|----------------------------|--|
| 48 | On the north and west walls of the Gaṇapati shrine in the first <i>prākāra</i> of the same temple. | Do. | Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōt-tunga-Chōlādēva, who having taken Madura, Iṭam and Karuvūr, was pleased to take the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. | 25th year, Mīṇa, ba. 2, Saturday, Chittirai. | Do. | Gives a list of lands granted to the temple for various purposes and states that these as well as other lands that may be granted to the temple after the 24th year, should not be sold as <i>Chandēsvara-vilāi</i> , and that in case any lands are taken possession of by force, they shall be resumed by the temple. States that this temple is called 'Tyāgasanudram.' |
| 49 | On the beam at the entrance into the Chandēsvara shrine in the same <i>prākāra</i> . | Do. | .... | .. | Do. | A benedictory verse in characters of the 12th century invoking prosperity to the Chōla king and to the plough. |
| 50 | On the south wall of the first <i>prākāra</i> (outside) of the same temple. | Do. | .... | .. | Tamil (verse). | Unfinished. Commences with the introduction <i>Ḥīloṣṭṭēṣi</i> , etc., and ends abruptly after giving the date. |
| 51 | On the same wall :. | Chōla | Rājakesarivarman Tribhuvana-chakravartin Rājarājādēva. | 2nd year, Tuḷā, ba. 13, Friday, Uttiram. | Tamil | |
| 52 | On the east wall (outside) of the same <i>prākāra</i> . | Do. | Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavirādēva, who having taken Madura, Iṭam, Karuvūr and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, performed the anointment of heroes and of victors. | 3[4]th year, Dhanus, su. 13, Monday, Mṛigaśirsha. | Do. | Gift of land by Udaiyañjeydān Udaiyañ <i>aiśas</i> Tillaijambala-Viṭṭupparaiyañ to the temple at Tirukkōṭṭikā for the bathing of the god Kūtāḍum-Nāyanār Kōṭṭamainda-Āḍa[va*]lār during the festival of Mārgaḷi-Tiruvādirai. Refers to Kaṇṇamaṅgalam <i>aiśas</i> Nerivudai-chōla-chaturvēdimāṅgalam as a <i>dēvadāna</i> of the temple. |
| 53 | On the same wall .. | Pallava | Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Peruñjigādēva. | 3rd year, Rishabha, su. 10, Tuesday, Hasta. | Do. | Gift of land to the temple of Tirukkōṭṭikāvudaiyār in Nallārūr-nādu, a subdivision of Virudarājabhayañ-kara-valanādu, by Pākkamuḍaiyañ Pañchañ Udaiyañjilai of Iṭamaṅgalam in Jayaṅgoṇḍasōla-māṅgalam <i>aiśas</i> Śiṅgapura-nādu. |
| 54 | Do. | Do. | Do. | 22nd year, ba. 3, Thursday, Rōhiṇi. | Do. | Records that Maṇuvūdaiyār Varandarum-Kūtāṭap- perumāl of Gaṅgaikōṇḍasōlapuram set up an image of Tirupperundurai-Āḷudaiyār (in the temple at Tirukkōṭṭikā) and gave land for it and money for the taxes thereon. |
| 55 | Do. | Chōla | Parakēsarivarman Tribhuvana-chakravartin Rājarājādēva. | 7th year, Kumbha, ba. 6, Monday, Anisham. | Do. | Incomplete. Commences with the introduction <i>Ḥīloṣṭṭēṣi</i> , etc. Records a sale of land by the <i>Kūṭṭippperumakkaḷai</i> of Kadalaṅguṭi <i>aiśas</i> Gaṅgaikōṇḍasōla-chaturvēdi-māṅgalam and its exemption from taxes. |
| 56 | Do. | Do. | .... | .. | Do. | Contains the words 'Svasti Śrī Vikiramaśōlañ-tirumāligai.' |
| 57 | In the <i>gōpura</i> (proper left) of the same temple. | Do. | .... | .. | Sanskrit verse in Grantha. | In praise of the liberality of a Chēdi chief. |
| 58 | In the same place .. | Do. | .... | .. | Tamil (verse). | In praise of a Chēdi chief of Pu[du]vāpuri named Saḍaiyañ, son of Pillaip- perumāl. |
| 59 | Kanjanur.—On the right door-jamb leading into the central shrine of the Agniśvara temple. | Do. | .... | .. | Tamil | Contains the words 'Svasti Śrī Tiruñlakantañ' evidently the name of the donor of the stone. The characters are of the 10th century. |
| 60 | On the north wall of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine in the same temple. | Chōla | Parakēsarivarman Tribhuvana-chakravartin Vikrama-Chōlādēva. | 3rd year, Thursday, Pūram. | Do. | Built in at the beginning. Commences with the introduction <i>Ḥīloṣṭṭēṣi</i> , etc. Registers a tax-free gift of land for a <i>maṭha</i> called 'Amūṅṅemañ'. While making the gift, the assembly is said to have met in the <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the temple of Tiruvakki- śvaramuḍaiya-Mahādēva at Ahavamallapai-irumadi-mēṅkoṇḍasōla-chaturvēdimāṅgalam, a <i>brāhmaḍēya</i> of Nallārūr-nādu, a subdivision of Virudarājabhayañ-kara-valanādu. |
| 61 | On the same wall .. | Do. | Rājakesarivarman <i>aiśas</i> Tribhuvanachakravartin Kū-lōttiṅga-Chōlādēva. | 7th year, Karṭāṭaka, ba. 7, Monday, Aśvati. | Do. | Begins with the introduction <i>Ḥīloṣṭṭēṣi</i> , etc. Portions left unengraved. Provides for a festival in the temple of Tiruvagnīśvaram-Uḷaiyār at Vikramaśōla-chaturvēdimāṅgalam, which was an <i>agaram</i> of Nallārūr-nādu. |

B.—Stone inscriptions copied during the year 1930-31—cont.

| No. | Place of inscription. | Dynasty. | King. | Date. | Language and alphabet. | Remarks. |
|-----|--|----------------|---|---|------------------------|---|
| | TANJORE DISTRICT—cont. KUMBAKONAM TALUK—cont. Tirukkodikaval—cont. | | | | | |
| 62 | On the south wall of the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> . | Vijaya-nagara. | Krishnarāya-Mahārāya | Śaka, 1447, Pārthiva, Tulā, śu. 12, Friday, Uttirattādi, Vajra-yōge, Bhava-karāṇa. [Lost] | Tamil | Records the setting up of the processional image of Karpaga-Pillaiyār in the temple of Tiruvagnisvaram at Kaṭjanūr by Kanakasabhāpati-Bhaṭṭa, son of Bhās-kara-Bhaṭṭa. |
| 63 | On the same wall | Chōla | Rājakesarivarman <i>alias</i> bhuvanachakravartin Kulōtunga-Chōladēva. | .. | Do. | Begins with the introduction <i>Uṣṭhāṅgi</i> , etc. Damaged. Records that the <i>Sēvabrāhmaṇas</i> of the temple received money from Sōlan-Siṅgam <i>alias</i> Sāturuḥayan-kara-Viḷupparaiyaṅ and agreed to maintain a lamp. |
| 64 | Do. | Do. | Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-rājēndradēva. | Tulā, śu. 9, Monday | Do. | Three fragments. One mentions Avinuktisvaram-Uḍaiyār and another refers to the construction of a temple with stone. |
| 65 | In the <i>gōpura</i> (proper left) of the same temple. | Do. | .... | Śaka, 1591, Saumya, Āḍi 23. | Do. | Gift of land as <i>abhisēka-kattai</i> , by Rāmanātha-Appa-gal. |
| 66 | On stray stones built round the central shrine of the Varada-rājaperumāl temple in the same village. | Do. | Tribhuvanachakravartin Vīra-rājēndradēva. | [2]nd year .. | Do. | Seems to register a gift of land, as <i>arḥajāmapparam</i> to the temple of Rājanārayaṇēsvaram-Uḍaiyār. Mentions Vikramaśōla-chaturvēdimangalam. |
| 67 | On stray stones built into the south wall of the first <i>prākāra</i> of the same temple. | .. | [Lost] .. | [29]th .. | Do. | Fragmentary. Relates to a gift of land and gives the detailed boundaries of it. |
| 68 | Kadiramangalam.—On the north, west and south walls of the Kālahastisvara temple in the village. | Chōla | Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanaviradēva, 'who having taken Madura, Iḷam (Ceylon), Karuvūr and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, was pleased to perform the anointment of heroes and victors.' | 32nd .. | Do. | Mentions Madhurāntaka-valanādu and Virarākkada-Muvēndavēlār. Built in in the middle. Refers to a gift of land made in the 6th year of the reign of Periyadēvar Karikāla-Chōladēvar to the temple of Paramēsvara for various requirements and states that in accordance with an order issued in the 11th year of Tribhuvanaviradēva, the rent due on the land was deducted from the accounts and assigned to the temple. Details also the lands enjoyed by the temple as per orders issued in the 16th, 21st and 32nd years of the king. |
| 69 | Pandanallur.—On the north wall of the central shrine in the Paśupatiśvara temple in the village. | Do. | Rājakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājā-chirājadēva. | 5th year, Tulā, śu. 9, Monday, Avittam. | Do. | Incomplete. Gift of land to the temple of Paśupatiḍēva at Pandanainallūr in Viḷattūr-nādu, a subdivision of Vaḍagavai Virudarājabhayaṅkara-valanādu, by Rāmisvaramuḍaiyāṅ Sadāśivadēvaṅ <i>alias</i> Rājārājaṅ Sahasrabāhu, for opening a new street. This land belonged to the donor's deceased brother Rāmēsvaramuḍaiyāṅ Mahādēvaṅ <i>alias</i> Sōlappallavaraiyār. |
| 70 | On the same wall | Vijaya-nagara. | [Achyuta]ḍēva-Mahārāya | Śaka 1452, Simha, śu. 7, Monday, Hasta. | Do. | Registers an assignment of six <i>vēli</i> of tax-free land at Māttūr by the members of the <i>sabhā</i> and <i>nāḍu</i> to a certain Kaṣētrapāla, son of Vayirava-Nayinār as <i>kaṇakkeppēru</i> for writing the accounts of the <i>nāḍu</i> . Vaḷudillampattu-chāvādi is stated to lie between the Kāvēri and the Koḷḷiḍam. |

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|----|--|-------|--|-------------|---|-----|--|
| 71 | On the south wall of the same shrine. | Chola | Parakésarivarman rama-Chōladēva. | Vik- | 9th year | Do. | Incomplete. Commences with the introduction of lamps by Nambirāṭṭiyār Pirāntakan-Mādēvaḍigal <i>aiśas</i> Śembiyaṅ-Mahādēvipirāṭṭiyār, the mother of Uttama-Chōladēva, to the temple of Paśupatiśvara at Paṇḍarainallūr in Viḷattūr-nādu, a subdivision of Vaḍagarai Virudarājabhayānkara-vaḷanaḍu, in the 11th year of the reign of Rājarāja I, and registers the purchase in the sixth year of Vikrama-Chōḷa of the share attached to the <i>nabandha</i> , by the nephew of the original donee's two sons, from the surviving widow of one of the latter. |
| 72 | On the same wall | Do. | Tribhuvanachakravartin bhuvanavirādēva, who having taken Madura, Iḷam, Karuvūr and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, was pleased to perform the anointment of heroes and victors. | Tri- | 30th year, ba. 15, Monday, Mṛigaśirsha. | Do. | Registers gift of a gold ornament (<i>śrīśakṣiḷgāṅ</i>) by Rāvalan of the Varapaśi Bhikshamāṭha to the temple of Paśupatiśvaram-Uḍaiyār at Tiruppaṇḍaṅgallūr, for being used at the time of the sacred bath of the god. |
| 73 | Do. | Do. | Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōt- tuṅga-Chōladēva, who took Madura, Iḷam and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya. | | 24th year, 16th day | Do. | Gift of an <i>uttarīyaṅ</i> and a sacred thread made of gold, by Śāttavāṭṭakāyāṭṭi Ādichcha-Piḷai to the same god. |
| 74 | Do. | Do. | Rājakésarivarman | | 10th " | Do. | Copy of an old inscription. Gift of gold for a lamp to the god Paśupatiḍēva at Paṇḍaṅgallūr, by Periyānambī-Bhaṭṭaṅ, son of Dakṣiṇāmūrti-Bhaṭṭa Gōmāṭha Sarvakratuyāji of Kāttūr Avāṇimānikka-chaṭturvēdi-maṅgalam on the north bank of the (river) Maṅṅi and by his wife. The gold is stated to have been deposited with a <i>Śivabrāhmaṇa</i> of the temple. |
| 75 | TANJORE TALUK. Tiruppundurutti.—On the north wall of the central shrine, in the Pushpavanésvara temple. | Do. | [Madiraikoṅ]ḍa varman. | Parakésari- | 33rd " | Do. | Beginnings of lines built in. Records that Parakésari-Mūvēṇḍavēḷāṅ <i>aiśas</i> Perumāṅpalli of Nerkuppai in Taijāvūr-kūṛṅgam purchased land from the assembly of Kūṭṭabṅudi, a <i>brahmadēya</i> of Miypilāru in Poygai-nādu and presented it to the temple of Mahādēva at Tirutturutti, a <i>dēvadāna</i> of Arkkāṭṭu-kūṛṅgam for feeding ten Brahmans at the time of the midday offerings to the silver image of Amaraṅṅayarchchita which he had set up in the temple. |
| 76 | On the same wall | Do. | Parakésarivarman | | 4th " | Do. | Registers gift of sheep for a lamp to the temple of Mahādēva at Tirutturutti, a <i>dēvadāna</i> in Arkkāṭṭu-kūṛṅgam, by Piśāṅṅaṅ Korraṅ of Nānāndūr in the same kūrṅgam. Mentions the <i>Sāntivīḷā</i> (festival) of the goddess. |
| 77 | Do. | Do. | Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōt- tuṅga-Chōladēva. | | 36th " | Do. | Damaged in the middle. Registers a grant of land, free of taxes, to the village goldsmith and his descendants for preparing ornaments for the god, by the big assembly of Tirutturutti, a <i>brahmadēya</i> of Arkkāṭṭu-kūṛṅgam, a subdivision of Paṇḍikulāśani-vaḷanaḍu. |
| 78 | Do. | Do. | Rājakésarivarman rājāḷḍēva. | Rājā- | 24th " | Do. | Begins with the introduction of <i>śrīśakṣiḷgāṅ</i> , etc. Records that the assembly of Tirutturutti received 20 <i>kaśu</i> from Kūṭṭan Madhurāntakan, a member of the <i>Taikalakūḷāṭṭerīṅja-parivāram</i> of the king and agreed to burn a perpetual lamp in the temple. |
| 79 | Do. | Do. | Rājakésarivarman | | 8th " | Do. | Unfinished. Mentions Maḍalaṅ Iraviyāchchaṅ Śembiyaṅ and the assembly of Tiru[<i>t</i>]turutti. |

B.—Stone inscriptions copied during the year 1930-31—cont.

| No. | Place of inscription. | Dynasty. | King. | Date. | Language and alphabet. | Remarks. |
|-----|---|----------|---|-------------------|------------------------|--|
| | TANJORE DISTRICT—cont. | | | | | |
| | TANJORE TALUK—cont. | | | | | |
| | Tiruppundurutti—cont. | | | | | |
| 80 | On the same wall | Chōla | Rājakesarivarman | 15th year | Tamil | Records that the lands of certain persons sold to the temple unjustly to meet the fines imposed on their brother, together with his land were now returned to them under the king's orders. |
| 81 | Do. .. .. | .. | .... | .. | Do. | Mutilated. Records that the assembly of Tirutturutti received 30 <i>kalaiṅgu</i> and agreed to supply ghee to the temple for the sacred bath of the deity on the day of <i>sarikerāṇi</i> in every month. |
| 82 | On the north and west walls of the same shrine. | Chōla | Rājarāja-Rājakesarivarman .. | 1[4]th year | Do. | Records with the introduction <i>செருகலசெருகலசெருகல</i> , etc. Money from Irāyiravap-Pallavan <i>aiās</i> Mummudiśōla-Pōṣaṅ of Araṣūr. In <i>Teṅkarai</i> Pambuṅi-kūṟam and agreed to conduct the <i>divoṅṅārāhana</i> ceremony in the temple of Tirutturutti-Maṅādevār Poyyilyāṅḍār in the month of Kārttigai every year, and to meet the expenses of the worship of the several deities in the temple and of feeding <i>śevyōṅṅins</i> and <i>tapasvins</i> . Damaged. Records that the assembly of Tirutturutti received 25 <i>kalaiṅgu</i> of gold from a resident of Kāvelīr and agreed to burn a perpetual lamp in the temple. Registers a grant of land in the <i>devādāna</i> village Iḍaik-kuḍi, situated in Vaḍagarai Poly* [gai-nādu, by the assembly and the <i>devākarmins</i> , as <i>kūṭṭinṅāḱkāṅṅe</i> to a certain Kannan Amalan. |
| 83 | On the west wall of the same shrine. | Do. | Madiraikoṅḍa [Parakesarivarman]. | 11th ,, | Do. | Registers a gift of 15 <i>pon</i> by a <i>Veilāla</i> for burning a lamp in the temple during day time. The <i>sabhā</i> received the gold and agreed to maintain the lamp. |
| 84 | On the same wall | Do. | Rājarājakesarivarman, 'who destroyed the ships at Śālai.' | Do. | Do. | Nāṅandūr for supplying ghee to the temple on the days of <i>sarikerāṇi</i> . The <i>sabhā</i> received the gold and agreed to supply the ghee. |
| 85 | Do. | Do. | Madiraikoṅḍa Parakesarivarman. | 2[4]th year | Do. | Registers gift of 96 sheep made on the day of solar eclipse for a lamp to the same temple by Siddavadaṅṅai [Gā]muṅḍadevaṅṅai of Malāḍu. The <i>sabhā</i> agreed to maintain the lamp. |
| 86 | Do. | Do. | Rājakesarivarman | 3rd ,, | Do. | Registers a similar gift of sheep by Paḷi-Perumaṅ of Neṅkuppai in Taṅṅāvūr-kūṟam. |
| 87 | Do. | Do. | Parakesarivarman | 11th ,, | Do. | Registers a gift of 15 <i>pon</i> by Maḍalaṅ Chandraṅ Iravi for burning a lamp in the temple during daytime. |
| 88 | Do. | Do. | Madiraikoṅḍa Parakesarivarman. | 30th ,, | Do. | Damaged. Registers a gift of 25 [<i>kalaiṅgu</i>] of gold for a lamp by a resident of Amaṅṅāḍu in Mīyikuru. |
| 89 | Do. | Do. | Do. | [3rd] ,, | Do. | Registers a gift of 30 <i>kalaiṅgu</i> of gold for a lamp by Sōmaṅ Eṅṅi of Nāṅandūr. The <i>sabhā</i> agreed to burn the lamp. |
| 90 | Do. | Do. | Parakesarivarman | 4th ,, | Do. | Registers a gift of land after purchase from the assembly of Tirutturutti, by queen Kōkkilāṅḍaḱal, to maintain a perpetual lamp before and to provide for offerings to the image of Trailōkyasundara set up in the temple in the form in which he burnt the three cities. |
| 91 | Do. | Do. | Do. | 20th ,, | Do. | |
| 92 | On the west and south walls of the same shrine. | Do. | Madiraikoṅḍa Parakesarivarman. | | Do. | |

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|-----|---|---------------|---|----|--|---------|--|
| 93 | On the south wall of the same shrine. | .. | [Lost] | .. | .. | Do. | Damaged. Records that the assembly of Tirutturutti received 30 <i>kalāṅṅū</i> of gold from Śembiyan Bhuvaṅgaṅgaraiyar and agreed to burn a perpetual lamp. |
| 94 | On the same wall .. | Chōla | Rājakesarivarman | .. | 2[6]th year .. | Do. | Registers a gift of a lamp and 25 <i>kalāṅṅū</i> of gold by Kaviḍi Śuppiramaṅṅaiyan of Śuḍuvūr in Peḷruvaḷaiyūr-nāḍu, a subdivision of Paṅḍi-nāḍu. The assembly agreed to maintain the lamp. |
| 95 | Do. | Do. | Parakē[sarivarman] | .. | 7th ,, .. | Do. | Registers gift of 15 <i>poṇ</i> for a lamp to be maintained by the assembly. |
| 96 | Do. | Do. | Rājārājakesarivarman, 'who destroyed the ships at Śālai.' | .. | 10th ,, .. | Do. | Damaged at the end. Covered by the Dakṣiṅamūrṭi shrine in the middle. Registers a gift of 8 <i>lēśū</i> by the person mentioned in No. 82 above, for the daily supply of turmeric (<i>maṅḡalāḅṅṅū</i>). |
| 97 | Do. | Do. | Parakesarivarman | .. | [Lost] | Do. | Damaged. Registers gift of money by Paṭān.... [A]rīṅḡai for a perpetual lamp in the temple. |
| 98 | Do. | Do. | Do. | .. | [5]th year] .. | Do. | Records that the assembly of Tirutturutti received money from a resident of Tiruchchōṅṅutturai, a <i>dēvadāna</i> in Kilār-kūrṅam and agreed to burn a lamp in the temple. |
| 99 | Do. | Do. | Madiraikoṅḍa Parakesarivarman. | .. | 34th ,, .. | Do. | Records that the same assembly received money from Periyavēḷattu Peḷraṅḡai, the younger sister of Mūṭṭa-Vikkirāṅḡaṅḡaraiyar and agreed to maintain a lamp in the temple. |
| 100 | Do. | .. | .... | .. | .. | Do. | Damaged. Refers to a gift of gold made by Vaiyiti-Akk-aṅḡar Tribhuvanamādēvi for a lamp in the same temple. |
| 101 | Do. | Chōla | Rājakesarivarman | .. | 1[6]th year .. | Do. | Registers a gift of 12 <i>kalāṅṅū</i> by Bāḡa[sriyaṅ Paḍaraṅḡar for burning a lamp in the temple during day time. |
| 102 | Do. | Do. | Do. | .. | .. | Do. | Ends of lines built in. Registers a gift of 25 <i>kalāṅṅū</i> for a lamp by the <i>gāṅḡatharva</i> Pāradaiyaṅ Śiṅḡaṅ Śrikanṅṅai. |
| 103 | Do. | Do. | Do. | .. | .. | Do. | Do. Registers a gift of money made by a certain Guṅavaṅḡa Putṅai of [Kalattūr] for burning a lamp. |
| 104 | Do. | Do. | Parakesarivarman | .. | .. | Do. | Do. Registers a gift of 25 <i>poṇ</i> for a lamp by Vāḷḷuvaṅḡa Nam... of the <i>Vēḷār-paḍai</i> , who was a native of Kuśakkuḍi in Eyiḷ-nāḍu. |
| 105 | Do. | Do. | Rājakesarivarman | .. | [1]th year, 300th day. | Do. | Registers a gift of 30 <i>poṇ</i> for a lamp by Nāṅḡai Śāṭṭa-perumāṅḡar, the mistress of the Chōla king (Śōḷa-perumāṅḡai). |
| 106 | Do. | Do. | Madiraikoṅḍa Parakesarivarman. | .. | 24th year .. | Do. | Registers a gift of 40 <i>Ilakkaśū</i> for a lamp by Pāḷḷaiyār Arikulakēsariyār, the son of the Chōla king (Śōḷa-perumāṅḡai). |
| 107 | Do. | Do. | Parakesarivarman | .. | 3rd ,, .. | Do. | Registers a gift of 30 <i>kalāṅṅū</i> of gold for a lamp by Mūḷḷūr-Naṅḡaiyār, the mother of the Chōla queen Śōḷamādēviyār. |
| 108 | On a stone built into the south wall of the <i>maṅḡapa</i> in front of the central shrine in the same temple. | .. | Madiraikoṅḍa Parakesarivarman. | .. | 30th ,, .. | Do. | Fragment. Registers a gift of 15 <i>poṇ</i> for supplying <i>pāṅḡaiyam</i> . |
| 109 | On another stone built into the same wall. | .. | .... | .. | Prābhava, Kārtika, śu. 5. | Kaṅḡaḍa | Fragment. Mentions Tagaḍūru and Mallikārjuna. |
| 110 | On the south wall of the <i>maṅḡapa</i> in the same temple. | Vijayanagara. | Vijayarāya-Mahārāya .. | .. | Śaka 134 [4], Śōbha-kṛit, Karkataka, śu. 11, Monday, Mūla. | Tamil | Registers a gift of land, free of taxes, to the temple of Tiruppūndurutti-Nāyaṅḡar at Tiruppūndurutti, a <i>brahmadēya</i> and free village in Arkkaṅṅu-kūrṅam, a subdivision of Tenkai Pāṅḍikulāśāṅi-vaḷaṅḡaḍu, by Śivandaperumāḷ, the headman of Paṅḡai. |
| 111 | On the same wall .. | Do. | Vira-Bhūpa ti-Uḍaiyar .. | .. | Śaka 1336, Man-matha, Karkataka, śu. 7, Sunday, Śōḍi. | Do. | Registers a gift of land, free of taxes, to the temple by Aḡaiya-Tiruchchōṅḡambalamuḍaiyaṅ V. rasin[ga]rāyaṅ of Śiṅḡaraśūr in Arkkaṅṅu-kūrṅam. |

B.—Stone inscriptions copied during the year 1930-31—cont.

| No. | Place of inscription. | Dynasty. | King. | Date. | Language and alphabet. | Remarks. |
|-----|---|-----------------|--|--|------------------------|---|
| | TANJORE DISTRICT—cont. TANJORE TALUK—cont. Tiruppundurūtī—cont. | | | | | |
| 112 | On the east wall of the same <i>mandapa</i> . | Chōla | Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājā-rājadēva. | 18th year | Tamil | Damaged and obstructed by a <i>śiṅga</i> . States that the <i>tanātār</i> of the temple received land from [Paṅai]- <i>nāyaka</i> -Pichchan and agreed to supply paddy to the temple. |
| 113 | On the north wall (inside) of the <i>Nāgar-mandapa</i> in the same temple. | Pāṇḍya | Jatāvarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pāṇḍyadēva. | 16th year, Vaigāsī 32. | Do. | Incomplete. Records that as certain temple lands had been used in the formation of a new street called <i>Ēlūgumūḍumūḍaiyāl-śivavāḍā</i> , in the name of the queen (or probably the goddess), the assembly of the village agreed to give other lands in exchange. |
| 114 | On the left door-jamb. of the same temple. | Maḍura Nāyaka. | ..... | Śaka 1487, Krōdhana, Arpaśī 7. | Do. | States that the <i>mandapa</i> was constructed by Śiṅgappār as the gift of Virappa-Nāyaka, son of Viśvanātha Nāyaka Krishnappa-Nāyaka. |
| 115 | On the south wall of the Vaḍa-Kaḷāsanātha shrine in the first <i>prākāra</i> of the same temple. | Chōla | ..... | .... | Do. | Fragment. Has a portion of the historical introduction of Rājārāja I. Mentions Tenkarai Paṇḍi and the liquid measure 'Rājākāsari'. |
| 116 | In the second <i>gōpura</i> (north side) of the same temple. | Vijayanagara. | Vijayarāya-Mahārāya | Śaka, 13 * *, [Kshaya], Karkataka, śu. [10, Monday]. | Do. | Damaged. Seems to register a gift of land to the temple. |
| 117 | On stones built into the east and west walls of the Saundaryanāyaki shrine in the same temple. | Chōla | [Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva], 'who took Maḍura, Īlam, and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya.' | .. .. | Do. | Fragment. Seems to register a gift to the goddess Tirukāmakkōttam-udaiya-Periyānāchchiyār by two individuals. Mentions the 25th year, evidently of the king. |
| 118 | In the outer <i>gōpura</i> , left of entrance. | Vijayanagara. | Achytadēva-Mahārāya | Śaka 1454, Nandana, Dhanus, śu. 12. | Do. | Records an order issued to the residents of Tiruppundurūtī and Paṇḍaravāḍai and Śēpiyatteruvu of Kaṇḍiyūr, stating that certain specified taxes had been assigned to the temple of Tiruppundurūtī by Krishnāpūram Varadappayar for the merit of the king on the occasion of the Gōvādāśī. |
| 119 | In the same <i>gōpura</i> , right of entrance. | Tanjore Nāyaka. | Achytappa-Nāyaka | Sarvadhāri, Āḍi 10 | Do. | Registers an assignment of taxes on certain articles of merchandise to the temple of Pushpavanātha at Tiruppundurūtī for the merit of Govinda-Dikshitarayan. |
| 120 | On several stones built into the same <i>gōpura</i> . | Chōla | ..... | .. .. | Do. | Fragmentary. Has a portion of the historical introduction of Rājendra-Chōla I. Refers to the endowments made by some of his regiments. See below, Part II, paragraph 12. |
| 121 | Tiruchatturai.—On the north wall of the central shrine in the Odanavanēsvara temple at the village. | Do. | Parakēsavarman .. .. | .. .. | Do. | Built in and damaged. Seems to register endowments made for ornaments and festivals. |
| 122 | On the same wall | Do. | Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsari-varman. | 2[3]rd year | Do. | Damaged. Registers a gift of 45 sheep made to the temple, by Nakkaṅ Vichehiyakkāṅ, the younger sister of Nakkaṅ Kavadi-akkāṅ, the daughter of Devaṅar of the village to provide for milk, ghee and curds for the sacred bath of the god on the <i>śarīkrami</i> day of every month. |
| 123 | Do. | Do. | Rājākēsavarman | 4th " | Do. | Do. Seems to register a gift of land by the donor mentioned in No. 122 above [for feeding] two Brahmans, one Brahman woman and yōgis in the temple. |

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| 124 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Madiraikoṇḍa man. | Parakēsariivarman. | 19th " | Do. | Registers a gift of 30 <i>kaḷaiṅṅu</i> of gold by Karuppūr Araiyan of Maṇṇi-nāḍu for burning a lamp in the temple of [Tiruchchōṅṅutturai-Ma]hādēva. |
| 125 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Parakēsariivarman | .. | 8th " | Do. | Registers gift of sheep to the temple by a shepherd of the village. |
| 126 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Madiraikoṇḍa man. | Parakēsariivarman | 38th " | Do. | Damaged. Registers a gift of sheep by a resident of a village in Vaḍṭalai Śēmbi-nāḍu in Pāṇḍi-nāḍu. |
| 127 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Parakēsariivarman | .. | 5th " | Do. | Damaged in the middle. Registers a gift of sheep by Kaṅgāśūdar, the daughter of Āyirattaijī-Dēvaṇār. |
| 128 | Do. | Do. | Do. | ..... | .. | .. | Do. | Damaged and built in at the beginning. Seems to register a gift of gold for offerings. Mentions Mēgāviyaṅ of Palaiyatali of Taijāvur and states that the god was meditated upon by Agestiyamuni. |
| 129 | Do. | Chōla | Do. |kēsariivarman | .. | 14th year | Do. | Damaged. Registers a gift of 40 <i>kāśu</i> for a lamp and a lamp-stand by Kandan Paṭṭalakan to the temple of Tiruchchōṅṅutturai-Mahādēva. |
| 130 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Madiraikoṇḍa man. | Parakēsariivarman | 11th year, Kanṇi, Hasta, solar eclipse. | Do. | Registers a gift of 30 <i>pon</i> for a lamp by the Chōla queen Tribhuvanamahādēviyār on behalf of her mother Naṅkuṭṭiyār. |
| 131 | Do. | Do. | Do. | [Do.] | .. | 30th year | Do. | Damaged. Registers a gift of 30 <i>pon</i> and a lamp-stand by Somaśikhāmaṇi-Pallavaraiyaṅ. |
| 132 | Do. | Do. | Do. | [Pa]ra[kēsariivarman] | .. | Do. | Do. | Do. Registers a gift of 25 <i>kaḷaiṅṅu</i> of gold by Nakkaṅ Sokkaṅperumāl for a lamp to be maintained by the <i>paṭā-pādamūla</i> of the temple. |
| 133 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Parakēsariivarman | .. | 5th year | Do. | Do. Seems to register a gift of gold for burning a lamp in the temple of Mahādēva at Tiruchchōṅṅutturai by a princess related to the Pāṇḍya king Parāntaka. |
| 134 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Madiraikoṇḍa man. | Parakēsariivarman | 20th " | Do. | Do. Registers a gift of gold and a lamp-stand by [Or]riyuraṅ <i>aiḷas</i> [Pūdi-Araiyaṅ]. |
| 135 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Parakēsariivarman, "who took Madura [and I]am." | .. | 4[6]th " | Do. | Damaged in the middle. Seems to register a gift made for the maintenance of a lamp. Mentions Trailōkyamahādēviyār. |
| 136 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Madiraikoṇḍa man. | Parakēsariivarman | 19th " | Do. | Registers a gift of 10 <i>pon</i> for a lamp to be burnt during the day time by a resident of Urtamadanipuram. |
| 137 | Do. | Do. | Do. | ..... | .. | .. | Sanskrit Grantha. | Provides for a lamp in the temple of Śiva at Tiruchchōṅṅutturai by Mūvēnda-Piḍāvūr[ve]. |
| 138 | Do. | Chōla | Do. |kēsariivarman | .. | 14th year, 305th day. | Tamil | Damaged in the middle and at the end. Registers a gift of money for a perpetual lamp in the temple to be maintained by the <i>paṭāpādamūla</i> . |
| 139 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Rāja-kēsariivarman | .. | 5th year | Do. | Registers gift of gold for a lamp by Tiruveṅkādēge! <i>aiḷas</i> Mūvēnda-Piḍāvūr[ve], a <i>Vēlaṅ</i> of Piḍāvūr in Piḍāvūr-nāḍu. See No. 137 above. |
| 140 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Madiraikoṇḍa man]. | Parakēsariivarman | 19th " | Do. | Ends of lines peeled off. Seems to register a provision made by Paḷiyaṅṅuri-[Vēlaṅ] for burning a lamp during day time in the temple. |
| 141 | Do. | Do. | Do. | ..... | .. | 41st " | Do. | Damaged. Mentions Trailōkyamahā[devi] and Vairameṅaṅ of the <i>Paṭāpādamūla-pāṇchēchariyam</i> of the temple. See No. 135 above. |
| 142 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Para[kēsariivarman] | .. | 20th " | Do. | Stones lost in the middle. Registers a gift of sheep for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple. |
| 143 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Rāja-kēsa[rivarman] | .. | .. | Do. | Damaged. Seems to register a gift of sheep. |
| 144 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Para[kē]sariivarman | .. | .. | Do. | Do. Registers gift of gold for a lamp by a merchant of Āyirattai[()]. |
| 145 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | .. | 2nd year | Do. | Registers gift of sheep by Rāmiśvara-Bhatāra for three lamps to the temple of Agastīśvara-Mahādēva at Tiruchchōṅṅutturai. |
| 146 | Do. | Do. | Do. | Do. | .. | Do. | Do. | Engraved in continuation of the previous inscription. Registers a similar gift to the same temple by a certain Rudra-Siṅgaṅ. |

B.—Stone inscriptions copied during the year 1930-31—cont.

| No. | Place of inscription. | Dynasty. | King. | Date. | Language and alphabet. | Remarks. |
|-------------------------------|---|----------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--|
| TANJORE DISTRICT—cont. | | | | | | |
| TANJORE TALUK—cont. | | | | | | |
| Tiruchatturai—cont. | | | | | | |
| 147 | On the same wall | Chōla | Para[ké]sarivarman | [2nd] year | Tamil | Registers a gift of 10 <i>poṇ</i> for a lamp by a resident of Ayirattai. |
| 148 | Do. | Do. | Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsavarman. | 19th | Do. | Registers a gift of sheep for a lamp by a resident of Perumbarappuliyūr. |
| 149 | Do. | Do. | Rājakēsavarman | 17th | Do. | Registers a gift of sheep to the temple by a queen of the Chōla king for a lamp to be maintained by the <i>paṭṭādamūla</i> and <i>dēvakannis</i> . |
| 150 | On the north and west walls of the same shrine. | Do. | Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsavarman. | 30th | Do. | Registers gift of sheep by Nāraṇaṇ Teṇṇavaṇ-Mahā-dēviyar. Also registers a gift of money for a lamp-stand by two other persons. The money was deposited with the assembly of Perumakkalūr. |
| 151 | On the west wall of the same shrine. | Do. | Parakēsavarman | 3rd | Do. | Damaged in the middle. Registers a gift of 30 <i>poṇ</i> to the temple for burning a lamp and for the golden handle of the fly-whisk by Parāntaka-Pallavadiyaraiyan. |
| 152 | On the same wall | Do. | Parakēsavarman] | 2nd | Tamil (verse and prose). | Gift of gold for a lamp to the temple of Tiruchchōrutturai-Mahādēva by Teṇṇavaṇ Malanāttuvēlān <i>aiśās</i> Korraṇ Māraṇ. Registers also a gift of cows for the bathing of the god with ghee on the days of <i>sanīkrānti</i> . Mutilated at the right end. Seems to provide for a lamp. Incomplete and fragmentary. Registers gift of sheep for a lamp. |
| 153 | Do. | Do. | Do. | [Lost] | Tamil | |
| 154 | Do. | Do. | Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsavarman. | [18]th year | Do. | Damaged. Seems to register a gift of gold for a lamp. Mentions one Devanār of the village. |
| 155 | Do. | Do. | Rājakēsavarman .. .. . | ..... | Do. | Do. Gift of sheep for a lamp. |
| 156 | Do. | Do. | Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsavarman. | ..... | Do. | |
| 157 | Do. | Do. | Rājakēsavarman | 17th year | Do. | Do. Registers gift of gold by Guṇavaṇ Futtan for a lamp to be maintained by the <i>paṭṭādamūla</i> (of the temple). See No. 103 above. |
| 158 | Do. | Do. | Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsavarman. | 2[6]th | Do. | Gift of sheep for a lamp by Naṅgūri-Naṅgai of Mayilārpil on behalf of her daughter Sōlasikhamaṇiyār, a queen of the king. |
| 159 | Do. | Do. | Parakēsavarman | 2nd | Do. | Damaged in the middle. Seems to register provision made for a lamp by Tiruvadi-Pūdi, the <i>Kēlāṇ</i> of Kadavāyil in Mīyilāru, a division of Poygai-Nādu. |
| 160 | Do. | Do. | ..... | .. .. . | Do. | Damaged. Registers a gift of 300 <i>kāsu</i> by Pāṇḍi-Mārajaṇ Varagura-Mārajaṇ for burning a sacred lamp. |
| 161 | Do. | Chōla | Parakēsavarman | [1]4th year | Do. | Registers a gift of 25 <i>poṇ</i> by Nakkaṇ Araiyaṇarumāṇ, son of Devanār of Kaṭṭipagadanipuram, for a lamp to be maintained by the <i>paṭṭādamūla</i> and the <i>Māhēs-vāras</i> . |
| 162 | On the west and south walls of the same shrine. | Do. | Do. | 28th | Do. | Eight lines in the middle damaged. Registers provision made for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple. |
| 163 | On the same walls | Do. | Rājakēsavarman | 13th | Do. | Damaged and built in at the end. Registers gift of sheep for burning a perpetual lamp. |
| 164 | Do. | Do. | [Rāj]akēsavarman | [28]rd | Do. | Do. Registers a gift of 25 <i>kāṇṇi</i> of gold for a lamp by a certain [Po]ṇṇaṅ. |
| 165 | Do. | Do. | Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēsavarman. | 11th | Do. | Do. Seems to register a gift of [sheep] to the temple of Mahādēva at Tiruchchōrutturai. |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|-------|----|---------------------------------------|----|-------------|----|-----|---|
| 166 | On the west and south walls of the same shrine. | Do. | .. | Parakēsarivarman | .. | 3rd year | .. | Do. | Damaged and built in at the end. Registers gift of gold for offerings [on festive days], to the temple of Tiruchchōttuturai-Ālvār, by a resident of the village. Highly damaged. Seems to register a provision made for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple. |
| 167 | On the south wall of the same shrine. | Do. | .. | [Parakēsarivarman] | .. | .. | .. | Do. | .. |
| 168 | On the same wall | Do. | .. | Madiraikoṇ[da] Parakēsari- varman. | .. | .. | .. | Do. | Damaged. Seems to register a gift of gold made for a perpetual lamp in the temple. |
| 169 | Do. | Do. | .. | Parakēsarivarman | .. | 3rd year | .. | Do. | Registers a gift of 30 <i>kaḷaiṅṅu</i> of gold for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple by Muḷḷur-Naṅṅaiyār, the mother of the queen Sōlamahādēviyār. |
| 170 | Do. | Do. | .. | Do. | .. | * 1th " | .. | Do. | Lines 1 to 9 damaged. Registers a gift of sheep made by a lady for bathing the god with ghee on the days of <i>sanīkrānti</i> . The same lady is said to have presented 32 <i>agal</i> (lamps) of copper. |
| 171 | Do. | Do. | .. | kēsarivarman | .. | [2]nd year | .. | Do. | Damaged. Registers gift of money for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple. |
| 172 | Do. | Do. | .. | [Parakēsarivarman] | .. | 13th " | .. | Do. | Records that the assembly of Kaḷappalkudi a <i>brahmadēya</i> of Miṭai-kūṟam received 25 <i>kaḷaiṅṅu</i> of gold from Kaṅṅakachandaṅṅarāna-Peraraiyaṅ of Kayalūr in Maṅṅai-nādu and agreed to supply ghee for a lamp. |
| 173 | Do. | Chōḷa | .. | Parakēsarivarman | .. | 11th " | .. | Do. | Registers gift of a lamp-stand by Maḷapaḍaṅ Maḷapaḍi, a merchant of Nandipuram <i>alias</i> Avināthali. Seems also to record the consecration of the image of the consort of the god Viṅṅkar by the same merchant. |
| 174 | Do. | Do. | .. | Rā[ra]*rā[ra]*[kēsarivarman] | .. | 15th " | .. | Do. | Incomplete and ends of lines built in. Seems to register a gift of gold by a resident of Avaḷivanallūr in Āvūr-kūṟam to the temple of Tiruchchōttuturai-Mahādēva for feeding Brahmans. |
| 175 | Do. | Do. | .. | .... | .. | .. | .. | Do. | Beginning damaged. Seems to register a grant of land by Kaṅṅaṅ Rāmaṅ for supplying oil to the temple. Mentions the village Koḍiyālam. |
| 176 | Do. | Do. | .. | .. . . | .. | 1[3]th year | .. | Do. | Damaged. Registers gift of 25 <i>kaḷaiṅṅu</i> by a lady for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple. |
| 177 | Do. | Chōḷa | .. | Pa[ra]kēsarivarman | .. | [10]th " | .. | Do. | Do. Registers gift of gold by Sembaiyaṅ Bhuvanigaṅṅaraiyaṅ for burning a lamp called Kumaramārt-tāṅṅaṅ. See No. 93 above. |
| 178 | Do. | Do. | .. | [Rājarāja]kēsarivarman | .. | 13th " | .. | Do. | Do. Registers a gift of 2 <i>poṅ</i> for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple, by Kuṅṅaramalli of Uṅṅiramaḷūr. |
| 179 | Do. | Do. | .. | Parakēsarivarman | .. | 6th " | .. | Do. | Registers gift of 25 <i>kaḷaiṅṅu</i> of gold for a lamp, by the headman of Karugāvūr in Āvūr-kūṟam. |
| 180 | Do. | Do. | .. | Rājakēsarivarman | .. | [Lost] | .. | Do. | Damaged. Registers gift of gold for a lamp by Tribhuvanamaḍēvi[yaṅ] Vayiriyakkaṅṅar, the [queen] of the Chōḷa king and the mother-in-law of Kaḍupattigal. See No. 100 above. |
| 181 | Do. | Do. | .. | kēsari[ra]varman | .. | 3rd year | .. | Do. | Do. Registers gift of sheep for a lamp by [Pā]ṅṅaṅ Kaṅṅarābharaṅṅaṅ <i>alias</i> Vānaṅṅ Vāḷuvakkōṅ. |
| 182 | Do. | Do. | .. | Parakēsarivarman | .. | 33rd " | .. | Do. | Do. Registers gift of sheep for a lamp by [Lō]kamaṅṅaṅṅaṅ. |
| 183 | Do. | Do. | .. | Do. | .. | 3rd " | .. | Do. | Registers a gift of 25 <i>kaḷaiṅṅu</i> of gold by Sēkkilāṅ Sēttimālayaṅ <i>alias</i> Sōḷamuttaraiyaṅ of Kāvaiṅṅ in Mēḷūr-kōṅṅam, for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple. |
| 184 | Do. | Do. | .. | [Lost] | .. | 24th " | .. | Do. | Highly damaged. Seems to register a gift of sheep for a lamp. |
| 185 | Do. | Chōḷa | .. | Parakēsarivarman | .. | [Lost] | .. | Do. | Ends of lines built in. Seems to register a gift of sheep for a lamp. |
| 186 | Do. | Do. | .. | Rājakēsari[ra]varman | .. | 2[5]th year | .. | Do. | Much damaged and ends of lines built in. Seems to register a gift of money [to the temple]. |

B.—Stone inscriptions copied during the year 1930-31—cont.

| No. | Place of inscription. | Dynasty. | King. | Date. | Language and alphabet. | Remarks. |
|------------------------|---|-----------|---|--|------------------------|--|
| TANJORE DISTRICT—cont. | | | | | | |
| TANJORE TALUK—cont. | | | | | | |
| Tiruchchaturai—cont. | | | | | | |
| 187 | On the same wall | Chōla | Madrakōpda Parakēsarivarman. | 33rd year | Tamil | Ends of lines built in. Seems to register a grant of land at Puṭkūḍi by some persons to the temple for offerings and lamps. |
| 188 | Do. | Do. | Rājakēsarivarman | [4]th " | Do. | Do. |
| 189 | Do. | Do. | Parakēsarivarman | 6th " | Do. | Seems to register a gift of sheep for a lamp. Registers gift of sheep for a lamp by Māraṅ Melaṅ the headman of Puliūr in [A]rum[pu]liūr in Aruvāḷ-nāḍu. |
| 190 | Do. | Do. | Do. | 7th " | Do. | Registers gift of 25 <i>kāraṅṅu</i> of gold by Mallaṅ Araṅgaṅ, a member of the <i>Tarijāvār-mariyāṅatār-vēlam</i> , for a lamp to be maintained by the <i>paṭṭādamūla</i> and <i>paṭṭūcāyā-dēvakannis</i> of the temple. |
| 191 | Do. | Do. | Rājakēsarivarman | 2nd " | Do. | Registers gift of 145 <i>kāraṅṅu</i> of gold by Sōmāsi-Sēṇḍāṅ <i>aias</i> Sōlapperuṅgāvidi, a <i>maṅṅasāṅ</i> of (the village of) Ayirattāḷi for offerings to the god. |
| 192 | Do. | Do. | Do. | 3rd " | Do. | Gift of land for midday offerings, by Māṅḍai Śrī-kanṅhan Paṭṭāḷagaṅ, the headman of the <i>brāhmadēya</i> village Tiruchchōrutturai. |
| 193 | Do. | Do. | Parakēsarivarman | 11th " | Do. | Gift of sheep for a lamp made by Chēdi-Mahādēviyār, the queen of the Mīlāḍu chief Siddavadatēḍigal on the occasion of a solar eclipse. See No. 87 above. |
| 194 | On the north wall of the <i>maṅḍapa</i> in front of the same shrine. | Do. | Parakēsarivarman <i>aias</i> Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. | 14th year, Mīna, ba. 13, Wednesday, Śa-daiyam. | Do. | Begins with the introduction of land to the temple for the land at Parthivēndranallūr to the temple for the awakening ceremony, by the merchants (<i>nagarattār</i>) living in the street called Vikramasōḷa-perunderu at Ayirattāḷi <i>aias</i> <i>veṅkaṅḍa[ṣō]lapu[ṭ]</i> ram. |
| 195 | On the same wall | Do. | | | Do. | Contains only a portion of the historical introduction of Kulōtūṅga I commencing with the words <i>ṭṭāṅṅōṭṭ</i> , etc. Mutilated at the right end. Registers a gift of land at Vēbukudi by Iruṅgōḷa to the temple. Kilār-kurram is stated to be in Nityavinōda-vaḷanāḍu. |
| 196 | Do. | Do. | Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarajadēva. | 21st year | Do. | Contains only a portion of the introduction of Rājaraja I commencing with the words <i>ṭṭāṅṅōṭṭ</i> , etc. Records provision made by Pullai Vayiramānikkan <i>aias</i> Paḷlikaṭṭil-Bhātaraṅ, a Paṭṭūdayāṅ of the village for offerings in the temple on the days of <i>amāvāsya</i> . The characters belong to the 10th century. |
| 197 | Do. | Do. | | | Do. | Fragment. Registers gift of gold for offerings and lamps. |
| 198 | Do. | | | | Do. | Gift of money by the headman of Poygai in Vadagaraḷ Poygai-nāḍu for offerings and lamp to the god Gaṅa-paṭi in the temple at Tiruchchōrutturai. |
| 199 | On the beam at the entrance into the Chāṅḍēsvara shrine in the same temple. | | | | Do. | Registers a sale of land at Parthivēndranallūr to the temple by the <i>Nagarattār</i> of Ayirattāḷi <i>aias</i> Ahava-mallakulakālapuram. |
| 200 | On the south wall of the same <i>maṅḍapa</i> . | Chōla | Rājarajakēsarivarman | 9th year | Do. | States that this <i>paḍaṅ</i> was built by Tiruchchirambalamudaiyāṅ Jāyaṅḍasōḷaṅ of Kiliyūr. |
| 201 | On the same wall | Do. | Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōtūṅga-Chōḷadēva. | 10th " | Do. | Unfinished. Gift of land, for the bathing of the god, by Vēḷāṅ Tiruvagattisvaramudaiyāṅ <i>aias</i> Uḍaiyamāṅ[ṭ]-tāṅḍa-Pallavaraiyāṅ, for the welfare of the king. |
| 202 | Do. | | | | Do. | |
| 203 | Do. | | | | Do. | |

B.—Stone inscriptions copied during the year 1930-31—cont.

| No. | Place of inscription. | Dynasty. | King. | Date. | Language and alphabet. | Remarks. |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------|---|---|------------------------|---|
| CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT— | | | | | | |
| <i>cont.</i> | | | | | | |
| CHINGLEPUT TALUK—cont. | | | | | | |
| Manamadi—cont. | | | | | | |
| 217 | On the west wall of the same shrine. | .. | Tribhuvanachakravartin | Kaṇṇi, su. 5, Thursday, M[ūla]. | Tamil | Damaged and stones lost. Registers gift of land by purchase from the assembly of Vānavanmahādēvi-chaṭurvēdimangalam for offerings by Perappiḷai. |
| 218 | On the same wall | Vijaya-nagara. | Veṅkaṭapatidēva-Mahārāya . . | Śaka 1523, Plava, Āvaṇi 29. | Do. | Records that when, as a result of a temple-dispute between the <i>Kaikkōlas</i> and the merchants of Vānavanmahādēvi, the former were about to leave the place, Daḷavāy Śeṅjama-Nāyaka, the agent of the king, ordered that they could remain in the village and that the merchants had no concern in the temples of Uḍaiyavar, Perumāḷ and Piḷaiyār. |
| 219 | Do. | Chōla | Rājakēsarivarman | 5th year | Do. | Beginnings of lines built in. Registers gift of a lamp to the temple of Tirukkarapuradēva at Kaḷakkāttūr and of (the village?) Maṅgalaivē*ji for its maintenance. |
| 220 | Do. | Do. | Do. | 8th „ | Do. | Built in in the middle. Registers a sale of land to Arayan Tillaikkūttan <i>alias</i> Rājarāja-Animuri-Nāḍālvān by the <i>ārār</i> of [Kaḷa]kkāttūr. Mentions the temples of Tiruvagastisvaram-Uḍaiyār, Kāḍugāḷ and Sāttar. |
| 221 | On the south wall of the same shrine. | Pallava | Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Perunjiṅgadēva. | 31st „ | Do. | Gift of cows for a twilight lamp to the temple, by Sivadāsan Piśhabhavanadēvan Tiruvēgambamudaiyān, the accountant of the village of Tirukkarapuram and a member of the <i>āṇṇigana</i> , and his brother Ālavanda-Piḷai. |
| 222 | On the same wall | Chōla | Parakēsarivarman | 15th „ | Do. | Gift of sheep for a lamp to the temple of Tirukkara-puratt-Ālvār by Madurāntaka Muppadi-Iḷādarājan. |
| 223 | Do. | Do. | [Rājarāja I] | 14th „ | Do. | Damaged and incomplete. Commences with the introduction <i>சரஸ்வதி</i> , etc. Mentions Kaḷakkāttūr and Agastisvaradēva. |
| 224 | Do. | Rāshtrakūṭa. | Kannaradēva | 17th „ | Do. | Built in in the middle. Relates to a gift of lamp. |
| 225 | On a stone lying in the pavement of the first <i>prākāra</i> of the same temple. | Chōla | [Rājjakēsari[varman] | *8th „ | Do. | Fragment. Mentions the temple of Tirukkarapurattu-dēva. |
| 226 | On a beam of the <i>mandapa</i> in front of the shrine of the goddess in the same temple. | .. | .. . . . | Śārvari, Chittirai 7 | Do. | Records the assignment of the <i>aiḷḷayam</i> collected in the Wednesday fair, to the temple of Sel[va]-Vināyaka, by Kumudarāsar, son of Aḍaiṅṅam Paṭṭu-Timmarāsar, for the merit of Vaiyappa-Nāyaka, the agent of Veṅkaṭādri-Nāyaka. |
| 227 | On a slab lying in front of the same temple. | .. | .. . . . | Khara, Āṇi 1[9] | Do. | Damaged. Mentions Mahāmaṇḍalēsvara Basāvayadēva-Mahārāja and his agent Timmu Seems to register gift of a house-site. |
| 228 | On another slab set up in the same village. | .. | .. . . . | Durnukhi, Vaigāsi 1 | Do. | Fixes the rate of taxes to be paid by the <i>Kaikkōlas</i> and smiths settling in the new street on the southern side of the temple of Tirukkarapuramudaiya-Nayānar after granting remission on looms for the first three years. |
| 229 | On the south wall of the <i>mahā-mandapa</i> in the Vaikuṇṭha-Perumāḷ temple in the same village. | Chōla | [Vikrama-Chōḷadēva] | [15th] year | Do. | Much damaged. Begins with the introduction <i>புலவர்</i> , etc. Registers gift of cows for lamps. |

| | | | | | | |
|-----|--|----------------|---|--|----------------------|--|
| 230 | On the east wall of the same <i>mandapa</i> . | Vijaya-nagara. | Ariyana-Udaiyar | Siddhārthi, Tai | Do. | Records that Śiriginādar, son of Bōlu-Nāyaka of Sivapuram constructed the <i>mahā-maṇḍapa</i> in the third <i>prākāra</i> of the temple and the <i>mukha-maṇḍapa</i> . |
| 231 | Agaram.—On the south wall of the <i>mandapa</i> in front of the central shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple in the village. | Chōla | Rājendra-Chōla I | .. | Tamil (verse) | Refers to the completion of the stone temple of Tirukkayilāya[r] at Vānavanmahādēvi by a subordinate of the king named Dipattaraiyaṇi. |
| 232 | On the same wall .. | Do. | Do. | 8th year | Do. | Ends of lines built in. Records that the king founded the village of Vānavanagai and settled in it 4,000 Brahmans. Refers also to the god Ādirai-Viṭanka and to the quarter known as Ādiraivilāgam. |
| 233 | Do. .. | Do. | Rājakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Chakravartin Kulōttunga-Chōla-dēva. | 40th " | Tamil | Damaged and built in. Begins with the introduction from the assembly of Vānavanmahādēvi-chaturvēdi-maṅgalam in Kumilī-nādu, a subdivision of Āmūr-kōttam, a district of Jayaṅgaṇḍaśōla-mandalam, by a resident of Kaṭṭavai in Tiruvālundūr-nādu in Rājā-rāja-vaṇaṇādu. |
| 234 | Do. .. | .. | .... | [Kali] 4500 (mistake for Kali 4503), Vishu, Karkataka. | Do. | Fragment. Seems to register a gift of land for repairs to the temple of Kailāsanātha at Kailāsamūlai-Agaram. |
| 235 | Do. .. | .. | .... | .. | Do. | Damaged and fragmentary. Mentions the temple of Kailāsanātha at Vānavanmahādēvi and Rājendra-Chōladēva (I). |
| 236 | On a slab set up in the same village. | Vijayanagara. | Venkatadēva-Mahārāja | Śaka 1569, Piava (wrong), Mēsha, su. 12, Uttiram. | Do. | Seems to record the gift of the village Kailāsamūlai <i>alias</i> Agaram in Panaimulai-sīrmai in Tirukkalkukkuṇṇappaṇṇu to the temple of Kandasvāmin at Seyyūr. |
| 237 | CONJEEVERAM TALUK. Conjeeveram.—On five slabs built into the roof and floor of the <i>mandapa</i> in front of the central shrine in the Kailāsanātha temple in the village. | Chōla | Rājjarāja | Śaka 9[2]3, expired | Sanskrit in Grantha. | Four of these slabs could be pieced together to form two sections of an inscription. They give the genealogy of the Eastern Chālukya kings up to Danarjaya-Nripakāma and furnish a number of epithets, evidently of a Telugu-Chōla chief whom the Chōla king Rājjarāja I is said to have captured. |
| 238 | On the roof of the cell adjoining the same shrine. | .. | .... | .. | Tamil and Sanskrit. | Fragment. Refers to the presentation of ornaments to the temple and to the construction of a tank called Chōlasamudram and of a temple. Seems to be connected with the above inscription. Mentions the Gaṅga family, one Pōtārya, Chōla-Bhīma and Vaidumba. |
| 239 | On a platform in the same cell .. | Chōla | Parakēsarivarman | 13th year | Tamil | Do. Seems to provide for offerings in the big temple at Kachchippēdu by a certain Kalyirāgaṇi. Another fragment on the roof of the opposite cell refers to the capture of Raṭṭapādi—7½ lakhs, evidently by Rājendra-Chōla I, and registers a gift of gold for offerings to the god during the festival of Āndra. |
| 240 | In the courtyard of the first <i>prākāra</i> (east side) of the same temple. | Do. | Parakēsarivarman <i>alias</i> Rājendra-Chōladēva[r]. | [Lost] | Do. | Stones lost. Records that an officer of the king was encamped in the college on the eastern side of the temple at Kāñchipuram, enquired into the affairs of the temple 'Periya-tirukkaraḷi' and ordered certain lands to be entered in the accounts as a tax-free <i>dēvazāna</i> with effect from the [3]rd year of the king. |
| 241 | TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT. MUSIRI TALUK. Tirunayanapuram.—On the north and west walls of the Vēdanāyaki-Tāyār shrine in the Vēdanāyana-Perumal temple in the village. | .. | .... | 7th year | Do. | Built in at the beginning and stones lost. Seems to provide for the daily requirements of some temple. Mentions Mahendramāngalam. |

B.—Stone inscriptions copied during the year 1930-31—cont.

| No. | Place of inscription. | Dynasty. | King. | Date. | Language and alphabet. | Remarks. |
|-----|--|----------|---|------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT—cont. MUSIRI TALUK—cont. Tirunarayanaapuram—cont. | | | | | |
| 242 | On the south wall of the same shrine. | Chōla | Rājake[sarivarman] | .. | Tamil | Fragment. Seems to provide for a lamp. |
| 243 | Do. | .. | .... | 2nd year | Do. | Fragment. Mentions the <i>parudai</i> of the <i>brahmadēya</i> village Mahēndramaṅgalam and seems to register a gift of land. Probably connected with the previous inscription. |
| 244 | On the east wall of the same shrine. | Chōla | Parakē[sari]varman | .. | Do. | Fragment. Refers to an exchange of land. |
| 245 | On the lintel of the same shrine. | Do. | Do. | 11th " | Do. | Fragment. Refers to an exchange of land and mentions Mahēndra[maṅgalam]. On the top of the stone there is the concluding portion of another record registering a gift of land as a <i>dēvadāna</i> to the temple of Nīraru[li]ya.*] Veykunrattu-Perumāṇḍigal. |
| 246 | On the north wall of the <i>maṅḍapa</i> in front of the same shrine. | Do. | Parakēsarivarman <i>aliās</i> [Rājēndra-Chōladēva]. | 21st " | Do. | Fragment. Mentions Mahē[ndramaṅgalam], a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Mimalai, a subdivision of Vaḍagarai Rājāsraya-vaḷanāḍu and refers to a remission of taxes on some (temple) land. |
| 247 | On the south wall of the same <i>maṅḍapa</i>. | .. | .... | 15 + 5th year, Puraṭṭāḍi. | Do. | Built in. Seems to register a gift of tax-free land made by the uncle (<i>ammān</i>) [of the king?] who founded an <i>agaram</i> called Avaiṅvēndarāma-chaturvēdimāṅgalam at Tirunārayanaapuram. |
| 248 | On the west wall of the first <i>prākāra</i> of the same temple. | Pāṇḍya | Jatāvarman <i>aliās</i> Tribhuvana-chakravartin Pāṇḍyadeva. | .. | Do. | Damaged. Registers a gift of tax-free land to the shrine of the goddess Avaiṅvēndarāma-Nāchchiyar in the temple of Vēdanāyaka-Perumāl at Tirunārayanaapuram in Alagarai-nāḍu by the residents of Araiyā-nāḍu. |
| | LALGUDI TALUK. | | | | | |
| 249 | Angarai.—On fragments built into the walls of the <i>prākāra</i> in the Marutāntiśvara temple in the village. | .. | .... | .. | Do. | Fragment. Records that the <i>mahāmaṅḍapa</i> of the temple of Agargarai-Maritāntiśvaramuḍaiya-Neyiṅār, as well as the provision made for worship and repairs were the charity of Kōneridēva-Mahārāja. |
| 250 | Lalgudi.—On the north wall of the central shrine of the Septa-rishiśvara temple in the village. | Chōla | Rājakēsarivarman | 13th year | Do. | Registers a gift of land, by purchase, from the <i>śabā</i> of the <i>brahmadēya</i> village Manalkāl in Kalar-kūrṅam by the king's sister Nāṅgai Varaguna-Perumāṅār, for burning a sacred lamp in the temple of Perumāṅḍigal at Tiruttavatturai in Iḍaiyāru-nāḍu. |
| | PERAMBALUR TALUK. | | | | | |
| 251 | Arumbavur.—On a stone lying behind the Śiva temple in the village. | Do. | Kulōttuṅga-Chōladēva | 12th " | Do. | Registers gift of land by Śōlan Mōḍan <i>aliās</i> Magadai-nāṭṭu-Vēḷaṅ of Arumbār in Vēmbār-kūrṅam, a subdivision of Miḷāḍu <i>aliās</i> Jananātha-vaḷanāḍu, to the temples of Mahādēva and Ālvār in the village for the welfare of Sembai-Nāyaka. |
| 252 | Chettikulam.—On the east tier of the <i>gōpura</i> (left of entrance) in the Kailāsanātha temple in the village. | .. | | Śaka 1644 | Do. | Built in at the right end. Records that the construction of the <i>Sannadavāsāl</i> and the seven-storied bell-tower of the Śiva temple by the Pālaiyākāraṅai of Turaiyūr was completed this year. |

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|-------------------------|---|--------|---|--------------------|--|---|
| 253 | On a slab built into the wall of the <i>prākāra</i> of the same temple. | Do. | Fragment. Registers a gift of tax-free land to meet the cost of the daily requirements of the temple of Rājendrasōla-viṇagar-Aḷagiyimanavāla. Mentions also Amarēndra-Isvaramuḍaiya-Mahādēva. | Do. | Fragment. Refers to the construction of a <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the temple of Nayanār at [Kanna]nūr by two brothers and to a gift of land made by a certain Aḷagiyāṇ Uḷagaṇ. | |
| 254 | On four other slabs built into the same wall. | Pāṇḍya | Kulasēkharadēva | Do. | | |
| KĀBŪR TALUK. | | | | | | |
| 255 | Nagampalli.—On the door-jamb (right of entrance) of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine of the Mahābalisvara temple in the village. | Koṅgu | Rājakēsarivarman <i>aiśas</i> Tribhuvanachakravartin Virarājēn-dradeva. | Do. | 18th year | Mutilated at the right side. Registers gift of gold for a lamp. |
| 256 | On the second door-jamb (left of entrance) of the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> . | Do. | Rājakē[sariva]rman <i>aiśas</i> Tribh[uvana]chakravartin Virarājēn[dradē]va. | Do. | [18th] " | Mutilated and damaged. Mentions Kūdalūr. |
| 257 | On the east wall of the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> . | Do. | Rājakēsarivarman | Do. | | Much damaged. Mentions a <i>Vēlīlāca</i> of [Nā]ganpaḷli and the god Mūvali[śva]ra. |
| 258 | On the south wall of the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> . | Do. | Rājakēsarivarman | Do. | | Do. Registers gift of gold for a twilight lamp to the temple at Pala-Nāgapaḷli. |
| 259 | On a pillar lying near the Dak-ṣiṇāmūrti niche in the same temple. | Do. | bhuvanachakravartin Kulōt-tuṅga-Chōlādēva. | Do. | 3rd year | Do. The village is said to be situated in Veṅgālanāḍu, a subdivision of Vi[rā]śōja-maṇḍalam. |
| 260 | On a slab built into the south wall of the Vināyaka shrine in the same temple. | Do. | Parakēsarivarman <i>aiśas</i> Tribhuvanachakravartin Virarājēn-dradeva. | Do. | 10th " | Damaged. Registers a gift made by Perukkan Vañjivēlaṅ, <i>aiśas</i> Perān a <i>Vēlīlāca</i> of Pala-Nāgapaḷli in Veṅgālanāḍu, a subdivision of [Vi]ra[śō]ja-maṇḍalam. |
| VIZAGAPATAM DISTRICT. | | | | | | |
| RAYAGHADA AGENCY. | | | | | | |
| 261 | Devagiri.—On a cavern at the top of the hill near the village. | Do. | | Sanskrit (Brāhmi). | | Reads 'Vasurājāh'. Characters belong to the third century A.D. |
| EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT. | | | | | | |
| PEDDAPURAM TALUK. | | | | | | |
| 262 | Tirupati.—On a pillar in front of the <i>gopura</i> of the Singāravalla-bhasvāmin temple in the village. | Do. | | Telugu | Śaka 1348, Parābhava, Mārgasīra, śu. 2, Friday. | States that the western <i>bhadrā</i> -(pillar) attached to the east <i>gopura</i> of the temple of Singārārāya was the gift of Nārasāni, daughter of Akkasāni. |
| 263 | On a pillar to the right of the central shrine in the same temple. | Do. | | Do. | Śaka 1326, Tārana, Māgha, śu. 7, Wednesday. | States that this pillar is the gift of Reddema-Setti, son of Erṅema-Setti. |
| 264 | On a pillar of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the <i>dhwajastambha</i> in the same temple. | Do. | | Do. | Śaka 1373, Prajāpati, Kārttika, śu. 11, Friday, Kshirābchi-punyakāla. | Incomplete. Mentions a certain Tanniru Vallabhannān-gāru. |
| 265 | On another pillar of the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> . | Do. | | Do. | Śaka 1345, Śobhākriti, Pushya, ba. 11, Tuesday, Makara-saṅkṛa-maṇa. | States that a certain Gōpasāni made a gift of the pillar in the eastern side of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> . |

B.—Stone inscriptions copied during the year 1930-31—cont.

| No. | Place of inscription. | Dynasty. | King. | Date. | Language and alphabet... | Remarks. |
|-----|--|--------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------|--|
| | EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT—cont. PEDDAPURAM TALUK—cont. Tirupati—cont. | | | | | |
| 266 | On a pillar in the <i>mandapa</i> in front of the central shrine of the same temple. | .. | .... | Śaka 1327, Pārthiva, Vaiśākha, śu. 5, Friday. | Telugu | States that the pillar was presented by Siṅganna, son of Eravēmi-Setṭi of the Senaśeṭṭa-gōtra, a resident of Penugōṇḍa. |
| 267 | On another pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i>. | .. | .... | Śaka 1324, Makara-saṅkrānti. | Do. | Registers the gift of a flower garden to the temple and the provision made for its upkeep by a certain Koṇḍamindi Siṅgamayya on behalf of Tirumala Rāmānuja-chārya. |
| 268 | On a third pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i>. | .. | .... | Śaka 1352, Sādharana, Māgha, śu. 13, Thursday. | Do. | Damaged. Seems to record the grant of the right of worship in the temple and the privileges attached thereto to a certain Kāsavayya, son of Purushōttamayya. |
| 269 | On a fourth pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i>. | .. | .... | Śaka 1352, Sādharana, Mārgasira, śu. 15, Wednesday. | Do. | Registers gift of a flower-garden to the temple by a certain Tali-Setṭi of Penukoṇḍa for the merit of his parents Tali-Setṭi and Gaṅgama-Setṭisāni and of his other ancestors. |
| 270 | On a fifth pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i>. | .. | .... | Śaka 1327, Āshāḍha, śu. 2, Sunday. | Do. | States that this pillar is the gift of a certain Lakkaśāni, daughter of Kaḷaḷkēḷṣu. |
| 271 | On a sixth pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i>. | .. | .... | Śaka 1322, Vikrama, Mārgasira, ba. 7, Wednesday. | Do. | States that this pillar is the gift of [Ko]mmi-Setṭi, son of Adapa Allādi-Setṭi of Penukoṇḍa. |
| 272 | On a seventh pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i>. | .. | .... | Śaka 1323, Vriṣha, Mārgasira, śu. 1, Sunday. | Do. | Registers grant, by purchase, of a field and a garden to the temple, by Māri-Setṭi, son of Sagali-Setṭi. |
| 273 | On an eighth pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i>. | .. | .... | Śaka 1566, Tārana, Chaitra, ba. 7, Thursday. | Do. | Registers the gift of a flower-garden together with its tenants to the temple by Vedarusu Appāji-Pantulu. |
| 274 | On a ninth pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i>. | .. | .... | Pramādi, Mārgasira, śu. 5, Saturday. | Do. | In modern characters. Registers that a certain Nallandiga Rāmachandrayyaṅḡaru, son of Vaṅgala Pāñchālayyaṅḡaru plastered the temple (<i>nagaru</i>), <i>madhya-rangam</i> and other <i>mandapas</i> for the merit of his father. |
| 275 | WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT. TADEPALLIGUDEM TALUK. Telkicherla.—On three sides of a Nandi-pillar planted near the <i>dhvajastamba</i> in front of the Prakatēśvarasvāmin temple in the village. | Velanāḍu (?) | Manma-Gōṅka | Śaka 1152 | Sanskrit and Telugu. | Praises the family of a certain Nārāyana-mantri of the Gautama-gōtra who was the minister of the king. States that he constructed the temple of Nārāyaṅēsa at Telkicheru and provided it with a <i>gōpura</i> , <i>mandapa</i> and <i>prākāra</i> and presented to it a golden pinnacle. |
| 276 | On the same pillar | .. | .... | Śaka 1157, Makara-saṅkrānti. | Telugu | Registers gift of cows and land for a lamp to the same temple by Nārāyana-Peggaḍa. |
| 277 | Do. | .. | .... | Śaka 1152 | Telugu verse and prose. | Damaged. Registers a grant of land to the same temple for a lamp. |
| 278 | On a pillar planted in front of the Venkatēśvarasvāmin temple in the same village. | .. | | Śaka 1187, Makara-saṅkrānti. | Telugu | Gift of fifty cows for a lamp by Yarapōtēpeddi to the temple of Mūlasthāna-Mallēśvara at Telkicherla. |

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| 279 | On the same pillar | .. | .. | .. | Śaka 1151, saṅkrānti. | Do. | .. | Gift of 25 cows and land for a half-lamp to the same temple by Śūrakka, daughter of Sure-peddingāru. | |
| 280 | Do. | .. | Velanāḍu (?) | .. | Śaka, 1115, Vishu-saṅkrānti. | Do. | .. | Damaged. Registers grant of (the village of) Badisela-pūṅḍi by the king to the same temple for worship and offerings. | |
| 281 | On another pillar planted in the same place. | .. | Kākatīya .. | Mahāmaṅḍalēśvara Rudradēva-Mahārāja. | Śaka 1202, Vikrama, Aśhāḍha, ba. 11, Monday. | Do. | .. | Grant of land and taxes for offerings (<i>pātrabhāga</i>) to the same temple by Karadati Gaṇapaya-Redḍi. | |
| 282 | On a third pillar set up in the same place. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Do. | .. | Records the extent of lands granted to the various servants of the temple of Nārāyaṇēśvara. In the same characters as No. 275 above. | |
| TANUKU TALUK. | | | | | | | | | |
| 283 | Kanur.—On a stone built into the wall of the Sōmēśvarasvāmin temple in the village. | .. | .. | .. | Śaka 15155], Yuva, (wrong) Māgha, ba. 14, Monday. | Do. | .. | Incomplete. Seems to register a grant made to the son of Pōtūki Nāgam-Bhaṭṭa. | |
| 284 | On the lintel of the entrance into the Vallabharāyasvāmin temple in the same village. | .. | .. | .. | Śaka 1555, Sarva-dhārī (wrong), Phālguna, śu. 15, Thursday. | Do. | .. | Damaged. Mentions Pērinēḍu, Kētanapalli and the temple of Śrīvallabharāya. Bears the <i>Vaḷḷaḷaḷi</i> Vaishṇava mark at the top. | |
| 285 | Singarajupalem (near Avapadu).—On a slab built into the <i>vīmāna</i> of the Virēśvara temple in the village. | .. | .. | .. | .. | Do. | .. | States that Mogalituriti Virapōtu presented the stone. | |
| GUNTUR DISTRICT. | | | | | | | | | |
| VINUKONDA TALUK. | | | | | | | | | |
| 286 | Inumella.—On a slab lying outside the Sōmēśvarasvāmin temple in the village. | .. | .. | .. | Rudhirōḍḡāri, Kārtika, śu. 15, Tuesday. | Do. | .. | Fragmentary and damaged. In modern characters. Mentions Tārimūrti- <i>śrīga</i> . | |
| 287 | Ipuru.—On a stone planted to the south of the Virabhadra temple in the village. | .. | .. | .. | Śaka 1198, Bhādrapada, ba. 10, Friday. | Do. | .. | Mutilated at the right side and damaged. Gift of cows for a lamp to [the temple of] Kāḷēśvara, by Kālāri . . . son of Chivvi-Setṭi and Mārasāni. | |
| PALNAD TALUK. | | | | | | | | | |
| 288 | Adigoppula.—On a slab planted near a well called Gōḷapalli-vāribhāvi in the village. | .. | .. | .. | Śaka 1796, Bhāva, Chaitra, ba. 13, Tuesday. | Do. | .. | Registers the construction of a fresh water well to the west of Adigoppula by a resident of the village named Venkayya-Nāyudu, son of Veṅḡalappa-Nāyudu and grandson of Guṭṭapalli Gaṅḡā-Nāyudu. | |
| 289 | Alugurajupalle.—On a <i>Nandī</i> -slab lying to the south of the village. | .. | Kākatīya .. | Gaṇapatiḍēva-Mahārāja | 63rd year .. | Do. | .. | Built in and incomplete. Gives a long <i>prasaśti</i> of the king and mentions his subordinate Jannigudēva and the Gōḷaka-maṭha. | |
| 290 | Chinna-Garlapadu.—On a slab planted in front of the Sōmalīngēśvarasvāmin temple in the village. | .. | .. | .. | Śaka 1049 .. | Do. | .. | Slightly mutilated. States that Guṇḍi-Redḍi of Gāralūru, an ornament of the Paṅchamānava, who bears some <i>bīrudas</i> and his son Nallapaya went to heaven at Paṭṭōḷlavīḍu after securing victory for Bētarāja. | |
| 291 | On a slab set up near a pond in the same village. | .. | .. | .. | Śaka 1440, Baḷhuchāitraya, Chaitra, ba. 30, [Friday]. | Do. | .. | Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to register the renovation of a tank at Chinagārlapadu by Rāvu Janyāla . . . | |

B.—Stone inscriptions copied during the year 1930-31—*cont.*

| No. | Place of inscription. | Dynasty. | King. | Date. | Language and alphabet. | Remarks. |
|-------------|---|----------|-------|---|------------------------|---|
| 292 | GUNTUR DISTRICT— <i>cont.</i> PALNAD TALUK— <i>cont.</i> Chinna-Charlapadu— <i>cont.</i> On a slab set up in front of the Anjaneya temple in the same village. | .. | .... | Śaka 1731, Vibhava, Śrāvāṇa, śu. 15. | Telugu | States that the temple of Lakshmi-Chennakésavasvāmin at Chinagārlapāḍu, which had been in ruins, without worship for several years previously, was reconstructed by a certain Kallepalli Subbarāyudu, the Samuddār (of the village ?) who during the administration (of the district) by Ākumannāṭi Narasayya and Kandāḷam Śrinivāsachārya under the Kumpinivāru (The East India Company), is also said to have bought some lands and assigned them to the temple for regular worship and offerings. Bears the <i>Teigalalai</i> Vaishṇava mark at the top. |
| 293 | Julakallu.—On a slab set up near the <i>garuḍastambha</i> of the Vishnu temple in the village. | .. | .... | Śaka 1[7]88, Akshaya, Śrāvāṇa, śu. 15. | Do. | Records that the pillar with the image of Garuḍālvār in front of the temple of Vēṅṅopālasvāmin at Juvulakallu in Bellamkoṇḍa-sīma, which had been originally set up by Vanākāyalapāṭi Rāmalingaya Koṇḍayaṅgāru having been blown down by a storm in Raktākshi, on Kārttika, śu. 2, a new pillar was again set up with an image of Garuḍa by some private individuals who also provided for its worship. |
| 294 | On a slab set up near a well called Peddabhāvi in the same village. | .. | .... | Śaka 1711, Saumya, Mārgasīra, śu. 15. | Do. | Records that the temples of Gōpālasvāmin and Bhīmés-varasvāmin at Jūlakallu in Bellamkoṇḍa-sīma having been without worship for four years, Buchchannagāru, a <i>kamma</i> of the Kāsītēla-gōtra reconsecrated them during the time of Rājāsri Malraju Guṇḍarāyaningāru and granted some lands to them for worship and offerings. He is also said to have reconstructed the temple of Vighnēsvara in the village, repaired a tank and dug a well. |
| 295 | Kambhampadu.—On a stone lying in a ruined temple-site to the west of the village. | .. | .... | Śaka 1434, Āngira, Phālguna, ba. 11, Thursday. | Do. | Registers a grant of land at Kambhampāḍu made to the temple of Visvanātha by Velugōṭi Chennappa-Nāyudu for the merit of his father Nāyanayya. The village is said to have been situated in the <i>Nāyanāra</i> of the chief. |
| 296 | On another stone in the same place. | .. | .... | Śaka 1477, Bahudhānya (wrong), Vaisākha 11, Saturday. | Do. | Registers the consecration of the temple of Visvanātha and gift of land to it by Chitāmarāju, son of Yīdara Mallaparāju for the merit of Veligōṭi Timmā-Nāyanigāru. |
| 297 | On a stone set up in a field called Rājanna-chēnu in the same village. | .. | .... | Śaka 154[9], Prabhava, Jyēsthā, śu. [1]5. | Do. | Registers a grant of land at Kambhampāḍu to a certain Rāmārāju Saṅkana by Veligōṭi Narasappa who held the <i>ṅāraṭi</i> of the village. |
| 298 | On a stone set up outside the Vēṅṅopālasvāmin temple in the same village. | .. | .... | Pārthiva, Pushya, ba. 10, Sunday. | Do. | Records permission accorded by a certain Kṛimēḍi Sarvanāyiningāru to the tenants of Kambhampāḍu to set up mortar and pestle in the fields for pounding grain (?) and cooking their food during harvest time. Modern. |
| 299 and 300 | On a stone image set up near a well called Kōṭabhāvi near the same village. | .. | | Jaya, Phālguna, śu. 10, Sunday. | Do. | States that this is (the statue of) the hero Narrāvula Pōchama-Redḍi who rescued the village Jerepāḷem from a dacoity. |

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|-----|---|-------------------------------|---|-----|--|
| 301 | On a slab set up in front of the Bhṛṅgīśvara temple in the same village. | | Śaka 1180, Kāla-yukti, Vaiśākha, śu. 15, Thursday. | Do. | Records that a certain Rājajvaraksha Sāmanta-Javara Annaladēva set up the image of Bhengśvara in the name of his father Bhēyidēva and gave some lands for its worship to the <i>śhanarpati</i> Sadāśiva-Gurudēva, son of Sāntāśiva-Gurudēva. |
| 302 | Gannavaram.—On a stone lying in a field called Chākalavāni-chēnu in the village. | .... | Śaka 1542, Durmati, Āshāḍha, śu. 15. | Do. | Registers grant of a field by a certain Rāmarāju Jaṅgamayya to the washerman Bābu of Tāḍuvāyi. |
| 303 | On a stone lying in a stream near the Sōmēsvarasvāmin temple in the same village. | .... | Śaka (year not given), Nandana, Jyēshtha, śu. 15. | Do. | Registers grant of a pasture land to Gaṇaparāju, son of Rāmarāju Śaṅkanangaru by Veligōṭi Narasappa at Matkuballi which was in his <i>Nāyanikāra</i> . |
| 304 | Koṭṭapalle.—On a slab buried outside the Āñjanēya temple in the village. | .... | .... | Do. | Damaged. Registers grant of land to a temple by Mahāmaṇḍalēsvara [Anugulrāju. |
| 305 | On a slab lying near the Śrīrāma temple in the same village. | .... | Śaka 1390, Vyaya, Āshāḍha, śu. . . . | Do. | Much damaged. Records that when a certain Śūṅgarayya-dēva-Mahārāja was governing Nāgarjunikoṇḍa, a certain Buddinēdu made some grant of land for the merit of his parents. |
| 306 | Nagulavaram.—On a pillar buried in the <i>prākāra</i> of the Chenna-kēsavasvāmin temple in the village. | Kākatiya .. | Śaka | Do. | Mutilated at the end. Refers to Ōruṅgallu as the king's capital and to Gaṇḍapeṇḍāra Gaṅgayya-Sāhimi as governing the whole country from Pānuṅgallu to Mārjavāḍa. States that a Kāyastha named Nāma-dēva-Paṇḍita, a subordinate of this chief, set up the god Vaikēsvaradēva, named after his father, at Durgi and approached the king (evidently for some endowment for the worship of the deity). |
| 307 | Bodanapadu.—On a slab lying in the ruined Śiva temple in the village. | Mahāmaṇḍalēsvara. Bētarāja .. | Śaka [1500 ?], Virō-dhin. | Do. | Seriously damaged. Gives a long string of <i>bīrudas</i> borne by the chief. Seems to record gift of land [to a temple (?)] at Bōḍanipalli. Mentions a member of the Ātrēya-gōtra. The characters may be assigned to the 12th century. The Śaka year quoted is probably a mistake for 1050. |
| 308 | Narmalapadu.—On a slab built into the wall of the Chennakēsavasvāmin temple in the village. | .... | Śaka 160[9], Akshaya, Vaiśākha, śu. 15. | Do. | Records that Narabālapāti Rāmachandrayya, son of Pedā-Chennamarāju who was a devotee of the god Gōpālasvāmin of Narabālapadu offered salutations to god Lakshminṛisinha. |
| 309 | On a slab built into the ceiling of the <i>mandapa</i> in front of the same temple. | .... | Rākshasa, Kārttika, śu. 2. | Do. | Modern. States that Rāmākṛishṇaya Timma[ya], the <i>Karnam</i> of (the temple of) Śrī-Gōpālasvāmin of Narmallapadu, took refuge with the deities Rājagōpāla, Rāma, Subhadrā, and Jagannāyaka at Jagannātham by the <i>Devaṅgusandhāna (manāra)</i> . |
| 310 | Oppicherla.—On a slab lying on the road to Durgi, about 1½ miles from the village. | .... | Śaka 1221, Vikāri, Bhādrapada, śu. 2, Friday. | Do. | Damaged. Purports to record the grant of a house, land and garden at Vrappicherla by Mahāmaṇḍalēsvara Kakēta-Ganapatiśvarāju to his <i>purōhita</i> Sarasvati Gōpāla-Bhaṭṭa. Appears to be a later copy. |
| 311 | On the same slab .. .. | .... | Śaka 1257, Yuva, Kārtika, śu. 15, Wednesday. | Do. | Confirms the grant of some lands in the village Vrappicherla in Paināṇḍu said to have been made by Prātāparudra-Mahārāja to three individuals including a certain Sarasvati Guṇḍaya-Bhaṭṭa on an occasion when the stars became visible during day. |
| 312 | Pasuvemula.—On a slab set up in front of the Śrīrāma temple in the village. | .... | Śaka 1221, [Vikāri, Nija-Āshāḍha, śu. 15, Tuesday, lunar eclipse. | Do. | Damaged. Purports to record the grant of the grazing fees (<i>pullari</i>) on some land at Pasuvemula by Vishṇuvardhana-Chakravartin and Rudradēva, for the merit of their parents. |
| 313 | On a slab built into the ceiling of the dilapidated Vishṇu temple in the same village. | .... | Śaka 1560, Vyaya, Margaśira, ba. 7. | Do. | Registers grant of land by Rāvūri Venkātādri-Nāyanigaru of the Veligaṇḍa-gōtra to the temple of Paṭiābhī-rāmahadrasvāmin at Pasvēmula in the Nāgarjunikoṇḍa-sima, which was the <i>yjārati</i> of the donor. |

B.—Stone inscriptions copied during the year 1930-31—cont.

| No. | Place of inscription. | Dynasty. | King. | Date. | Language and alphabet. | Remarks. |
|-----|--|-------------|--|--|------------------------|---|
| | GUNTUR DISTRICT—cont. PALNAD TALUK—cont. | | | | | |
| 314 | Safasala.—On a slab built into a wall of the Śiva temple in the village. | .. | .... | Śaka 1166, Krōdhin, Kārttika, śu. 15, Monday. | Telugu .. | Incomplete. Gives the <i>prāsasti</i> of Mahāmaṇḍalésvara Gaṇḍapendāra Ambayyadēva, the subordinate of Gaṇapadīdēva. Registers the gift made by this chief of an oil-mill and of the <i>svika</i> (tolls) levied at Sattra-sāla for a lamp in the temple of Svayambhu Śri-Mahādēva at that village. |
| 315 | On another slab built into the same wall. | .. | .... | .. | Sanskrit and Telugu. | Mentions Vibhūtigaura of Māchirājupalli near Ōruṅgallu, who lived on the Śrīgiri hill and was a servant in the house of Śri-Paṇḍitarādhyā. Also mentions a certain Bondalapāti Sōmu (See <i>A.R.</i> for 1925-26, pp. 116-117). Beginning lost. Gives a long <i>prāsasti</i> of Mandadī Revī-Nāyaka and states that he set up the gods Bijjésvara-dēva, Mugdhésvaradēva and Révésvaradēva with attendant deities and gave some land for their worship and offerings and for a feeding house in the temple with the permission of his master Dōraya-Bētabhūpāla. |
| 316 | On a pillar lying in front of the same temple. | .. | .... | Śaka 1025, Subhānu, Āshādha, śu. 1, Monday. | Telugu .. | Records provision made for worship and offerings to the god Abhnavā-Narasimhadēva at Sannekaṇḍa for the merit of the king, by Immaḍi Lemkaṅgāru, and the <i>karanas</i> . |
| 317 | Singarūta.—On a stone set up near a spring in the village. | Kākatiya .. | Pratāparudradēva-Mahārāja | Śaka 1240, Kāla-yukti, Jyēsthā, śu. [11], Thursday. | Do. .. | Seriously damaged. Seems to register a grant to the temple of Nṛsimha at Singarūta by a certain Koṇḍaya born in the Pulipāka family and the <i>Atreya-gōtra</i> . |
| 318 | On a pillar in the ruined Nara-simhasvāmīn temple in the same village. | .. | .... | Śaka 174 * | Sanskrit in Telugu. | Registers a grant of land at Chalaguṇḍipādu by Pulipāti Goṅkīnāyanīngāru for the welfare of the king and for the merit of Māchaya-Nāyaka. |
| 319 | Strigripadu.—On a slab lying in a field to the east of the village. | Kākatiya .. | Pratāparudra[dēva]-Mahārāja | Śaka 1220, Viḷambi, Vaiśākha, śu. 15, Thursday, lunar eclipse. | Telugu .. | Registers grant of land by Kādama-Reddi Aki-Reddi the servant of Mahāmaṇḍalésvara Birudugāmarāju and the Reddis of [Bai]rēpalli to the god Kūḍali Rāmésvara-dēva. |
| 320 | On a slab in a field to the south of the same village. | .. | .... | .. | Do. .. | Registers grant of the <i>svika</i> of Tāḍlapalli for lamps to the temple of Lakshminārāyanadēva at the village by the Mahāpradhani Pōrkala Mallaya-Pregada, the <i>bāhat-tara-viṅḡōḍhīpāti</i> of the king for the merit of his lord. Records also a gift of land made by Bari-[He]mmyya for the merit of his master Tripurādēva. |
| 321 | Tallapalli.—On a slab set up in front of the ruined temple of Lakshminārāyanasvāmīn. | Kākatiya .. | Rudradēva-Mahārāja | Śaka 1191, Śukla, Āsvayujā, śu. 15, Friday, lunar eclipse. | Do. .. | Damaged. Contains verses in praise of a chief named Janardana and of his minister Dēvaya born in the Kausika-gōtra. Registers that the latter consecrated the temple of Lakshminārāyanā at Tāḷlapalli. |
| 322 | On another slab set up in front of the same temple. | .. | .... | Śaka 1188, Prabhava, Vaiśākha, śu. 13, Friday. | Sanskrit in Telugu. | Damaged. Registers grant of land for worship and offerings to the god Lakshminārāyanā at Tāḷlapalli by a private individual (name lost) for the merit of an officer (name lost) of the king. |
| 323 | On the same slab | Kākatiya .. | Pratāparudradēva-Mahārāja .. | Piṅḡala, Chaitra, śu. 15, [Monday], lunar eclipse. | Telugu .. | Damaged. Seems to register a gift of land by Dēvaparāja of Tāḍlapalli the <i>Pradhāni</i> of Jannigadēva who was the minister of the king, for worship to an image which he had set up at Tāḍlapalli. Registers also a gift of tolls and mentions Ambasamudram. |
| 324 | On a third slab set up in the same place. | Do. | Rudradēva-Mahārāja 'lord of Kākatiyapura.' | Śaka 1189. Pra-[bhava], Vaiśākha, śu. 13, Friday. | Do. .. | |

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|------------------------|--|----------------|--|--|---------------------|---|
| 325 | Tummurukota.—On a conserved tomb-stone in the village. | .. | .. | A.D. 1766, December 21, Vyaya, Mārgaśīra, śu. 15. | English and Telugu. | Noticed in the <i>List of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in Madras</i> by J. J. Cotton, p. 228. |
| 326 | On another tomb-stone conserved in the same village. | .. | .. | A.D. 1773 | Latin .. | <i>Ibid.</i> , page 229. |
| 327 | On a third tomb-stone conserved in the same village. | .. | .. | A.D. 1778 | Do. | Do. |
| 328 | On a fourth tomb-stone conserved in the same village. | .. | .. | A.D. 1774 | Do. | Do. |
| 329 | On a slab lying in front of the Hanumān temple in the same village. | .. | .. | Śaka 1755, Durmukhi Kārttika, śu. 3. | Telugu | States that this (temple) was consecrated by Subbayya, Amin of Mandapāḍu. |
| 330 | On a slab lying in a street in the same village. | .. | .. | .. | Do. | States that the measuring rod as settled by the Kumphinivāru (the East India Company) was 33 feet long. |
| 331 | On a slab lying in the Viṣṇu temple in the same village. | .. | .. | .. | Do. | States that this is the <i>Bhōga-māṇḍapa</i> built by Rāmarāju China, Yāllamarāju. |
| 332 | Uppalāpādu.—On three pieces of stone lying in a field to the north of the village. | Kākatīya .. | Rudra[dēva-Mahārāja] | Śaka ... 3, Durmatī, Kārttika, ba... | Do. | Damaged and mutilated. Registers a grant of tolls made to the temple of Ctenmakēśavādēva when Gaṇḍapepādāra Januigadēva-Mahārāja was governing the country from Pānūrīgallu to Mārjavāḍi. |
| 333 | Veludurti.—On a slab lying near a ruined temple to the west of the village. | .. | .. | .. | Do. | Registers grant of land for offerings to the temple called Raḍḍigutla at Śāsanapumbroḷu made in the time of Mahāmaṇḍāśēsvara Kumār[ra] Birudun-Gāmarāju. |
| 334 | On two pieces of stone lying near an old village site to the west of the village. | .. | .. | Śaka 105[3], Sādhārāṇa, Phālguṇa, ba. 1, Saturday. | Do. | Damaged. Records the construction of a temple by Aki-Redḍi, son of [Appi]-Redḍi and Jakkasāni, and its maintenance by his sons. Mentions Śāsanam[broḷu]. |
| SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT. | | | | | | |
| MANGALORE TALUK. | | | | | | |
| 335 | Inuvalli.—On two broken slabs lying in the Durgā temple in the village. | Vijaya-nagara | .. | Śaka [1]335, Vi[jaya], | Kannāḍa | Damaged and worn out. Seems to record a gift to a temple (name lost) and mentions the village Yinavāli. Registers also a gift of oil made for burning a lamp in the temple in the month of Viśūchika. |
| 336 | Suferu.—On a slab lying about 2 furlongs from the Bhūtasthāna temple in the village. | .. | .. | Śaka 1450, Sarvadhāri, Vaiśākha, ba. 2, Tuesday. | Do. | Registers a political pact made between Tuivarasa <i>aiās</i> Chayūṭa of Puṭṭige and (his followers) 'Aīśā-vira' and 'Baīśāvira', on one side and Vira-Narasimha-Baṅga of Baṅgavādi and his 5,000 followers and their neighbours on the other, defining their respective rights and privileges, under the arbitration of Vedānanda-Voḍeya, the disciple of Kṛishnānanda-Voḍeya and of Tirumakarasa <i>aiās</i> Kinnika-Heggaḍe who acted as intermediaries in the settlement. |
| 337 | On a stone set up in a field called <i>Dāseṇa-gaḍde</i> in the same village. | Vijaya-nagara. | [Gajabēṭekāra] Dēvarāya-Mahārāya. | Śaka 1363, [Raudri],, Sunday. | Do. | Much damaged. Seems to record some provision made for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple of Maṅga-lā[devi]. |
| 338 | On a stone set up in another field in the same village. | Ālupa | Pāṇḍyachakravartī Baṅkidēva-Āḷupēndradēva. | Śaka 1228, Viśvāvāsu, Śirṅha 18, Sunday. | Do. | States that the king while he was seated in his palace called Bhuvanāśraya at Maṅgaḷapura, made a gift of land for offerings to the god Timirēsvara. |
| 339 | Simanturu.—On a slab set up in the Janārdanasvāmin temple in the village. | .. | .. | .. | Do. | Seriously damaged at the beginning. Seems to register an agreement between two parties defining their rights and responsibilities towards each other. |
| 340 | On another slab set up in the same temple. | Vijaya-nagara. | Kṛishnarāya-Mahārāya | Śaka [143]5, [Ān]gira, [Mēsha], ba. 2... | Do. | Much damaged. Mentions Timmaya-Daṅḍayaka at whose command Ratnappa-Voḍeya was administering the Maṅgalūru-and Bārakūru-rāyas. Seems to register a political agreement between Kunda-Heggaḍe and Kinnika-Heggaḍe. |

B.—Stone inscriptions copied during the year 1930-31—cont.

| No. | Place of inscription. | Dynasty. | King. | Date. | Language and alphabet. | Remarks. |
|-----|---|----------------|---|--|------------------------|---|
| 341 | SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT —cont. MANGALORE TALUK—cont. Simanturu—cont. On a third slab set up in the same temple. | .. | .... | Śaka 13[3]3, [Vik- riti], Mina Monday. | Kannaḍa | Records an agreement made between a certain Chennaya Melāṅṅa <i>aiśas</i> Kunda-Heggaḍe and his nephew Bem-mana-Heggaḍe on one side, and Kinrika-Sāmantā <i>aiśas</i> Kinrika-Heggaḍe and his nephew Kāntu-Heggaḍe on the other, who had been estranged over the possession of some lands, now binding themselves to keep their respective lands and not to encroach upon each other's portion. Seriously damaged. Seems to record a gift of land. Mentions (the village) Kumārāmaṅgala. |
| 342 | On a slab lying by the side of the well in the Brahmasthāna temple. | Vijaya-nagara. | Dē[va]rāya-Mahārāya .. | Śaka 13[66], Rudhi- [rō]ḡgarin. | Do. | |
| 343 | Kilpādi.—On a slab set up in a field in the village. PUTTUR TALUK. | .. | .... | Siddhārthin, [Ri]sha- bha 16, [Satu- day]. | Do. | The characters seem to be of about the 12th century A.D. Refers to a gift of land. Mentions Dēvarasa of Kumārāmaṅgala. |
| 344 | Putturu.—On a slab set up in the Mahālingēśvarasvāmin temple in the village. | Vijaya-nagara. | Pratāpa-Dēvarāya .. | Śaka 1353, Virōdhi- kṛit, Mārgasīra, śu. 5, Sunday. | Do. | Refers to Anappa, son of Dēvarāja, as ruling the Maṅga-lūru-rāja under the orders of Pradhāna Hariyappa-Dannāyaka. Records gifts of lands by several individuals of Tilugādiya-nādu for the requirements of the temple of Mahādēva at Putturu situated in the country administered by [Pāḍya]ppa-Arasa <i>aiśas</i> Baṅga, on the occasion of the visit of (the teacher) Kriyāsaktidēva to the place. Seriously damaged. The writing seems to belong to the 12th century A.D. Seems to record the foundation of a tank and prohibition of catching fish therein. |
| 345 | On another slab set up in the same temple. | .. | .... | Sādhārana .. | Do. | The writing is thin in the latter portion. States that the Bārakūru- and Maṅgalūru-rājas were governed together by Anarasa under the orders of Mahā-pradhāna Achanna-Dannāyaka. Records provision made for a feeding-house for Brahmans by Rāmarasa, who was administering the [Kha]ḍaba-rāja. Much damaged. Seems to register a gift of land to a temple (name lost). Mentions some <i>śākhētas</i> . |
| 346 | Kudmar.—On two slabs lying in the Pañchalīngēśvara temple in the village. | Vijaya-nagara. | Gajabētekāra Dēvarāya-Mahārāya. | Śaka 1364 (mistake for 1361 expired), Raudri, Aśāḍha, śu. 1, Tuesday. | Do. | Refers to the king as ruling from the jewelled throne at Vidyanagari. Registers the gift of the village [Ba]lpa in the Kadaba-sīma of the Maṅgalūru-rāja and gold made by [Sada]śivarāya-Nāyaka of Keladi for offerings and lamp in the temple of Subrahmaṅyadēva at Kulḷke. |
| 347 | Balpa.—On a slab lying in the ruined Durgā temple in the village. | .. | .... | Pra[m]ēdīcha, Chai- tra, śu. 9, [Tues- day]. | Do. | Records the assignment of paddy due to the king as the <i>śiddhāya</i> tax from the residents of Eḍemaṅgala in Kadaba-nādu for feeding four Brahmans daily in the temple of that village. The gift was made by Rāmarasa of Kaḍaba under the orders of Dēvarāja-Vodeya, the governor of Maṅgalūru-rāja. Damaged. Connected with the above inscription. Records the gift of paddy for feeding 3 more Brahmans in the temple. |
| 348 | Arigudi (near Balpa).—On a slab set up under a tree in a field near the Kānūr- <i>maṭha</i> in the village. | Vijaya-nagara. | Mahārandaśvara Rāmappayadēva-Mahārāsa. | Śaka 1484, Dundu- bhi, Vaiśākha, śu. 3, Monday. | Do. | |
| 349 | Eḍemaṅgala.—On a slab set up in the Pañchalīngēśvara temple in the village. | Do. | Dēvarāya-Mahārāya .. | Śaka 1354 (expired), Paridhāvi, Kārt- tika, śu. 1, Sunday. | Do. | |
| 350 | On another slab in the same temple. | .. | | [Par]idhāvi, tika, . . . | Do. | |

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| 351 | Bantra. —On a slab set up in the Mahalingésvara temple in the village. | .. | .. | .. | Do. | In characters of about the 8th century A.D. Refers to the rule of a Katamba (Kadamba) king. Seems to register an agreement regarding the enjoyment of some lands, made in the presence of the king, the Katamba chief Rāchamalla-Dugarāja, brother of Viḷārittalayarasa and Narasingan-Dugarāja and some <i>Pergades</i> . States that a golden pinnacle was set up over the temple of Pañchalīngadēva at Ishtakapura by Muṇḍi-Setṭi-sekhara for Mānimaīda, nephew of Kinyanṇakāva <i>alīas</i> Dom̄ba-Vergaḍe having been cured of a disease. On a stone mortar here is a modern Malayālam inscription of Narasimharāja of Viṭṭhala. | |
| 352 | Vitla. —On a copper sheet preserved in the 'palace' in the village. | .. | .. | Śaka 1358, Rākshasa, Mina 17, Wednesday. | Do. | States that Kumhīdevarasa <i>alīas</i> Dom̄ba-Hegade of Viṭhala set up this [water-trough] for cows, to secure merit. | |
| 353 | On a stone water-cistern by the road-side in the same village. | .. | .. | Śaka 1493 (expired), Prajōtpatti, Vai- [śākha], śu. 5, Sunday. | Do. | States that Kumhīdevarasa <i>alīas</i> Dom̄ba-Hegade of Viṭhala set up this [water-trough] for cows, to secure merit. | |
| COONDAPOOR TALUK. | | | | | | | |
| 354 | Hemmadi. —On a slab set up by the side of the central shrine in the Lakshminārāyapadēva temple in the village. | .. | .. | .. | Do. | Seriously damaged. Seems to record some provision made for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple of Lakshminārāyapadēva and for supplying a flower-garland daily (to the deity). | |
| 355 | On a slab lying in front of the same temple. | Vijaya-nagara. | .. | Śaka 14[4]9, Vyaya, Chaitra, śu. 1[3], [Monday]. | Do. | Records a gift of the <i>svāika</i> amounting to 60 <i>varāhas</i> per year, made by Yaṭrāya-Oḍeya governing the Bārakūru-rāja under the orders of Liṅgarasa-Oḍeya to whom the king had given the territory, for the prosperity of the king, for offerings and perpetual lamp to the image of Rānachandradēva worshipped by Vyāsa-tīrtha-Śrīpāda-Voḍeya. | |
| 356 | On another slab set up in the same place. | Do. | .. | Śaka 1441, Babu-dhānya. | Do. | Damaged. Seems to record the <i>sarvamānya</i> gift of some taxes due from the village Hemmadi made by Vijayappa-Oḍeya under the orders of the king for worship and offerings in the temple of ..nāthadēva. Among others the figures of the <i>śākhā</i> and <i>chāmara</i> are carved at the top. | |
| 357 | Kanyana. —On a slab set up in the Gubbukōṇe Gōpālākriṣṇa temple in the village. | Do. | .. | Śaka 1306, Raktāk-shi, Jyēshṭha, śu. 2, Sunday. | Do. | Mentions Mahāpradhāna Jakkarasa-Oḍeya as governing Bārakūru. Seems to record the grant of some privileges made by the <i>Jamanās</i> of Rājāḍi-Bellatūru to the <i>Mahājagatū</i> . | |
| 358 | On another slab set up in the same temple. | Do. | Praudha Dēvarāya-Mahārāya. | Śaka 1379, Dhātu, Māgha, śu. 5, Thursday. | Do. | Mentions Bhānappa-Oḍeya as governor of the Bārakūru-rāja. Records a <i>sarvamānya</i> grant, as <i>umbalā</i> , of the taxes due from the village Rājāḍi <i>alīas</i> Kanyāna in Hāru-nādu made by the king on the occasion of his birthday anniversary to a certain Vallabhadēvarasa. The gift was made with the approval of some residents, the 12 <i>Jamanās</i> and the 52 members of the <i>Jagat</i> (assembly) of the village. | |
| 359 | On a third slab set up in the same temple. | Do. | Harihara-Mahārāya | Śaka 1320, Īsvara, Phālgu[na], ba. 10, Saturday. | Do. | Records a sale of land to a certain Liṅgarasa by the 6 <i>Jamanās</i> of the <i>nālikāru</i> of Rājāḍi-Kanyāna and by the 50 <i>Jagat</i> , subject to certain conditions. | |
| 360 | On a slab set up in a field called the 'Mūrumuḍi-gadde' in the same village. | .. | Vira-Kikkāyi-Tāyi | [Sarva]dhāri, Mithu-na, Fri-day. | Do. | Damaged. The ruler receives the <i>birudas</i> : <i>Pāṇḍya-chakravarti</i> , <i>Arivāya-basava-śārikara</i> and <i>Rāyagajārkuśa</i> . Seems to register a gift of land made by the queen to a certain Anna-Hebāruva. | |
| 361 | On a slab set up in another field called the <i>Dēvasva</i> in the same village. | Vijaya-nagara. | Virūpāksharāya-Mahārāya | Śaka 1398, Du[r]mu-kha], Bhādrapada, śu. 2, Wednesday. | Do. | Badly damaged. Seems to record some provision made by Mahāpradhāna Viṭharasa-Oḍeya for worship and offerings in the temple of Mahādēva at Bas[rūru], while he was administering the Bārakūru-rāja under the orders of the king. | |

B.—Stone inscriptions copied during the year 1930-31—cont.

| No. | Place of inscription. | Dynasty. | King. | Date. | Language and alphabet. | Remarks. |
|--|---|----------------|---|---|------------------------|---|
| SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT —cont. | | | | | | |
| COONDAPOOR TALUK—cont. | | | | | | |
| 362 | Marvante. —On a slab set up in the Mahārājasvāmin (Vishṇu) temple in the village. | .. | .... | .. | Kannaḍa | Seriously damaged. Seems to record gift of paddy (to the temple). |
| 363 | Trasi. —On a slab with sculptures of human figures in four panels, set up by the roadside in the village. | .. | .... | Śaka 1468 (expired), Parābhava, Kārttika, ba. 1, [Chandra]vāra. | Do. | The inscription is engraved on belts below the panels. Damaged. States that this is the <i>Vīra(Vīra)-kalīa</i> set up by a certain Basavaka-Nāyakīti (perhaps in memory of some deceased person killed in a fight). Mentions Honnādēvi-Amma of Hāḍuvāḷi. |
| UDUPI TALUK. | | | | | | |
| 364 | Mattu. —On a slab set up in the Vishnumūrti temple in the village. | Vijaya-nagara. | .... | Śaka 142[2], Siddhārthi, Kārttika, śu. 7. | Do. | Damaged. Seems to record the renovation of the temple of Kōṭināthadēva and a gift of land (for worship to the deity) by Basavarasa-Oḍeya, while he was governing the Tuḷu-rājya. |
| 365 | On another slab set up in the same temple. | .. | .... | .. | Tuḷu(?) | Much damaged. Seems to record a gift of land. |
| 366 | Pangala. —On a slab set up near the Hejje- <i>maṭha</i> in the village. | Vijaya-nagara. | [Dēva]rāja-Mahārāja .. | Śaka 1350 (expired), [Plava]ṅga, Phālguna, śu. 1, Monday. | Kannaḍa | Do. Mentions a certain [Nāra]sīmha. Seems to record a gift of land. |
| 367 | Paduru. —On a slab set up in the Mahālingśvara temple. | Āḷupa | Pāṇḍyachakravartī Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva-Āḷpēndradēva. | .. | Do. | Seriously damaged. |
| 368 | On another slab set up in the same temple. | Do. | Do. | [Lost] | Do. | Do. Seems to record a gift of land. |
| 369 | Innanje. —On a stone set up at the right entrance into the Vishnumūrti temple in the village. | .. | .... | .. | Tuḷu(?) | Seems to record some provision made for offerings and perpetual lamp (in the temple). |
| 370 | Bantakallu (near Sirva).—On a hero-stone set up in a grove by the roadside. | .. | .... | Śobhakarī .. | Kannaḍa | States that this is the stone set up to record a compromise between Kunda-Heggaḍe and the Mūḍliapakṣha including the five thousand followers. Mentions Pāṇḍyappa-Voḍeya of Karkala. |
| 371 | Sirva. —On a slab set up in the Vishnumūrti temple in the village. | .. | .... | Jupiter in Makara .. | Tuḷu(?) | Seems to record some agreement (<i>sanikēta</i>). |
| 372 | Kunjuru (near Yellūru).—On a slab lying in the Durgā-Paramēsvari temple. | .. | .... | Jupiter in Mīna .. | Do. .. | Damaged. |
| 373 | On another slab in the same temple. | .. | .... | .. | Kannaḍa | Damaged. Seems to record a gift of land. |
| 374 | Padebettu. —On a slab set up in a place called Dammargūḍe, about a mile to the north of the Subrahmaṇya temple in the village. | Āḷupa | Vīra-[S5]yidēva-Āḷpēndradēva. | Śaka 12[46, Rak-tākshī].... | Do. | Much damaged. Seems to record a gift of money income to the temple of [Kō]ṭisvara by the king. Mentions Mahāpradhāna Soḷvaḷṅga-Senabōva and Singana-[Sā]hūni. On the back of the slab is a much mutilated Kannaḍa record in Vijayanagara characters. It mentions a Voḍeya and some <i>mudālis</i> . |

APPENDIX C.

Principal dates from Appendix B to the *Annual Report* for 1930-31,
calculated with the help of the *Indian Ephemeris*.

| Appendix. | Number of inscriptions. | Details of dates with their English equivalents and remarks. |
|---|-------------------------|---|
| CHOLA. | | |
| <i>Madiraiṅṅa Parakēsarivarman.</i> | | |
| B | 130 | 11th year, Kanni, Hasta, solar eclipse = A.D. 917, September 19, Friday; ·13. |
| <i>Rājakēsarivarman Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (I).</i> | | |
| " | 46 | 42nd year, Makara, śu. 1, Uttirādam, Monday = A.D. 1112, January 1, Monday; f.d.t. ·22; ·49. |
| <i>Vikrama-Chōḷadēva.</i> | | |
| " | 41 | [1]3th year, Makara, śu. 6, Monday, Uttirattādi = A.D. 1131, January 5, Monday; f.d.t. ·77; f.d.n. ·17. |
| " | 47 | 1[1]th year, Paṅguṇi 5, Tuesday, śu. 7, Rōhiṇi = A.D. 1129, February 26, Tuesday; f.d.t. ·35; ·86. |
| " | 194 | 14th year, Mina, ba. 13, Wednesday, Śadaiyam = A.D. 1132, March 16, Wednesday; f.d.t. ·34; ·62. |
| <i>Rājakēsarivarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (II).</i> | | |
| " | 61 | 7th year, Karkāṭaka, ba. 7, Monday, Aśvatī = A.D. 1140, July 8, Monday; ·53; f.d.n. ·05. |
| <i>Parakēsarivarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (II).</i> | | |
| " | 55 | 7th year, Kumbha, ba. 6, Monday, Anisham = A.D. 1153, February 16, Monday; ·22; ·95. |
| <i>Rājakēsarivarman alias Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva (II).</i> | | |
| " | 69 | 5th year, Tulā, śu. 9, Monday, Avittam = A.D. 1167, October 23, Monday; f.d.t. ·34; ·74. |
| <i>Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadēva (III) or Tribhuvanavīradēva.</i> | | |
| " | 48 | 25th year, Mina, ba. 2, Saturday, Chittirai = A.D. 1203, March 1, Saturday; ·64; f.d.n. ·12. |
| " | 52 | 3[4]th year, Dhanus, śu. 13, Monday, Mṛigaśīrsha = A.D. 1211, December 19, Monday; ·65; f.d.n. ·13. |
| " | 72 | 39th year, Mithuna, ba. 15, Monday, Mṛigaśīrsha = A.D. 1217, June 5, Monday; ·85; ·58. |
| <i>Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājarājadēva (III).</i> | | |
| " | 51 | 2nd year, Tulā, ba. 13, Friday, Uttiram = A.D. 1217, September 29, Friday; f.d.t. ·34; f.d.n. ·45. |
| <i>Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājēndra-Chōḷadēva (III).</i> | | |
| " | 207 | 20th year, Makara, śu. 11, Saturday, Rōhiṇi = A.D. 1267, January 8, Saturday; ·53; ·35. |
| PANDYA. | | |
| <i>Māṅavarman alias Kulaśēkharadēva.</i> | | |
| " | 209 | 31st year, Mithuna, śu. 12, Wednesday, Anusham. Probably A.D. 1299, June 10, Wednesday. The nak. was Viśākhā (not Anusha), which commenced at ·51 on this day and ended at ·61 the next day. |
| PALLAVA. | | |
| <i>Peruñjiṅgadēva.</i> | | |
| " | 53 | 3rd year, Rishabha, śu. 10, Tuesday, Hasta = A.D. 1244, May 17, Tuesday; f.d.t. ·97; f.d.n. ·99. |
| " | 54 | 22nd year, ba. 3, Thursday, Rōhiṇi = A.D. 1264, October 9, Thursday; ·85; f.d.n. ·23. The month was Tulā. |

C.—Principal dates from Appendix B to the *Annual Report* for 1930–31, calculated with the help of the *Indian Ephemeris*—cont.

| Appendix. | Number of inscriptions. | Details of dates with their English equivalents and remarks. |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| KAKATIYA. | | |
| <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rudradēva-Mahārāja.</i> | | |
| B | 281 | Śaka 1202, Vikrama, Āshādha, ba. 11, Monday = A.D. 1280, June 24, Monday; '45. |
| " | 321 | Śaka 1191, Śukla, Āśvayuja, śu. 15, Friday, lunar eclipse = A.D. 1269, October 11, Friday; '58. There was a lunar eclipse on this day. |
| " | 324 | Śaka 1189, Pra[bhava], Vaiśākha, śu. 13, Friday = A.D. 1267, April 8, Friday; '59. |
| <i>Pratāparudradēva-Mahārāja.</i> | | |
| " | 317 | Śaka 1240, Kālayukti, Jyēshtha, śu. [11], Thursday = A.D. 1318, May 11, Thursday; '71. |
| " | 319 | Śaka 1220, Vilambi, Vaiśākha, śu. 15, Thursday, lunar eclipse. Probably A.D. 1299, April 16, Thursday; f.d.t. '00. Both the Śaka and the cyclic years are expired ones. In this year there was, however, no lunar eclipse in Vaiśākha, but there was one in Chaitra. |
| " | 323 | Piṅgala, Chaitra, śu. 15, [Monday], lunar eclipse = A.D. 1317, March 28, Monday; '58; lunar eclipse. |
| ALUPA. | | |
| <i>Baṅkidēva-Ālupēndradēva.</i> | | |
| " | 338 | Śaka 1228, Viśvāvasu, Simha 18, Sunday = A.D. 1305, August 15, Sunday. |
| VIJAYANAGARA. | | |
| <i>Dēvarāya-Mahārāya.</i> | | |
| " | 2 | Śaka 1290 (mistake), Viśvāvasu, śu. 5, Monday In Dēvarāya's reign Viśvāvasu corresponded to Śaka 1347. In Viśvāvasu, śu. 5 was current on Monday, 17th September, A.D. 1425 and 14th January, A.D. 1426. |
| <i>Harihara-rāya.</i> | | |
| " | 357 | Śaka 1306, Raktākshi, Jyēshtha, śu. 2, Sunday = A.D. 1384, May 22, Sunday; '95. |
| " | 359 | Śaka 1320, Īśvara, Phālgua[ṇa], ba. 10, Saturday = A.D. 1398, January 12, Saturday; f.d.t. '40. Phālgua is perhaps a mistake for Pausha. In case the expired year was meant, i.e., Bahudhānya, the corresponding English date would be A.D. 1399, March 1, Saturday; f.d.t. '92. |
| <i>Vīra-Bhūpati-Udaiyar.</i> | | |
| " | 111 | Śaka 1336, Manmatha, Karkāṭaka, śu. 7, Sunday, Śōdi Probably A.D. 1415, July 13, Saturday; '44; f.d.n. '45. The week-day seems to be wrongly cited as Sunday. |
| <i>Vijayarāya-Mahārāya.</i> | | |
| " | 110 | Śaka 134[4], Śōbhakrit, Karkāṭaka, śu. 11, Monday, Mūla = A.D. 1423, July 19, Monday; '49; f.d.n. '46 |
| " | 116 | Śaka 13**, [Kshaya], Karkāṭaka, śu. [10, Monday] = A.D. 1446, July 4, Monday; '01. |
| <i>Dēvarāya-Mahārāya.</i> | | |
| " | 366 | Śaka 1350 (expired), [Plava]ṅga, Phālgua, śu. 1, Monday = A.D. 1428, February 16, Monday; '50. |
| " | 349 | Śaka 1354 (expired), Paridhāvi, Kārttika, śu. 1, Sunday In the month of Kārttika, both ba. 1 and śu. 1 were current on a Saturday and not Sunday. The intended date was probably A.D. 1432, October 25, Saturday; '38. |

C.—Principal dates from Appendix B to the *Annual Report* for 1930-31, calculated with the help of the *Indian Ephemeris*—cont.

| Appendix. | Number of inscriptions. | Details of dates with their English equivalents and remarks. |
|-----------|-------------------------|--|
| | | <i>VIJAYANAGARA—cont.</i> |
| | | <i>Dēvarāya-Mahārāya—cont.</i> |
| B | 344 | Śaka 1353, Virōdhikrit, Mārgaśira, śu. 5, Sunday = A.D. 1431, November 11, Sunday; the tithi śu. 5 had however ended at 31 the previous day. |
| " | 346 | Śaka 1364 (mistake for 1361 expired), Raudri, Āshādhā, śu. 1, Tuesday. The cyclic year Raudri was current in Śaka 1362 and the intended date was probably A.D. 1440, May 31, Tuesday; 90. |
| | | <i>Praudha Dēvarāya-Mahārāya.</i> |
| " | 358 | Śaka 1379, Dhātu, Māgha, śu. 5, Thursday If Dhātu be taken as expired, the equivalent date would be A.D. 1458, January 19; 95. |
| | | <i>Virūpāksharāya-Mahārāya.</i> |
| " | 361 | Śaka 1398, Du[r̄mukha], Bhādrapada, śu. 2, Wednesday = A.D. 1476, August 21, Wednesday; 63. |
| | | <i>Krishṇadēva-Mahārāya.</i> |
| " | 3 | Śaka 144[9*], Vyaya, dvādaśī, Tiruvādirai, Monday. In the cyclic year Vyaya (= A.D. 1526-27), dvādaśī and Tiruvādirai were concurrent in the month of Tai (i.e.), A.D. 1527, January 14, Monday; 39; f.d.n. 12. |
| " | 62 | Śaka 1447, Pārthiva, Tulā, śu. 12, Friday, Uttirattādi = A.D. 1525, October 27, Friday; f.d.t. 03; 62 |
| " | 355 | Śaka 14[4]9, Vyaya, Chaitra, śu. 1[3], [Monday] = A.D. 1526, March 26, Monday; 67. |
| | | <i>[Achyuta]dēva-Mahārāya.</i> |
| " | 70 | Śaka 1452, Simha, śu. 7, Monday, Hasta. The details given are irregular. The date probably corresponded to A.D. 1530, August 29, Monday. The nakshatra was, however, Anurādhā. |
| | | <i>Mahāmandalēśvara Aḷiya Rāmappayadēva-Mahārāsa.</i> |
| " | 348 | Śaka 1484, Dundubhi, Vaiśākha, śu. 3, Monday = A.D. 1562, April 6, Monday. |
| | | <i>Veṅkaṭadēva-Mahārāya.</i> |
| " | 236 | Śaka 1569, Plava (wrong), Mēsha, śu. 12, Uttiram. Śaka 1569 corresponded to the cyclic year Sarvajit and not Plava. In this year (= A.D. 1647) Mēsha, śu. 12 fell on April 6, Tuesday with nakshatra Uttiram. But we do not know of a Veṅkaṭa with this date. If the cyclic year be taken as correct, the Śaka year will be either 1523 or 1583, in both of which years there was a Veṅkaṭa. The details would then correspond to A.D. 1601, April 4, Saturday; 25; 97 and A.D. 1661, April 1, Monday; 39; f.d.t. 43. |
| | | MISCELLANEOUS. |
| " | 1 | Śaka 140[9*], Plavaṅga, śu. 11, Saturday. In the absence of the month and the nakshatra the date cannot be verified; but in the year Plavaṅga, śu. 11 was current on Saturday on the following days:— 1. A.D. 1487, June 2, Saturday, 06. 2. A.D. 1487, July 1, Saturday; f.d.t. 57. 3. A.D. 1487, October 27, Saturday; f.d.t. 39. 4. A.D. 1488, February 23, Saturday; 56. |
| " | 4 | Śaka 1428, Kshaya, Tulā, śu. 3, Anīlam, Sunday = A.D. 1506, October 18, Sunday; f.d.t. 38; 78. |
| " | 262 | Śaka 1348, Parābhava, Mārgaśira, śu. 2, Friday = A.D. 1426, November 1, Friday; 65. |
| " | 263 | Śaka 1326, Tāraṇa, Māgha, śu. 7, Wednesday = A.D. 1405, January 7, Wednesday; 75. |

C.—Principal dates from Appendix B to the *Annual Report* for 1930-31, calculated with the help of the *Indian Ephemeris*—cont.

| Appendix. | Number of inscriptions. | Details of dates with their English equivalents and remarks. |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--|
| MISCELLANEOUS—cont. | | |
| B | 264 | Śaka 1373, Prajāpati, Kārttika, śu. 11. Friday, Kshirābdhi-punyakāla = A.D. 1451, November 5, Friday; ·28. |
| „ | 265 | Śaka 1345, Sōbhakṛit, Pushya, ba. 11, Tuesday, Makara-saṅkramaṇa = A.D. 1423, December 28, Tuesday; ·82. The cyclic year quoted was an expired one. |
| „ | 266 | Śaka 1327, Pārthiva, Vaiśākha, śu. 5, Friday = A.D. 1405, April 3, Friday; f.d.t. ·24. |
| „ | 268 | Śaka 1352, Sādhāraṇa, Māgha, śu. 13, Thursday = A.D. 1431, January 25, Thursday; f.d.t. ·40. |
| „ | 269 | Śaka 1352, Sādhāraṇa, Mārgaśira, śu. 15, Wednesday = A.D. 1430, November 29, Wednesday; f.d.t. ·06. |
| „ | 270 | Śaka 1327, Āshāḍha, śu. 2, Sunday = A.D. 1405, June 28, Sunday; ·66. The month quoted must be Nija-Āshāḍha. |
| „ | 271 | Śaka 1322, Vikrama, Mārgaśira, ba. 7, Wednesday = A.D. 1400, December 8, Wednesday; ·66. |
| „ | 272 | Śaka 1323, Vṛisha, Mārgaśira, śu. 1, Sunday = A.D. 1401, November 6, Sunday; f.d.t. ·00. |
| „ | 273 | Śaka 1566, Tāraṇa, Chaitra, ba. 7, Thursday = A.D. 1644, April 18, Thursday; f.d.t. ·15. |
| „ | 283 | Śaka 15[55], Yuva (wrong), Māgha, ba. 14, Monday = A.D. 1633, January 28, Monday. The cyclic year was Śrimukha. |
| „ | 284 | Śaka 1555, Sarvadhāri (wrong), Phālguna, śu. 15, Thursday = A.D. 1633, February 14, Thursday. The cyclic year was Āngiras. |
| „ | 287 | Śaka 1198, . . . Bhādrapada, ba. 10, Friday = A.D. 1276, September 4, Friday; f.d.t. ·15. The cyclic year was Dhātu. |
| „ | 288 | Śaka 1796, Bhāva, Chaitra, ba. 13, Tuesday = A.D. 1874, April 14, Tuesday; ·75. |
| „ | 291 | Śaka 1440, Ba[hudhā]nya, Chaitra, ba. 30, [Friday] = A.D. 1518, April 9, Friday; f.d.t. ·05. |
| „ | 295 | Śaka 1434, Āngira, Phālguna, ba. 11, Thursday = A.D. 1513, March 3, Thursday; ·42. |
| „ | 296 | Śaka 1477, Bahudhānya (wrong), Vaiśākha, 11, Saturday. Śaka 1477 was Rākshasa and Bahudhānya was current in Śaka 1500. The date is irregular. In Śaka 1477 and 1500, Vaiśākha, 11 (was not) current on Saturday. |
| „ | 301 | Śaka 1180, Kālayukti, Vaiśākha, śu. 15, Thursday = A.D. 1258, April 18, Thursday; f.d.t. ·46. |
| „ | 310 | Śaka 1221, Vikāri, Bhādrapada, śu. 2, Friday = A.D. 1299, August 28, Friday; f.d.t. ·24. |
| „ | 311 | Śaka 1257, Yuva, Kārttika, śu. 15, Wednesday = A.D. 1335, November 1, Wednesday; ·49. |
| „ | 312 | Śaka 1221, [Vi]kāri, Nija-Āshāḍha, śu. 15, Tuesday, lunar eclipse. The date is irregular. In Vikāri, there was no Adhika-Āshāḍha nor was there a lunar eclipse in Āshāḍha. |
| „ | 314 | Śaka 1166, Krōdhin, Kārttika, śu. 15, Monday = A.D. 1244, October 17, Monday; ·55. |
| „ | 316 | Śaka 1025, Subhānu, Āshāḍha, śu. 1, Monday = A.D. 1103, June 8, Monday. The tithi was śu. 2 (not śu. 1) which ended at ·55 on that day. |
| „ | 322 | Śaka 1188, Prabhava, Vaiśākha, śu. 13, Friday. The intended date is probably A.D. 1267, April 8, Friday; ·59. |
| „ | 334 | Śaka 105[3], Sādhāraṇa, Phālguna, ba. 1, Saturday = A.D. 1131, February 14, Saturday; f.d.t. ·03. |
| „ | 336 | Śaka 1450, Sarvadhāri, Vaiśākha, ba. 2, Tuesday = A.D. 1528, May 5, Tuesday; f.d.t. ·34. |
| „ | 341 | Śaka 13[3]3, [Vikṛiti], Mīna 1[3], Monday = A.D. 1411, March 9, Monday. |
| „ | 352 | Śaka 1358, Rākshasa, Mīna 17, Wednesday. Rākshasa, Mīna 17 was Monday (not Wednesday), 12th March, A.D. 1436. |
| „ | 353 | Śaka 1493 (expired), Prajōtpatti, Vai[śākha], śu. 5, Sunday = A.D. 1571, April 29, Sunday; ·44. |
| „ | 363 | Śaka 1468 (expired), Parābhava, Kārttika, ba. 1, [Chandra]vāra A.D. 1546, November 8, Monday; ·89. |

APPENDIX D.

List of drawings prepared during the year 1930-31.

| Number. * | Locality and district. | Description. | Scale. |
|-----------|--|--|--------------|
| 224 | Conjeeveram (Chingleput dis- trict). | Kailāsanātha temple—Mutilated painting in tempera colours of a torso on the wall in the third niche in the south corridor. | Actual size. |
| 225 | Do. | Do. —Mutilated painting in tempera colours of a head in the fifth niche in the same corridor. | Do. |
| 226 | Do. | Do. —Mutilated painting in tempera colours of a head in the seventh niche in the same corridor. | Do. |
| 227 | Do. | Do. —Mutilated painting in tempera colours of a <i>gandharva</i> in the first niche in the north corridor. | Do. |
| 228 | Do. | Do. —Mutilated painting in tempera colours of Sōmāskanda in the ninth niche in the same corridor. | Do. |

* Continued from the list in the A.R. for 1920-21.

PART II.

During the year under review 117 villages in the Chingleput, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Salem, West Godavari, Guntur and South Kanara districts were visited and impressions of four copperplate and 374 stone inscriptions were secured. Out of the total collection, 260 inscriptions are in Tamil, the rest in Telugu and Kannada. The kings represented by these records belong to the dynasties that held sway in Southern India, such as the Pallava, the Pāṇḍya, the Chōla, the Vijayanagara, etc. Some of the important inscriptions in this collection are noticed here in detail.

PALLAVAS.

2. The inscriptions secured during the year in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts have a special value in establishing the fact that the early Pallava supremacy extended over the Chōla country. Among the Pallavas, it is Simhavishṇu who first lays claim to the conquest of the Chōlas. The Kāsākudi plates of Nandivarman state that he (Simhavishṇu) vanquished the Malaya, Kaḷabhra, Mālava, Chōla and Pāṇḍya kings, and routed the proud Simhala as well as the Kēraḷas (*South-Indian Inscriptions*, Volume II, page 356, verse 20). Simhavishṇu's conquest of the Chōla country is more specifically described in the Vēlūrpālaiyam plates which state that he quickly seized the country of the Chōlas embellished by the daughter of Kavīra (i.e., the river Kāvēri) and ornamented by forests of paddy-fields and brilliant groves of areca-palms (*ibid*, page 510, verse 10). That this was a real conquest is proved by the fact that Kañjanūr, one of the places in the Tanjore district visited during the year, is called Simhavishṇu-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in an inscription of Uttama-Chōla (?) (No. 265 of 1907). That Simhavishṇu's son and successor, Mahēndravarma, actually ruled over the Chōla country is evidenced not only by the existence of his inscriptions in the cave-temple at Trichinopoly, but also by the mention of Mahēndravarma-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in an inscription at Tirukkōdikāval (No. 9) and by the name Mahēndramaṅgalam applied to Tirunārāyaṇapuram, a village in the Trichinopoly district (Nos. 241, 243 and 246). His son Narasimhavarman claims to have repeatedly defeated the Chōlas, the Kēraḷas, the Kaḷabhras and the Pāṇḍyas (*South-Indian Inscriptions*, Volume I, page 152). That his conquest of the Chōla country was not a mere boast is established by the mention of Narasiṅgamaṅgalam in another inscription at Tirukkōdikāval (No. 10). In fact one of Narasimhavarman's trusted generals, the Śaiva saint Śiruttonḍa, hailed from Tiruchchaṅgāṭṭāngudi in the Tanjore district. Though the successors of Narasimhavarman were not as powerful as he was and the trouble caused by the Western Chālukyas resulted in the loss of a portion of the Pallava dominion in the north, yet their hold on the southern districts seems to have been maintained, as is evidenced by the existence of the inscriptions of Nandivarman and Dantivarman in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts. We have an inscription of Nandivarman from the Tanjore district in the present year's collection (No. 27).

The attempt made by the Pāṇḍyas in the beginning of the 9th century A.D. to extend their dominions in the north considerably weakened the position of the Pallavas in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts, which eventually passed into the hands of the Pāṇḍyas in the reign of Varaguna-Mahārāja. Accordingly, we find in the present year's collection some inscriptions of this Varaguna-Mahārāja in the Tanjore district (Nos. 26 and 160). Elsewhere I have shown that the Pallava king Nandivarman III held a subordinate position under this Pāṇḍya king (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XX, No. 3). But the Pāṇḍyas were not allowed to have an undisputed hold on these districts for a long time, in spite of the attempts made by Varaguna's successor Śrīmāra-Śrīvallabha and his sons Varaguna II and Vīranārāyaṇa-Śaḍaiyaṅ, who are said to have fought battles at Kumbakōṇam (*S.I.I.*, Vol. III, p. 461), Śrīpurambiyam (*S.I.I.*, Vol. II, p. 384), Iḍavai (No. 690 of 1905) and Vēmbil (*A.S.R.* for 1903-4, p. 275), all of which lie in the Tanjore district.

Nripatuṅga's inscriptions in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts discovered during the current year and the previous years, prove that he recovered the possession of these districts from the Pāṇḍyas. His Tiruvadi inscription (No. 360 of 1921) further points out that Varaguṇa II held a subordinate position under him. From No. 38 of the current year's collection it is learnt that his queen Vīramahādēviyār, who was not known to us before, performed the *hiranyagarbha* and *tulābhāra* ceremonies, probably at Tirukkōdikā, and presented some portion of that wealth to the temple of Mahādēva in the village. To strengthen their position the Pallavas allied themselves with the Western Gaṅgas, and for a time it appeared as if they would be able to steer through the tide of the Pāṇḍya invasion, as indicated in the success of the combined forces against Varaguṇa II in the battle at Śrīpurambiyam (*S.I.I.*, Vol. II, p. 384). Their position was however weakened by the rise of the Chōlas under Parakēsarivarman Vijayālaya who, according to the Tiruvālaṅgādu plates, took possession of Tañchāpurī, i.e., captured Tanjore (*S.I.I.*, Vol. III, p. 418, v. 45). It would appear that some of the inscriptions of Parakēsarivarman in the current collection belong to Vijayālaya. His son Rājakēsarivarman Āditya I, according to the same document, defeated the Pallava king Aparājita (*ibid.* p. 419, v. 49), and one of the Tillaisthāṇam epigraphs states that he extended his territory into the Tonḍai-nāḍu, i.e., the ancient Pallava country (*ibid.* p. 221). In the present collection, there are a number of records of Rājakēsarivarman from the Tanjore district which could, on palæographical grounds, be assigned to Āditya I, thus showing the termination of the Pallava supremacy over the Chōla territory (see paragraph 4 *infra*).

3. Besides the inscriptions of Nripatuṅgavarman (No. 22) and Nandivarman (No. 27) noticed in the previous paragraph, there are three inscriptions of the later Pallava king Peruñjiṅga (Nos. 53, 54 and 221) which were also secured during the year. One of them, No. 54, is of interest as it refers to the installation, by Kūttapperumāl of Gaṅgaikoṇḍaśōlapuram, of the image of Tirupperundurāi-Āḷudaiyār in the Śiva temple at Tirukkōdikā, on receipt of an order from Dēvar-Svāmidēvar, probably Peruñjiṅga himself. Tirupperundurāi-Āḷudaiyār herein referred to may be an image of the god at Āvudaiyār-kōyil in the Arantangi taluk, who is said to have given spiritual initiation to Saint Māṇikkavāchagar. The reference to the setting up of the image of this god as a *guru* at Tirukkōdikā might be in commemoration of this episode in the saint's life.

CHOLAS.

4. Several inscriptions of Parakēsarivarman and Rājakēsarivarman were copied but they do not mention any distinguishing names. Out of these, Nos. 94, 102 and 105 of Rājakēsarivarman may be assigned to Āditya I on account of their decidedly early script with *puḷḷi* marks used for basic consonants. No. 105 registers a gift to the temple of Tiruppūndurutti by the king's mistress (*bhōgiyār*) Naṅgai-Sāttaperumāṅār who, it may be noted, figures in a lithic record found in the neighbouring village of Tillaisthāṇam (No. 284 of 1911) engraved also in early characters with a free use of *puḷḷi* marks. Two other inscriptions that could be assigned to Āditya I are Nos. 103 and 157, which mention a certain Guṇavaṅ Puttaṅ who is probably identical with Guṇavaṅ Puttaḍi figuring in No. 282 of 1911.

No. 123 dated in the fourth year of Rājakēsarivarman, mentions the donors Nakkaṅ Kavadiyakkaṅ and her sister Nakkaṅ Vichchiyakkaṅ. As these ladies also figure in a grant made in the 2[3]rd year of Parāntaka I (No. 122), the record may be attributed to Sundara-Chōla rather than to Āditya I; for if

Inscriptions assignable to Sundara-Chōla and Rājarāja I. assigned to the latter king, there will be an almost improbable interval of 54 years between the two grants. Another inscription of Rājakēsarivarman without any distinguishing title in the

year's collection is No. 220 dated in the 8th year of reign. It is probably a record of Rājarāja I as indicated by the title Rājarāja borne by Araiyaṅ Tillaikkūttan who figures in it.

5. No. 80 dated in the 15th year of an unidentified Rājakēsarivarman is an interesting document. It states that a certain Nārāyaṅ Mādhavaṅ, one of the brothers of Nārāyaṅ Turutti and Nārāyaṅ Nakkaṅ, who were evidently holders of temple lands, ran away without paying the fines imposed on him by the village assembly. Thereupon the two brothers Turutti and Nakkaṅ were forced to sell all their rights in the lands owned by them,

Wrongful sale of lands belonging to the brothers of a defaulter set aside.

including those acquired by the latter through purchase from the sureties of the defaulter. When a representation was made to the king (*Perumāṅadigaḷ*) regarding the unjust nature of this transaction, a royal order was issued, evidently to put the two brothers in possession of their lands. Another record of a Rājakēsarivarman (No. 180) mentions the Chōla queen Vayiriyakkaṅ *alias* Tribhuvanamahādēviyār, who is stated to be the *māmiyār* (mother-in-law?) of Kādūpattigaḷ, perhaps a Pallava chieftain.

6. The inscriptions belonging to Parakēsarivarman secured during the year range in date from the 2nd (Nos. 152 and 159) to the 33rd year (No. 182). The assignment of these to a particular king is difficult owing to the lack of internal evidence. Some of them may be of the time of Vijayālaya. Two records of Parakēsarivarman (Nos. 107 and 169) both dated in the 3rd

Mullūr-Naṅgai, mother-in-law of a Parakēsarivarman.

year, refer to Mullūr-Naṅgai, the mother of the Chōla queen, who also figures in two other records both dated in the 3rd year of a Parakēsarivarman copied from the neighbouring villages of Tillaisthāṅam and Tirupayaṅam (Nos. 45 and 125 of 1895).

7. In 34 inscriptions of this year's collection Parāntaka I figures with his distinguishing epithet 'Madiraikoṇḍa' and the three queens of the king, i.e.,

Parāntaka I.

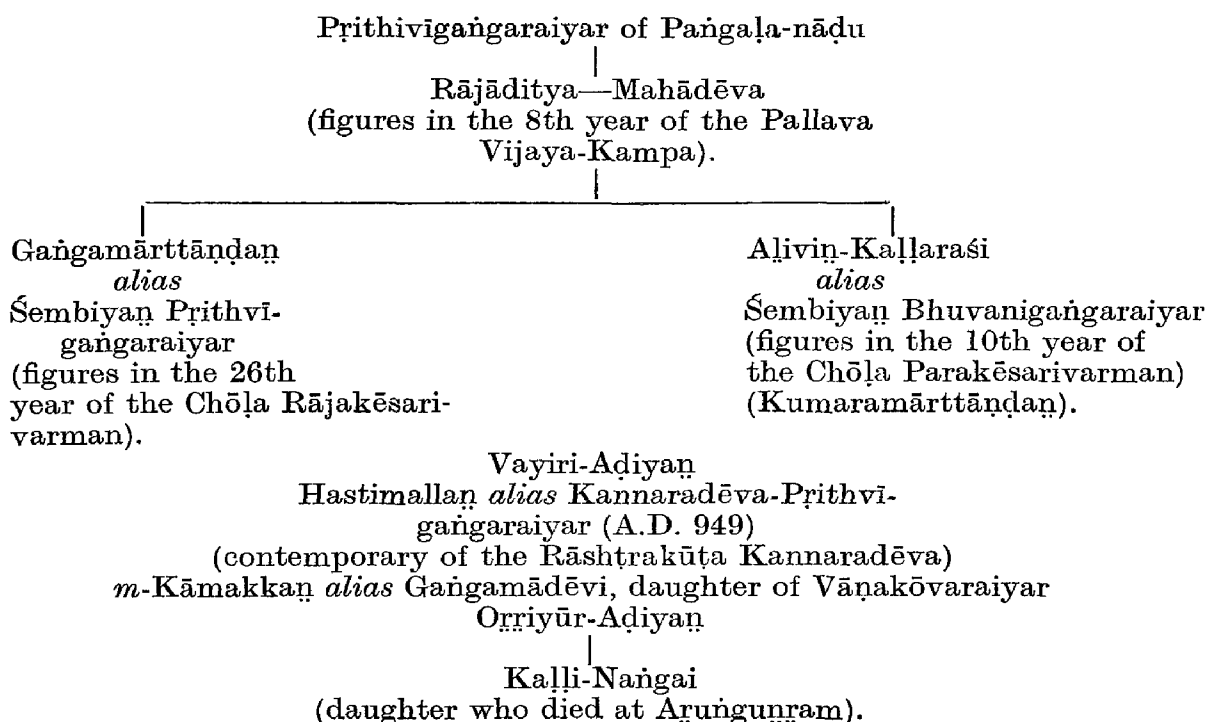
Sōlaśikhāmaṅiyār, the daughter of Naṅgūri-Naṅgai (No. 158), Trailōkyamahādēvi (No. 135) and Tribhuvanamahādēvi (No. 130) are also mentioned in them. One of these records, viz., No. 130, is dated in the 11th regnal year and is of interest as it furnishes astronomical details which work out correctly to A.D. 917, September 19, Friday. No. 141 is dated in the 41st year of a king whose name is lost. It refers to queen Trailōkyamahādēvi and possibly belongs to the reign of Parāntaka I. No. 135 gives the regnal year 4[6]. The highest regnal year furnished for the king in the stone inscriptions discovered so far is 46, as is learnt from a record found at Kaṇḍiyūr (No. 15 of 1895).

8. In the 9th century A.D., a branch of the Western Gaṅga family seems to have settled in a portion of the North Arcot district known as Paṅgala-nāḍu. In the present collection a record (No. 177) of the 10th year of Parakēsarivarman, probably Parāntaka I, introduces a chief of this *nāḍu* named Aliviṅ Kallaraśi *alias* Śembiyaṅ Bhuvanigaṅgaraiyaṅ, son of Mahādēva [this name is not clear in the inscription—C.R.K.] and states that he made a gift for the maintenance of a lamp called 'Kumaramārttāṇḍaṅ'. From this it

Western Gaṅga chiefs of Paṅgala-nāḍu.

is evident that 'Kumaramārttāṇḍaṅ' was his surname. [The chief named Gaṅgamārttāṇḍaṅ *alias* Śembiyaṅ-Prithvigaṅgaraiyaṅ, figuring in a record of Rājakēsarivarman dated in the 26th year (No. 177 of 1928) and said to be a son of Mahādēva was probably a brother of this chief—Aliviṅ Kallaraśiyār *alias* Prithvigaṅgaraiyaṅ, the son of Mahādēva, figuring in No. 139 of 1928 belonging to the 11th year of Parakēsarivarman, was evidently identical with Aliviṅ Kallaraśi of the present record—C.R.K.] If Mahādēva, could be identified with Rājāditya, also called Mahādēva, the son of Prithvigaṅgaraiyaṅ, that figures in a record dated in the 8th year of Vijaya-Kampavarman, we get a regular succession of the chiefs of this family for three generations. A later

member of the same family was Hastimalla *alias* Kannaradēva-Prithivigaṅgaraiyar, the son of Vayiri-Adiyaṅ (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 195). The pedigree of the chiefs may be given as follows:—



9. Of the inscriptions of Parakēsariyarman Uttama-Chōḷa, two deserve special mention. One of them (No. 36) dated in the 11th year, states that Parāntakaṅ-Mādēvaḍigaḷār *alias* Śembiyaṅ-Mādēviyār, the daughter of Maḷa-

Preservation of lithic records ordered by the Chōḷa queen Śembiyaṅ-Mādēvi in the 10th century A.D.

varaiyar and the mother of Uttama-Chōḷa, ordered the demolition of the *śrīkōyil* at Tirukkōdikā which was built of bricks and the reconstruction of its *śrīvimāna* with stone. In so doing, she caused to be collected all the inscribed stones that lay scattered about and the inscriptions contained in them to be re-engraved on the walls of the newly built temple. The benefactions of this royal lady to many a Śiṅya temple in the Tanjore and South Arcot districts are well known, and the interest evinced by her in the preservation of ancient lithic records, as evidenced in the present instance, deserves notice. The inscriptions thus preserved number as many as 26, and they belong to the later Pallava, and early Pāṇḍya and Chōḷa kings. The other record (No. 193) also dated in the 11th year of a Parakēsarivarman probably Uttama-Chōḷa, refers to a gift made by the Milāḍu chief Siddhavaḍattaḍigaḷ and his wife Chēdi-Mahā-

Milāḍu chief Siddhavaḍattaḍigaḷ, a contemporary of Uttama-Chōḷa and Kannaradēva.

dēviyār. Siddhavaḍattaḍigaḷ mentioned here may, in all probability, be identical with the one of that name who figures in an inscription of the 17th year of Kannaradēva, where he is said to have borne the name Narasimhavarman (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VII, p. 135).

10. Among the records belonging to Rājakēsarivarman Rājarāja I, No. 237 which is lying in the Kailāsanātha temple at Conjeeveram is of considerable importance.¹ It is a long inscription and is written in Sanskrit. The late Dr. Hultsch briefly noticed it in *South-Indian Inscriptions*, Volume I. I examined carefully all its fragments and putting them together found it possible not only to read the date fully but to identify the king Bhīma mentioned in it. The

Conjeeveram inscription of Rājarāja I. date as now read is *Śaka-nṛipa-nava-sata-saṅkhyā-vi. . . shu yātēshu tribhir=adhikēshu chaturtha*, etc.'. Supplying the missing words '*vimsati varshē*', of which only the initial letter *vi* is now preserved, we get Śaka 923 (expired) as the year intended. This date clearly falls in the reign of Rājarāja I of whose name the letters 'Kō Rā' are preserved in the record, the remaining

¹ The inscription has since been published in *Epi. Ind.* Volume XXI—page 29.

syllables 'jarāja' being lost. The record gives the genealogy of the Eastern Chālukyas. Among the kings it speaks of occur the names of Vijayāditya-Guṇagāṅka, Chālukya-Bhīma I, Kollavigaṇḍa, Chālukya-Bhīma II and Dānārṇava-Nṛipakāma. The inscription would show that Rājarāja I captured a powerful chief named Bhīma and that Dānārṇava-Nṛipakāma despatched Kāmārṇava to heaven. It also gives the following among the *birudas* of this Bhīma, viz :—

Saṅgrāma-Vijaya, Arasarābharāṇa, Sukavichintāmaṇi, Kirti-Dilīpa, Saty-āvatāra, Samaraikavīra, [Cha]lāraṅgamalla, Paragaṇḍarākshasa, Dīna-kalpa-druma, Bhūpāla-Mēru, Achalitavīrya, Vikrama-Dhanañjaya, Saujanyaadhavaḷa, Duṣṭakālānala, Asahāyavikrama, Bhuvanaikadīpaka, Āchāra-Bhagīratha, Kārmuka-Rāma, Atithāditya, Apurāṇa-Dadhīchi, Vanitābhirāma, Abhinavāntaka, Sūryakulavāsa, Rāja-Makaradhvaḷa, Budhajanaupāra, Vikrānta-Chakrāyudha, Samastarājāgrēya, Kuntalasāhasa, (Goṇḍalasāhasa ?), Mānasam-pūrṇa, Chalarāṅga-Rāma, Raṇāṅgamṛigēndra, Vīra-Narasimha, Karikāla-Chōla, Arirājabhīshaṇa, Tyāgamahārṇava and Naralōka-Rudra.

From the fact that the chief calls himself Karikāla-Chōla and claims descent from the Solar dynasty (Sūryakulavāsa), it may be inferred that he was of Telugu-Chōla origin and that he had possession of the Eastern Chālukya territory during the period of confusion following the reign of Dānārṇava. [The next inscription (No. 238) is in the same characters as this and mentions Chōla-Bhīma and an enemy of the Vaidumba. This is evidently part of No. 237 and the name Chōla-Bhīma clearly establishes that Bhīma was a Chōla.—C.R.K.]

Rājarāja I, according to his inscriptions now known to us, conquered Vēṅgī about 999 and Kaliṅga about 1000 A.D. The Tiruvālaṅgāḍu Plates would show that he defeated an Āndhra king called Bhīma. It has been supposed that he may be identical with the Eastern Chālukya king Vimalāditya who bore the surname Mummaḍi-Bhīma and Birudaṅka-Bhīma (*A. R.* for 1906, p. 50). But this surmise seems unlikely for his dates do not go so far back as A.D. 999–1000. Here it may be noted that the so-called interregnum in the Vēṅgī country had just then come to an end and that no Chōla king prior to the time of Rājarāja I had anything to do with the political situation in the Vēṅgī or Kaliṅga countries. Among the Eastern Chālukyas, there was no king of the name Bhīma after Dānārṇava (A.D. 970–73), whom Rājarāja I could have defeated in 1000 A.D. The present inscription clears the point by revealing the name of a chief named Bhīma who was apparently of Telugu-Chōla origin, and by stating that he was captured by Rājarāja I. Evidently

Bhīma captured by Rājarāja I, probably a Telugu-Chōla chief. he should have got possession of a part of the Eastern Chālukya dominions in the confusion caused by the deposition of Dānārṇava.

The second point of interest in the inscription is contained in the statement that Dānārṇava defeated king Kāmārṇava, who could be no other than the Eastern Gaṅga king Kāmārṇava IV, the father of Vajrahasta IV. In this connection it may be said that the Vēṅgī and Kaliṅga countries were at feud with each other for some generations prior to the time of Dānārṇava. Guṇaga Vijayāditya III (A.D. 844–88) claims to have conquered the Gaṅgas and to have received a tribute of elephants from the king of Kaliṅga (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, p. 226). In A.D. 918 Kollavigaṇḍa-Vijayāditya IV also claims to have conquered the rulers of Kaliṅga and to have ruled over the forests of Trikaliṅga (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XX, p. 104). Vikramāditya II (A.D. 925) is said to have held sway over the countries of Vēṅgī and Trikaliṅga (*ibid.*, p. 269). The fact

Feud between the Eastern Chālukyas and the Eastern Gaṅgas, the real cause of the interregnum in Vēṅgī. revealed in the Conjeeveram fragments that Dānārṇava-Nṛipakāma despatched to heaven Kāmārṇava, besides being new to history furnishes a further link in the chain of the feud between the Eastern Chālukyas of Vēṅgī and the Eastern Gaṅgas of Kaliṅgadēśa. It is not unlikely that this last aggression of the Eastern Chālukyas was followed by a counter-invasion by the

Kaliṅgas resulting in the deposition of Dānārṇava, which left the Vēṅgī country without a lord. Here perhaps is the real cause of the so-called inter-regnum in the Vēṅgī country. And it will not be wrong to suppose that Dānārṇava continued to live after his deposition, for a copper-plate record attributes a reign of 30 years to him (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XX, p. 272)

11. Of the other records of Rājarāja, No. 78 from Tiruppūndurutti dated in his 24th year commences with the words *tirumagalpōla* etc., and refers to a certain Kūttan Madhurāntakan as belonging to the *Tailakulakāla-teriñja-parivāram*. The title 'Tailakulakāla' occurring in this inscription has already been explained as a surname of Rājarāja in the *Annual Report* for 1929-30.

12. There are only 7 records belonging to Rājēndra-Chōla I. No. 240 the date of which is lost mentions that an officer of the king named Śiṛiṅār-Kilavar audited certain accounts of the 'Periya-tirukkarrali', i.e., the Rājasimhēśvara temple at Kāñchīpuram, while he was camping in the college (*śurrukallūri*) to the east of the Tiruvaṅkavāśalin in the temple (*kōyil*)

at Kāñchīpuram. That Conjeeveram was noted as a great seat of learning in early days is known from many sources. It was to this place that the early Kadamba king Mayūraśarman went to study the ancient sacred lore (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, p. 34). Hiuen Tsiang, the Chinese pilgrim who was at Kāñchīpuram in the middle of the 7th century, has testified to the fact that the people of that place were highly esteemed for learning. It had a *ghatikā*, i.e., 'an academy, an establishment for learned men' (*ibid.*, p. 26). This word is similar in sense to a 'kallūri'. In an Ukkal inscription (*S.I.I.*, Vol. III, page 15 f), a similar institution is said to have been situated to the south of the painted hall at the hippodrome gate in Tanjore, the latter being different from the painted walls recently brought to notice in the inner circuit contiguous to the central shrine in the Bṛihadīśvara temple at the same place. Nos. 231 and 232 are in Tamil verse and refer to the founding of a Brahman colony called Vānamaṅgai or Vānavaṅmādēvi, probably identical with the village Agaram in the Chingleput taluk where these inscriptions are found, and to the erection of a temple in stone to god Tirukkayilāyar. It is not known who Vānavaṅmādēvi was, in whose

Reference to a College near the temple at Kāñchīpuram.

Foundation of a village called Vānavaṅmādēvi in his time.

Ponni-nāḍaṅ and Pūmpugār-ttalaivaṅ and is also stated to have installed the fierce tiger (-mark) on the summit of Mēru. This last act may be only a generalized statement of the achievement usually attributed to the early Chōla sovereigns.

At Tiruppūndurutti many fragmentary records, apparently belonging to one long inscription (No. 120), were copied from stones built into the first *gōpura* of the Pushpavanēśvara temple. They contain portions of the historical introduction of Rājēndra-Chōla I and record details relating to the scale of offerings to be provided for in the temple and the ornaments presented to the god and goddess by the king. In one of these fragments, reference is made to certain divisions of the *Kaikkōlas* named Pārthivaśēkhara-terinda-Kaikkōlar, Gaṇḍarāditta-terinda-Kaikkōlar and Parāntaka-terinda-Kaikkōlar. Mention is also made

Three regiments of his army. /

after this event. As the inscription is mutilated at this place no further details are available. The defeat of Vira-Pāṇḍya here referred to, may be the one claimed by Rājādhirāja I in some of his records along with the conquest of Sēralaṅ-Sālai, Ceylon, etc., which he must have accomplished during the reign

Conquest of Vira-Pāṇḍya referred to.

(*S.I.I.*, Vol. II, introduction, p. 8f) that Rājarāja I formed and had at his command a great army consisting of several regiments of soldiers, cavalry,

archers, etc., and a fairly exhaustive list of them has been made out from the Tanjore inscriptions. The three regiments, *viz.*, Pārthivaśēkhara-terinda-Kaikkōlar, Gaṇḍarāditta-terinda-Kaikkōlar and Parāntaka-terinda-Kaikkōlar mentioned above, have also to be considered as having formed part of the same army.

Another fragment mentions a donation of land made to a *Savarṇa* named Nāraṇaṅ-Bhaṭṭādittaṅ for the reading of “*Śrī-Rājarāja-vijayam*”. This must have been a work composed probably during the time of Rājarāja I in glorification of his military achievements, and was evidently different from the *Rājarājēśvara-nāṭakam*, which is said to have been staged in the Tanjore temple (*S.I.I.*, Vol. II, p. 306). It is not known if the former was in Sanskrit or in Tamil. Neither of these works has yet been traced.

13. Of the inscriptions of Kulōttuṅga I, the only one of some interest is No. 46 from Tirukkōḍikāval which mentions as donor a certain Vaḍuganāthaṅ *alias* Vaḷavasundara-Mūvēndavēḷaṅ, a resident of Tenṇalai in Muttūr-kūṛram in Rājarāja-Pāṇḍinādu. He is called a ‘*Maṇigrāmaṅ*’ presumably because he was a member of the Maṇigrāma-guild. No. 40 from the same village can be assigned to this king, owing to the high regnal year 48 in which it is dated.

Kulōttuṅga I.

14. The next important Chōḷa record is No. 71 which was copied at Pandanallūr and is dated in the ninth year of Vikrama-Chōḷadēva. We learn from it that a grant made in the 11th year of Rājarājadēva I (A.D. 996) by Parāntakaṅ-Mādēvaḍigaḷ *alias* Śembiyaṅ-Mahādēviyār, the mother of Uttama-Chōḷa, had been left in charge of a certain Vikramādittaṅ Āchchaṅ *alias* Rājarāja-Nādagappērayaṅ who was a *nibandhakāra* of the temple. At that time it was stipulated that Vikramādittaṅ Āchchaṅ should supply to the temple a specified quantity of ghee every day during his lifetime, and after him, persons inheriting his property should do so. Vikramādittaṅ had two sons named Śingappirāṅ and Rājēndraśōḷaṅ, but both of them died without children. Thereupon king Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa ordered that the property might go to their

Rights (?) of a *marumagaṅ* to property.

marumagaṅ (sister's son) Araiyaṅ Uyyaniṅṇāḍuvāṅ *alias* Rājāśraya-Nṛit-tappērayaṅ. Thus it looks probable that in those days the claims of the *marumagaṅ* to the property of a family were recognized in the absence of descendants in the male line. But this cannot be said with any certainty since the record under review tells us that Araiyaṅ Uyyaniṅṇāḍuvāṅ purchased the property after 30 years from the widow of Rājēndra-śōḷaṅ (i.e., his uncle). As the inscription is incomplete more details about the transaction are not available. From No. 49 we learn that the shrine of Chandēśvara in the temple at Tirukkōḍikā was called Tyāgasamudram. It must, therefore, have been erected by Vikrama-Chōḷa who had that title. Further, this king appears to have made some structural additions to the temple, as evidenced by a short inscription on the first *prākāra* wall (No. 56) which reads “*Vikramaśōḷaṅ-tirumāḷigai.*”

15. Of the records of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷa III making mention of his capture of Madura, Īlam, Karuvūr and the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya, No. 48 from Tirukkōḍikāval dated in the 25th year is specially interesting. In order to make the temple lands inalienable, the inscription gives a list of lands granted to the temple for various purposes and states that these lands, as well as those that might be assigned after the 24th year, should not be sold as *Chandēśvara-vilai* (i.e. by the temple) even in cases of failure of crops due to drought or floods, or for the purpose of securing funds to execute repairs to the temple. The record further stipulates that the claims of such of the persons as might acquire temple lands by forcible methods will not be recognized, and that they shall not only lose their possessions but shall also be considered sinners against

Kulōttuṅga III.

king and god. No. 45 from the same village which is dated in the reign of a Kulōttuṅga-Chōla without any distinguishing title, may be attributed to Kulōttuṅga III, because

Some transactions connected with temple lands

Pallavarājan, who appears in his time (*A.R.* for 1909, p. 98) also figures in this record. This inscription states that an encroachment was made on some temple lands and a channel dug therein. When the fact was represented to the king the channel was ordered to be filled up and the land restored to the temple. This action is said to have been taken at the instance of Pallavarājar, evidently an officer under the king.

The record of Tribhuvanachakravartin Kōnērimēlkoṇḍāṅ without the mention of any specific king (No. 206) from Tiruchchatturai may be assigned to Kulōttuṅga-Chōla III, because this document is signed by his secretary Rājānārāyaṇa-Mūvēndavēlaṅ. From the present record, it is clear that the endowments made for service in temples even though they could be alienated by sale, carried with them the same conditions of the original grant, and that in some cases the daughters of persons doing the *nattuvam* service in temples were also married. This inscription states that a certain Kulōttuṅgaśōla-Nṛittappēraiyaṅ purchased a *nattuva-kāṇi* and gave it as *strīdhana* to his daughter, and as such, her husband had the right of doing the service in the temple like the other *padiyilār* and of receiving the privileges of this class. From a record of Kulōttuṅga-Chōla without any distinguishing epithets (No. 201), we learn that the village Āyirattali (i.e., Niyamam in the Tanjore district) was called Āhavamallakulakālapuram. This appellation was evidently given to the village to commemorate the victory of the Chōla kings over the descendants of the Western Chālukya king Āhavamalla Taila II, and place-names such as Jayasimhakulakāla-perunderu (No. 136 of 1912), Jayaśiṅgakulakāla-vaḷanāḍu (No. 116 of Pudukkottai inscriptions), Iraṭṭapādikoṇḍaśōla-vaḷanāḍu (*ibid.* No. 125), and Satyāśrayakulakāla-chaturvēdimaṅgalam (No. 280 of 1910), recalling the victory over the Western Chālukyas, are found in the Chōla country.

16. There are two inscriptions in this year's collection copied from Tiruchchatturai which are worthy of notice. One of these (No. 207) begins with quoting the 10th regnal year of the Hoysala king Rāmanāthadēva though

Joint inscriptions of Rājēndra-Chōla III and Hoysala Rāmanāthadēva.

it registers a grant made in the 20th year of the reign of Rājēndra-Chōla III. In the other (No. 208), the

position becomes reversed, i.e., the 25th year of Rājēndra-Chōla III is cited first and a grant made in the 15th year of the reign of Rāmanāthadēva is recorded afterwards. These inscriptions seem to point out that the joint rule of both the Chōla and the Hoysala sovereigns was recognized in this tract of territory at this period.

PANDYAS.

17. The Pāṇḍya inscriptions are very few in this year's collection. Five of these belong to Māraṅjadaiyaṅ, probably identical with Varaguṇa-Mahārāja. From No. 26 we learn that a single assembly functioned for several villages, Mahēndra-Kōṭṭūr being the principal one, Kaṅjanūr and other villages being included in it. No. 37 is specifically

Māraṅjadaiyaṅ.

stated to be a copy of an old docu-

ment, evidently of the time of Varaguṇa-Mahārāja, whose gift to the shrines of Śrī, Sarasvatī and Gaṇapati, it registers. Though the king's name in No. 160 is lost, it could be assigned to the same king from the fact that the gift registered in it is stated to have been made by Pāṇḍya-Mahārāja Varaguṇa-Mahārāja. The existence of these records in the Chōla country proving an interruption in the Pallava supremacy over that tract has already been noticed.

Of the later Pāṇḍyas we have only 3 records, of which two (Nos. 248 and 113) belong to Jaṭavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya, whose identity with any of the four kings of that name cannot be affirmed from internal evidence. The third (No. 209) belongs to the reign of

Jaṭavarman Sundara-Pāṇḍya and Māra-varman Kulasēkhara.

Māraṅavarman Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulaśēkhara and furnishes details of date which work out for the first king of that name, whose date of accession was A.D. 1268.

KAKATIYAS.

18. The Kākatiya inscriptions secured during the year are not of much importance. A few of these mention some new persons. No. 306, the date of which is lost, states that Nāmadēva-Paṇḍita was an officer under Gaṇḍapeṇḍāra-Gaṅgaya-Sāhiṇi who was governing the country between Pānuṅgallu and

Mārjavāda, when king Gaṇapati was ruling from his capital Ōruṅgallu. It refers to the construction by Nāmadēva-Paṇḍita of the temple of Vaṅkēsvara-dēva at Durgi, so named after the chief's father, and states that he had received the *birudas* 'Mūrirāya-Jagadāla' and 'Chhalamarttigandā' from the king. No. 314 dated in Śaka 1166, Krōdhi, introduces the chief Gaṇḍapeṇḍāra Ambayyadēva with the titles *Ativishama-hayārūḍha prauḍharēkhā-Rēvanta, Dāmōdara-sainya-disāpatta, Maṇḍalika-brahmarākshasa* and 'a dependant of the glorious feet of (king) Gaṇapatidēva', and registers the gift of the taxes accruing from Sattrasāla to the temple in that village. As his inscriptions

copied in previous years range in date from Śaka 1194 to Śaka 1213 the present inscription is of importance as it proves that his service under the king began so early as Śaka 1166 and that he held official power for 46 years. Of great interest is No. 289 which, being dated in the 63rd year of the reign of king Gaṇapati, furnishes the last year of his rule. In this year queen Rudrāmbā must have ascended the throne, for we have actually a lithic record of her reign at Malkāpuram dated in Śaka 1183 (No. 94 of 1917).

The earliest inscription of Rudrāmbā in the year's collection is No. 321. It is dated in Śaka 1191, and registers a gift made for the merit of the Kākatiya sovereign by the *Mahāpradhāni* Poṅkala Mallaya-Pregāḍa. The name of this officer is not known to us hitherto. The same inscription registers another gift by a servant of Tripurāridēva, who, as an officer of Rudradēva figures in other records. No. 324 states that Jannigadēva was the minister of the sovereign and that Dēvaparāja was Janniga's *pradhāni*. To the same reign belongs No. 332 which registers a gift by the queen's minister referred to above, who is stated to have been governing the territory from Pānuṅgallu to Mārjavādi.

No. 312 dated in Śaka 1221 which falls in the reign of Pratāparudra speaks of a certain Vishṇuvardhana-Chakravartin and a Rudradēva making a grant for the merit, evidently of their parents, Sarvalōkāśraya...Vallabha-chakravarti and Bāchadēvi. The grant is said to have been made after petitioning Māchaya, who is perhaps identical with the cavalry officer of that name in the service of Pratāparudra. This officer figures also in No. 319.

OTHER TELUGU CHIEFS.

19. When the power of the Eastern Chālukyas had waned and the hold of the Chālukya-Chōla sovereigns over Vēṅgī had become loose, that country was left in charge of viceroys. At this time there sprang up many petty families claiming descent from the Eastern Chālukyas. There were besides other chieftains ruling over parts of the Telugu country. The extent of their territory and power remains yet to be ascertained. In the present year's collection, No. 275 from Telikicherla belongs to one such family. It states that in the family of the sage Gautama was born the minister Bolla who was in enjoyment of the village of Kārambichchēḍu. He had for his wives Eṛakāmbā and

Nāgāmbā and his son was Sōmana. Sōmana married Nuṅgamāmbikā and had four sons Bolla, Goṅka, Nārāyaṇa and Ayyana. Of these Nārāyaṇa was the minister of Manma-Goṅka, the son

of Ayyappadēva and grandson of Goṅka. He is said to have built at Telikeruvu a temple of Śiva called Nārāyaṇēśa, with a *gōpura*, *maṇḍapa* and *prākāra* and to have presented to it a golden pinnacle and some lands for

His acts of piety.

conducting worship and other services in order that he might obtain progeny, wealth and longevity. The inscription is dated in Śaka 1152 (= A.D. 1230), but as the characteristic titles of the Velanāḍu chiefs have not been given to Manma-Goṅka under whom Nārāyaṇa served as minister, it is not possible to identify the king definitely with the Velanāḍu chief of that name. No. 276 is dated in Śaka 1157 and registers a further gift of cows and land by the minister Nārāyaṇa to the same temple for the maintenance of a perpetual lamp.

In another temple in the same village there is a record (No. 280) of Ayyapadēva, the father of Manma-Goṅka. It is, as might be expected, dated some years earlier, i.e., in Śaka 1115 and registers the grant of the whole village

Ayyapadēva, father of Manma-Goṅka.

of Baḍiselapūṇḍi to the temple of Mallēśvara.

20. In his *Annual Report* for 1917, part II, paragraph 28, the late Mr. H. Krishna Sastri has noticed a number of inscriptions which mention some members belonging to the Mandāḍi family and has shown that they were the hereditary subordinates of the Velanāḍu chiefs. Some of these chiefs call themselves the lords of Sirivrōlu, Tanarumariti or of the Giripaśchima district. No. 316 of the present year's collection, which is dated in Śaka 1025, introduces another member of the same family called Mandāḍi Rēvi-Nāyaka of Māraṭ[1]a-gōtra with a string of attributes, such as *Māhishmatī-dēśarattāḍi*, *Haihayarājya-pratishthāchārya*, *Mallavrōlu-puravarādhīśvara*, *Śrīkākolanī-Kēśavadēva-divyaśrīpāda-*

Mandāḍi Rēvi-Nāyaka, a subordinate of Dōraya-Bēta.

padmārādhaka, and states that he consecrated the images of Bijjēśvara, Mugdhēśvara, Rēvēśvara and the attendant deities at Satrasāla and provided for their worship and offerings, making a certain Īśānaśakti-Paṇḍita, the *adhipati* of the gift. With the favour of Bēta-Bhūpāla, the chief is said to have made grants to the temples which he had consecrated. From the fact that Rēvi-Nāyaka is called 'Māhishmatīdēśarattāḍi' and 'Haihayarājya-pratishthāchārya', it might be said that he was an officer, perhaps a minister, of a Haihaya king and that Bēta, by whose favour he granted lands to the temples, might be a chief claiming Haihaya ancestry. From a record at Gurizāla in the Palnad taluk (No. 596 of 1909), we know that the Western Chālukya king Bhūlōkamalla had a Haihaya subordinate named Bēta in Śaka 1051, Saumya (A.D. 1129-30) (Ep. Rep. 1910, p. 107). Since the present inscription comes from the same taluk and is dated in Śaka 1025, which is not far removed from the other, it may be said that both refer to one chief. The fact that Bēta is called in No. 316 as Dōraya-Bēta leads us to presume that he was a descendant of a certain Dōra. To the family of Dōra belonged Ātyamadēva and his son Baṇṭabhūpati according to No. 296 of 1893 dated in Śaka 1065 (*S.I.I.*, Vol. IV, No. 1167), where Baṇṭa is described as being powerful in protecting the Chālukya territory.

VIJAYANAGARA KINGS.

21. Of the Vijayanagara records in the current year's collection three belong to the reign of king Harihara II, the earliest of them No. 230 from Māṇāmadi in the Chingleput district being dated in Siddhārthi, which

Harihara II.

corresponds to Śaka 1302. No. 357 from Kanyāna in the South Kanara district dated in Śaka 1306 mentions his viceroy *Mahāpradhāna* Jakkarasa-Oḍeya as governing Bārakūru-rājya. From this and No. 359 dated in Śaka 1320 from the same village, we learn of the existence of two bodies of persons called the *Jananis* and the *Mahājagat*, who seem to have had a share in the administration of the village.

22. Harihara's son Viruppaṇa is represented by a single inscription from Tiruchchatturai (No. 205) dated in the cyclic year Kshaya (= Śaka 1309). It makes mention of a certain chief of the Pūṇḍi Ēnādimaṅgala-Mudalis called Maṅḍalapuruṣa *alias* Vīra-Gaṅgadēva, who receives the *birudas* such as 'Dushtasāmantanishṭūraṇ, Palavirudar-paramēśvaraṇ', etc.

Virūpāksha I.

the Pūṇḍi Ēnādimaṅgala-Mudalis

23. A Tamil record from the Salem district (No. 2) is dated in Śaka 1290, Viśvāvasu. The Śaka year which corresponded to Viśvāvasu was, however, 1287. It purports to belong to the reign of Dēvarāya and mentions a *Mahā-nāyaṅkara* by name Vāsudēva-Nāyaka, who bore the *birudas* 'Basava-śaṅkara' and 'Gutti-antyambaragaṇḍa.' As we know of no Dēvarāya at this time, the genuineness of the record is not above question. Dēvarāya II is represented by 6 inscriptions ranging between Śaka 1350 and 1365. No. 344

Dēvarāya II.

from Puttūru dated in Śaka 1353 refers to Anṇappa, son of Dēvarāja, as

governing the Maṅgalūru-rājya under the orders of the *Pradhāna* Hariyappa-Daṇṇāyaka. Mention is made of a local chief called [Pāḍya]ppa-Arasa *alias* Baṅga who is stated to have ruled over the country round about Puttūru. It is recorded in the inscription that on the occasion of a visit to this place of the teacher Kriyāśaktidēva, a gift was made to the temple of Mahādēva for worship and offerings. This Kriyāśakti is evidently different from his namesake who was the spiritual preceptor of Mādhavamantrin and also of Harihara II (*A.S.R.* for 1907-8, p. 242). It is apparently Anṇappa's father Dēvarāja-Oḍeya, who figures in another inscription of the same king (No. 349) as the governor of Maṅgalūru in Śaka 1354.

An epigraph from Kudmāru (No. 346) dated in Śaka 1364 (mistake for 1361), refers itself to the reign of Vīrapratāpa *Gajabētekāra* Dēvarāya, who must be identical with Pratāpa-Dēvarāya, the younger brother of Dēvarāya II. The king is described as being seated on his throne at Vijayā-nagariya-paṭṭaṇa.

Gajabētekāra Dēvarāya.

must be identical with Pratāpa-Dēvarāya, the younger brother of

24. There is only one record of Mallikārjuna in the collection (No. 358) which is dated in Śaka 1379. He is here called Prauḍha-Dēvarāya-Mahārāya. He makes an *umbali* gift of the taxes of the village Rājāḍi *alias* Kanyāna to Mallikārjuna. Vallabhadēvarasa of 'the senior palace' on the occasion of his birthday. This Vallabhadēvarasa might be the same as Vallabhadēva-Daṇṇāyaka, who is known to have been a governor of Bārakūru under the same king (*A.R.* for 1927-28, p. 64).

Mallikārjuna.

Vallabhadēvarasa of 'the senior palace' on the occasion of his birthday.

We learn from No. 364 that Basavarasa was governing the Tuḷu-rājya in Śaka 142[2] and that he made a gift of land to the temple of Kōṭinātha at Maṭṭu. In the last year's *Report*, p. 84, it has been pointed out that this Basavarasa ruled the Bārakūru-rājya even as late as Śaka 1430.

25. Of the five inscriptions (Nos. 3, 62, 340, 355 and 356) of the reign of Kṛishṇarāya, No. 340 is the earliest being dated in Śaka 1435. It introduces Timmaya-Daṇṇāyaka under whom Ratnappa-Oḍeya was governing Maṅgalūru and Bārakūru. In No. 355 (Śaka 1449) Yātirāya, the governor of Bārakūru, is stated to have made a gift of some taxes (due to the king) to the Mādhva

Kṛishṇarāya.

taxes (due to the king) to the Mādhva

teacher Vyāsātīrtha-Śrīpāda for the worship of god Rāmachandradēva to secure prosperity for the king. Vyāsātīrtha is said to have wielded great influence in the Vijayanagara court successively during the reigns of the four kings Narasa, Vīra-Narasimha, Kṛishṇadēvarāya and Achyutarāya (*Q.J.M.S.*, Vol. XV, pp. 43 ff), and we have also inscriptions which record grants made by Kṛishṇarāya to this teacher (*A.R.* for 1905, p. 51).

26. An inscription from Arigudi near Balpa in the South Kanara district (No. 348) which is dated in Śaka 1484 states that Mahāmaṅḍalēśvara Aliya

Rāmappayyadēva-Mahāārasa was ruling the kingdom from his jewelled throne at Vidyānagarī. This is one of the few inscriptions that actually refer to him as the reigning sovereign, though he was the *de facto* ruler under Sadāśiva.

Alīya Rāmappayyadēva-Mahāārasa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

27. The earliest inscription in the collection from the South Kanara district is No. 351 which is engraved on a slab in the temple at Baṅṭra in the Puttur taluk. No date is given in it, but the alphabet can be assigned to the 8th century A.D. It belongs to the reign of a certain Nṛipamallarāja and refers to the rule of a Katamba (Kadamba) king whose name is not given. Possibly it is meant to register an agreement regarding the enjoyment of some

Nṛipamallarāja.

lands, entered into by several persons in the presence of the king, the Katamba chief Rāchamallan-Dugarāja, who was the brother of a certain Vilārittaliyarasa and Narasiṅgan-Dugarāja. We do not know of any Kadamba chief who held sway over this part of the country in the 8th century A.D. The Gaṅgas had been ruling over a vast territory including Coorg during this period, and it is probable that the tract round about Baṅṭra was included in their kingdom and that Nṛipamalla of this inscription was a title of one of the early Gaṅga kings or of one of their subordinates. The occurrence of the name Rāchamalla in Rāchamallan-Dugarāja also suggests a connection with the Western Gaṅgas. If this inference is correct, it would appear that the Kadambas held a subordinate position under the Gaṅga kings of Talakāḍ in the 8th century A.D.

28. The Ālupas who held sway over a portion of the South Kanara district, are represented by a few inscriptions in this year's collection. Nos. 367 and 368 which refer themselves to the rule of Vīra-Pāṇḍyadēva-Ālpēndra-

Ālupas.

dēva are much damaged, and add no new information to our knowledge about him. To Baṅkidēva belongs No. 338 which is dated in Śaka 1228. It records the interesting fact that in order to tide over a period of drought, the king prayed to Timirēśvara for rain, and on its fulfilment he made a gift of land to the temple as a token of his gratitude.

29. A record from Kanyāna (No. 360) which is dated in the cyclic year Sarvadhāri, introduces Vīra-Kikkāyi-Tāyi with the *birudas* 'Pāṇḍyachakravarti', 'Ariyarāyabasava-Saṅkara', etc., and records a gift made by her to a certain Aṅṅa-Hebāruva. This Kikkāyi-Tāyi has been referred to as the queen of

Kikkāyi-Tāyi, queen of Vīra-Ballāḷa III.

the Hoysaḷa king Vīra-Ballāḷa III in No. 492 of 1929 and No. 583 of 1930 dated respectively in Śaka 1255 and Śaka 1257. In the former of these records, however, her name has been given as Chikkāyi. As the present inscription makes no mention of king Vīra-Ballāḷa while giving all the regal titles to his queen Kikkāyi, it must be understood that subsequent to his demise which is known to have taken place in A.D. 1342 (Rice's *Mysore and Coorg from Inscriptions*, p. 108) his queen ascended the throne and was alive in the year Sarvadhāri which corresponds to Śaka 1271, i.e., A.D. 1348. The same queen figures in an inscription of Harihara II from Śṛiṅgēri (*Ep.Carn.*, Vol. VI, Śg. 1) dated three years earlier than the above epigraph, viz., in Śaka 1268, Pārthiva, with the same *birudas* and supplementing a grant of land made by the king to the teacher Bhāratī-Tīrtha, thus showing the subordinate position of the last Hoysaḷa rulers to the rising Vijayanagara power.

30. From Tiruchchatturai comes an incomplete inscription (No. 204) in Tamil verse. It refers to the victories gained in Puṇanāḍu and Malai-nāḍu, the defeat of the Pāṇḍya king (*Valudi*), the destruction of Viliṅgam with fiery ramparts, and of Karḷkaḍaimāṅagar which was sown with cowries, and to the

The exploits of a feudatory of the Chōḷas in the 12th century. defeat of Teluṅga-Bhīma, by a chief who was perhaps a feudatory of the Chōḷas. As the characters of the record can be assigned to about the 12th century and as some of the victories herein

claimed are known to have been achieved in the reigns of Kulōttuṅga I and his successor Vikrama-Chōla I, it is possible that the chief eulogised in this fragmentary inscription had distinguished himself in the wars undertaken by these two Chōla sovereigns. Another record in Tamil verse is No. 58 engraved on the *gōpura* of the Śiva temple at Tirukkōḍikāval. It praises the good qualities

A chieftain called Śaḍaiyaṅ of Pudevai. ✓ of a certain chieftain called Śaḍaiyaṅ Pudevāpuri-Chēdipaṅ, who was the son of Pillaipperumāl, the great patron of poets and the indigent, and who is described to be of such sterling integrity that he would not utter a single falsehood even if he were to get the whole world. No. 57 also engraved on the same *gōpura* is a Sanskrit verse in praise of the same Chēdi chieftain and is a copy of the inscription engraved near the *gōpura* of the Śiva temple at Mūvalūr (No. 29 of 1925). This chieftain of Pudevai is believed to have been the patron of the Tamil poet Kamban.

31. The Nāyaka dynasties of Madura and Tanjore are also represented in the year's collection, each by one record copied from Tiruppūndurutti. Of these No. 114 belonging to the time of the Madura ruler Kṛishṇappa-Nāyaka, is dated in Śaka 1487 (=A.D. 1565) and refers to the construction of a *maṇḍapa*

Kṛishṇappa-Nāyaka and his son Vīrappa-Nāyaka of Madura.

in the temple by a certain Śingappar, as a gift of Vīrappa-Nāyaka, the son of the Madura ruler. As Vīrappa-Nāyaka came to the throne only in A.D. 1572, this *maṇḍapa* must have been built seven years earlier, while he was yet a prince. The other inscription (No. 119) is dated in the cyclic year Sarvadhāri corresponding to A.D. 1588, and records that the Tanjore Nāyaka ruler Achyutappa-Nāyaka (A.D. 1572-1614)

Achyutappa-Nāyaka of Tanjore and his minister Gōvinda-Dikshita.

assigned to the temple of god Pushpavanānātha and goddess Aḷagālama[r*]-nda-Ammai for the expenses of their sacred bath, the income derived from the *maḡamai*-tax on certain articles of merchandise, namely—two *palam* per *podī* of arecanut, pepper and other commodities sold by weight, and two *nāli* per *podī* of paddy and rice, and from the tax *nīrkūli* on wet and dry lands, flower-gardens and groves. This donation was made for the merit of Gōvinda-Dikshita who, we know, was the famous minister of Achyutappa-Nāyaka and his son Raghunātha-Nāyaka.

CORRECTION SLIP.

Annual Report for 1928-29—

Page 76, paragraph 35.—*Read* the expression “covered with gold” in line 19, before the expression “the temple” in line 20.

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Page 55—

No. 556, column 6, for “Do. (archaic),” *read* “Do.”

No. 557, column 6, for “Do. ” *read* “Do. (archaic).”

C. R. KRISHNAMACHARLU,
Superintendent for Epigraphy.

APPENDIX E.

LIST OF STONE INSCRIPTIONS IN THE BOMBAY-KARNATAK COPIED
BY N. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO, M.A. OFFICE OF THE GOVERNMENT
EPIGRAPHIST FOR INDIA, DURING THE YEAR 1930-31.

Inscriptions copied at the following places of the Bombay-Karnatak by the office of the Government Epigraphist for India during the year 1930-31 are registered in this Appendix.

| Number. | District. | Taluk. | Village. | Number in the Appendix. |
|---------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Bijapur | Bagevadi | Bhairavādgi | 1 and 2. |
| 2 | Do. | Do. | Diṇḍavār | 3 |
| 3 | Do. | Do. | Dōnūr | 4 and 5. |
| 4 | Do. | Do. | Hulbeñchi | 6 |
| 5 | Do. | Do. | Ingaḷēśvar | 7 to 18. |
| 6 | Do. | Do. | Managōli | 19 to 26. |
| 7 | Do. | Do. | Mārakabbinahalli | 27 |
| 8 | Do. | Do. | Masūti | 28 |
| 9 | Do. | Do. | Mulvād | 29 and 30. |
| 10 | Do. | Do. | Rabbinahāl | 31 |
| 11 | Do. | Do. | Sātihāl | 32 and 33. |
| 12 | Do. | Do. | Vandāl | 34 |
| 13 | Do. | Do. | Yālvār | 35 to 38. |

NOTE.—This Appendix is paged in continuation of Appendix E to the *Annual Report* for 1929-30—Stone inscriptions of the Bombay-Karnatak copied during the year 1929-30.

APPENDIX E.

List of stone inscriptions in the Bombay-Karnatak copied during the year 1930-31.

| No. | Place of inscription. | Dynasty. | King. | Date. | Language and alphabet. | Remarks. |
|-------------------|--|----------------------|--|--|------------------------|---|
| BIJAPUR DISTRICT. | | | | | | |
| BAGEVADI TALUK. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Bhairavdgi.—On four pieces of a broken slab built into the wall of the Basavésvara temple. | Yādava .. | [Bhujabala]-Pratāpachakravartī Bhīllamadēva. | Śaka 1114, Virōdhi- krit, Pushya, śu. 8, Wednesday, Uttarāyana-saṅ- kramaṇa. .. | Kannāḍa .. | Registers a grant of land made in the presence of the <i>Mahājanas</i> of Eļāvura, by Mājiya[ka], wife of Acharasa, nephew (<i>aiyya</i>) of Kallarasa who was the <i>prabhu</i> of the Western quarter of Baudhdhavadge, for maintaining a feeding house for Brahmans. In late characters. Mentions a certain [Vi]jraṇa-Nāyaka. |
| 2 | On a fragment lying near the small Lakshmi temple. | .. | .... | .. | Do. | In late characters. Mentions a certain [Vi]jraṇa-Nāyaka. |
| 3 | Dindavar.—On a slab set up near the Lakkavva temple. | Western Chālukya. | Tribhuvanamalladēva 'ruling from Jayantipura'. | Chālukya-Vikrama year 35, Nandana, Pushya, śu. 10, Sunday, Uttarāya- ṇa-saṅkrānti. | Do. | Mutilated at the end. Registers a gift made to the temple of Muļésvara at Daṇāvura by Mahāmaṇḍa- lēśvara Bhishanadēvarasa, the subordinate of Yuvarāja- Mallikārjunadēva who was ruling over the Tardāvādi One Thousand Province. The donor is stated to have been governing Dindāvura included in the six villages of Kempanakūḷi situated in the Tardāvādi-nāḍu. |
| 4 | Donur.—On a hero-slab set up in the Hanumān temple. | .. | .... | .. | Do. | Gives a number of <i>virūdas</i> such as <i>Bīrakānta</i> and <i>Vairīkīrītānta</i> of a hero named Ārijahuli. |
| 5 | On a slab lying in a field (Survey No. 284). | .. | .... | .. | Do. | Registers a gift of land by the Two Five-Hundred (<i>Mahā- janas</i>) of Ingaļésvara to the temple of Svayambu- Mūlasthānadēva. |
| 6 | Hulbenehi.—On a slab set up in front of the temple of Hanumān. | Western Chālukya. | Vira-Sō[mésvaradēva] | [Lost] | Do. | Mutilated at the right side. Breaks off after giving the <i>virūdas</i> of Bammarasa-Daṇḍanāyaka. |
| 7 | Ingaļesvar.—On a slab built into the east wall of the Nārāyana- dēva temple. | Yādava .. | Bhujabala-Pratāpachakravartī Mahādēvarāya. | Śaka 1.... Krō- dhana, Mārgasira, ba. 10. Friday, saṅkramaṇa, vya- tipāta. | Do. | Registers a gift of land, a shop and an oil-mill by the Two Five-Hundred (<i>Mahājanas</i>) of Ingaļésvara to the god Gōpināthadēva of Ūroḷe[ya]gēri. Also registers gifts to the same god by Imchuva Basavarasa, the <i>svi- kādīkārī</i> (customs officer) of Tardāvādi-1000, Sumbūra Chaudarasa and the fifty Telligas. Mentions the Yōgi-chakravartī Prakāsāprabhu entitled <i>Elhādāsāvātāra</i> . |
| 8 | On a slab built into the wall (left of entrance) of the same temple. | Western Chālukya. | Bhūlōkamalladēva .. | Śaka 1051, Kilaka, Kārtika, paur- ṇamī, lunar eclipse. | Do. | Registers a grant of land by Nilakantha-Nāyaka, the <i>Srīkarana</i> of Daṇḍanāyaka Sāyipayya to the temple of Nilakanthesvara built by him in the centre of the <i>agrahāra</i> -village Ingaļésvara, for offerings and worship and for conducting a <i>purāna-khandaika</i> . Mahāmaṇḍa- lēśvara Hermmādīyarasa of the Kaļachurya family is stated to have been governing the Tardāvādi-nāḍu. |
| 9 | On the same slab | Do. | Sarvajñachakravartī Bhūlōka- malladēva. | 12th year, Pingala, Bhādrapada, ba. [8], Thursday, vyatīpāta. .. | Do. | Registers a gift of gold made by the 100 <i>Mahājanas</i> of Doṅkanakēri for feeding Brahmans. |
| 10 | On a slab set up in the same temple. | .. | .... | .. | Do. | Mutilated. Registers a grant of land by Imchu Basa- varasa, the chief among the <i>prabhus</i> of the four <i>nāḍus</i> of Sālavādge, to the temple of Gōpālādēva [at Ingaļésvara]. |

| | | | | | | |
|----|--|------------|---|---|--------------|---|
| 11 | On a slab built into the north wall of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the Śṛṇanātha temple. | Kalachurya | Bhujabala-Chakravarti Rāya-murāri Sōvidēva. | Śāka 1099, Dur-mukhi, Pushya, śu. 10, Thursday, Uttarayana-saṅkramaṇa. | Do. | Registers the grant of the village Asagabālu made by the king at the request of Sōvidēva-Daṇḍanāyaka, son of <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> Ammaṇayya-Daṇḍanāyaka, for offerings, worship, etc., to the temple of Sōmanātha-dēva at the <i>śaṣanāda-mane</i> Ingāleśvara. The temple is stated to have been built by Hiḷa-Sōmarasa who also granted the village Kodagi in Hebbāla-12, some lands, house-sites and taxes on articles of merchandise. These gifts were left in charge of Jñānarāsi-Pandita, the <i>ācārya</i> of the temple of Svayambhu-Kēdārēśvara of Vijayapura called also Vijayanagari. |
| 12 | On a piece of slab built into the same wall. | .. | .... | Pushya, ba. 9, Sunday. | Do. | Registers a grant of land by the Two Five-Hundred (<i>Mahājanas</i>) of Ingāleśvara, after washing the feet of Kumārādēva. |
| 13 | On a broken slab set up in the same temple. | .. | .... | .. | Do. | Damaged. Seems to record a gift. Mentions [Ū]raḍa-gēni. See No. 7 above. |
| 14 | On a slab set up near the well at the entrance to the village. | .. | .... | Śāka 1117, Ānanda, Chaitra, ba. 2, Vaḍḍavāra (Saturday). | Do. | Records the death of Peṇḍara Bāchi-Muttābbe, a disciple of Tīrthachandraprabhadēva. |
| 15 | On another slab set up in the same place. | .. | .... | Tāraṇa, [Śrāvana], amāvāsya, Friday, Sīrṅha-lagna. | Do. (verse). | Records the death of Satyanna by the process of <i>saṅgyasana</i> . |
| 16 | On a slab set up near Sāhib Mohideen's mosque. | .. | .... | Yuva, Śrāvana, śu. 11, Friday. | Kannāḍa | Records the death by <i>samādhī</i> , of Maḅṭanandi-Munipa. |
| 17 | On a slab set up in the Liṅgā-yata- <i>matha</i>. | .. | .... | Āṅgira, Chaitra, pādīva, Monday. | Do. | Records the death by <i>samādhī</i> , of Sānti-Setṭi, son of Aggala-Setṭi. |
| 18 | On a slab set up near the well called Kallappana-bhāvi at the old ruined village. | .. | .... | Pramādi, ba. 6, Archōdaya, Friday. | Do. | Records the death of Sāntidēva-Muni at the temple of Mallinātha built by him. |
| 19 | Managoli.—On a fragment built into the wall of the house of Kallimathada Basayya. | .. | .... | .. | Do. | Damaged. Seems to record a gift of certain taxes by Mādiyanna. |
| 20 | On a stone set up near the Hanumān temple. | .. | .... | [Śāka ?] 1444 | Do. | Mentions Dēva-Nāyaka, son of Bichi-Nāyaka. |
| 21 | On a hero-stone set up in the compound of the Hanumān temple. | .. | .... | .. | Do. | Much damaged. |
| 22 | On a fragment built into the wall (left of entrance) of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the same temple. | .. | .... | Śāka 99*, Virōdhikrit, Pushya, śu. 1, Sunday, Uttarayana-saṅkrānti. | Do. | Registers a gift of land to the god Bhōgēśvarādēva. |
| 23 | On a slab built into the same wall (right of entrance). | Yādava | Jaitugi I .. | .... | Do. | Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. V, pp. 28 ff. |
| 24 | On a slab built into the east wall of the compound of the same temple. | Kalachurya | Bijjala .. | 6th year, Vishu, Bhādrapada, ba. 6, Tuesday. | Do. | Published <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 9 ff. |
| 25 | On a slab built into the west wall of the same compound. | Do | Do. .. | 10th year, Pārthiva, Mārgaśīra, amāvāsya, Sunday, solar eclipse, vyatipāta. | Do. | Published <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 23 ff. |
| 26 | On a broken slab lying in the same temple. | To | Sanakamadēva .. | 3rd year, Viḷambi, Āshāḍha, śu. 11, Sunday, Dakshināyana-saṅkramaṇa. | Do. | Published <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 26 ff. from l. 24 onwards. The first 23 lines state that the king was ruling from his <i>nelevidu</i> Navile and mention the king's subordinate Brahmadēva-Daṇḍadhīsa and Maṅṅavalli. |

E.—List of stone inscriptions in the Bombay-Karnatak copied during the year 1930-31—cont.

| No. | Place of inscription. | Dynasty. | King. | Date. | Language and alphabet. | Remarks. |
|-----|--|-------------------|---|---|------------------------|--|
| | BIJAPUR DISTRICT—cont. | | | | | |
| | BAGEVADI TALUK—cont. | | | | | |
| 27 | Marakabbinahalli.—On a slab lying in a field (Survey No. 119). | .. | .... | .. | Kannada | Registers a gift of land to Aipa, son of the barber Muda by the Five Hundred. |
| 28 | Masuti.—On a slab built into the wall (right of entrance) of the Hanumān temple. | Western Chālukya. | Trajjōkyamalladēva from Kalyāna. | Śaka 1079, Īśvara, Aśhāḍha, ba. 2, Wednesday, Dakṣiṇāyana-saṅkramaṇa. Īśvara | Do. | Damaged. Registers a gift of land by Kālyavve, daughter of Dāsimaṃya of Musuvatiluva, a village in Mutṭage-30, a subdivision of Tardavāḍi-1000, to the temple of Révanēśvaradēva. Seems also to record a gift to the image of Mādhavēśa installed by her. Do. Records the construction of a <i>maṭha</i> by Alama-Rāhuta and others. |
| 29 | Mulvad.—On a stone set up in front of a cavern called the <i>gavi</i>. | .. | .... | .. | Do. | Do. Records the construction of a <i>maṭha</i> by Alama-Rāhuta and others. |
| 30 | On a slab set up in the temple of Kalamēśvara. | Western Chālukya. | Tribhuvanamalladēva | Lost | Do. | Worn out. Only a portion of the <i>prasasti</i> of a subordinate of the king can be read. Mentions Jagadēka-malla. |
| 31 | Rabbinahal.—On a stone set up near the village-gate. | .. | .... | .. | Do. | States that it is the <i>maṇḍana</i> of Chandrēśvaradēva. |
| 32 | Satihāl.—On a slab set up in the temple of Īśvara. | .. | .... | .. | Do. | Registers a gift of land to the <i>brahmapuri</i> of the temple of Gōpālādēva of Chandanagēri at Ingāśvara. |
| 33 | On a stone converted into a mortar in the house of Sannappa-Gauḍa. | .. | .... | Pramāḍiḥa, Jyēshṭha, śu. puṇ-nami, Monday, lunar eclipse, vyatipāta, saṅkramaṇa. | Do. | Damaged and worn out. Seems to register gifts of land to the gods Kannēśvaradēva, Īchēśvaradēva, Gavārēśvaradēva and Aṛēsankharadēva. Characters belong to the 13th century A.D. |
| 34 | Vandal.—On a slab lying in a field (Survey No. 39). | .. | .... | Lost | Do. | States that the 100 <i>matṭar</i> of land was the <i>sarvamānya</i> of the god Jalāsayanadēva of Mutṭage. |
| 35 | Yalvar.—On a broken slab lying in front of the <i>chāvāḍi</i> . | Kalachurya | Lost | Lost | Do. | Broken after giving a portion of the <i>prasasti</i> of a king. |
| 36 | On a broken slab set up in the same place. | Do. | Bhujabala-Chakravarti Tribhuvanāikamalladēva. | 3rd year, Bahuchānya, Mārgaśira, śu. 5, Sunday. | Do. | Registers a gift of land by Nāranadēva Chāvarasa, the <i>Prabhu</i> of Jāravaḷṭha], to the god Gavārēśvaradēva of Īśvara. |
| 37 | On a slab built into the compound wall of the Sōmēśvara temple. | .. | .... | Śaka 1479, Pīṅgala, Vaiśākha, vadi 5, Sunday, Mūla. | Do. | Records the construction of a well called the Sōma-tirtha at the south-east corner of the temple of Sōmēśvara, by [Chejṇna-Basavantarāya of Pākānāṭi-kula, the administrator of Yālavāra in Vijayapura-sēma. |
| 38 | On a slab set up in the same temple. | Yādava .. | Simhanarāya 'ruling from Dēvagiri'. | Śaka 1144, Chitrahānu, Jyēshṭha, ba, amāvāsyā, Monday, solar eclipse. | Do. | Damaged. Registers a gift of land by <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> Mallidēva-Dandanāyaka, for offerings, worship, etc., to the temple of Gaṅgēśvaradēva. The gift was made with the consent of the <i>Mahājānas</i> of Yēśvara which was a Satyāśrayadēva- <i>datta</i> . |

APPENDIX F.

Principal dates from Appendix E calculated with the help of the *Indian Ephemeris*.

| Appendix. | Number of inscription. | Details of dates with their English equivalents and remarks. |
|---|------------------------|--|
| WESTERN CHALUKYA. | | |
| <i>Tribhuvanamalladēva (Vikramāditya VI).</i> | | |
| E | 3 | Chālukya-Vikrama year 35, Nandana, Pushya, śu. 10, Sunday, Uttarāyana-saṅkrānti = A.D. 1112, December 29, Sunday; f.d.t. '05. But the Uttarāyana-saṅkrānti had occurred on Tuesday, December 24. |
| <i>Bhūlōkamalladēva (Sōmēśvara III).</i> | | |
| " | 8 | Śaka 1051, Kīlaka, Kārtika, paurṇamī, lunar eclipse = A.D. 1128, November 8, Thursday. There was a lunar eclipse on this day. In the absence of the week-day the date can be verified with the help of the eclipse. The Śaka year was current. |
| " | 9 | 12th year, Piṅgaḷa, Bhādrapada, ba. [8], Thursday, vyatīpāta = A.D. 1137, September 9, Thursday. |
| <i>Trailōkyamalladēva (Taila III).</i> | | |
| " | 28 | Śaka 1079, Īśvara, Āshāḍha, ba. 2, Wednesday, Dakshināyana-saṅkramaṇa = A.D. 1157, June 26, Wednesday. It was a day of Dakshināyana-saṅkrānti. |
| KALACHURYA. | | |
| <i>Tribhuvanai kamalladēva (Bijjaḷa).</i> | | |
| " | 36 | 3rd year, Bahudhānya, Mārgaśira, śu. 5, Sunday. In the cyclic year Bahudhānya (Śaka 1080), Mārgaśira, śu. 5 was a Friday and not Sunday as given in the inscription. The intended date is probably A.D. 1158, November 28, Friday. If śu. 5 is considered to be a mistake for śu. 15, the date will be A.D. 1158, December 7, Sunday. |
| <i>Rāyamurāri Sōvidēva.</i> | | |
| " | 11 | Śaka 1099, Durmukhi, Pushya, śu. 10, Thursday, Uttarāyana-saṅkramaṇa. The details are irregular. In Durmukhi, Pushya, śu. 10 was Monday = 13th December, A.D. 1176, and was not a day of Uttarāyana-saṅkramaṇa, which occurred on Saturday, 25th December, A.D. 1176. The Śaka year was current. |
| YADAVA. | | |
| <i>Bhillamadēva.</i> | | |
| " | 1 | Śaka 1114, Virōdhikṛit, Pushya, śu. 8, Wednesday, Uttarāyana-saṅkramaṇa = A.D. 1191, December 25, Wednesday. The saṅkramaṇa fell on the next day. The Śaka year was current. |
| <i>Siṃhaṇa.</i> | | |
| " | 38 | Śaka 1144, Chitrabhānu, Jyēshṭha, ba. amāvāsyā, Monday, solar eclipse. In Chitrabhānu there was no solar eclipse on Jyēshṭha, ba. 30 which fell on Saturday and not Monday. But in Śaka 1143, Vṛisha, there occurred a solar eclipse on the new-moon day of Nija-Vaiśākha (<i>amānta</i>) which fell on Sunday, May 23, A.D. 1221 and this would be Jyēshṭha, ba. 30 if the month be <i>pūrṇimānta</i> . The week-day was Sunday and not Monday as quoted in the inscription. |

F.—Principal dates from Appendix E calculated with the help of the *Indian Ephemeris*—cont.

| Appendix. | Number of inscription. | Details of dates with their English equivalents and remarks. |
|-----------|------------------------|---|
| E | 7 | YADAVA—cont. <i>Mahādēvarāya.</i> |
| | | Śaka 1 * * *, Krōdhana, Mārgaśira, ba. 10, Friday, saṅkramaṇa, vyatīpāta The date is irregular. In Krōdhana which corresponded to Śaka 1187, Mārgaśira, ba. 10, was Thursday and not Friday; nor was it a day of any saṅkramaṇa. Probably = A.D. 1265, December 3, Thursday. |
| | | MISCELLANEOUS. |
| | | Śaka 99 *, Virōdhikṛit, Pushya, śu. 1, Sunday, Uttarāyaṇa-saṅkrānti. The cyclic year quoted fell in Śaka 993. The details regularly correspond to A.D. 1071, December 25, Sunday, the day of Uttarāyaṇa-saṅkrānti. |
| ” | 14 | Śaka 1117, Ānanda, Chaitra, ba. 2, Vaḍḍayāra (Saturday) = A.D. 1194, April 9, Saturday. The Śaka year was current. |
| ” | 37 | Śaka 1479, Piṅgaḷa, Vaiśākha, vadi 5, Sunday, Mūla = A.D. 1557, April 18, Sunday, f.d.t. 06. The nak. ended at 40 of the day. |