

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WESTERN INDIA.

PÂLI
SANSKRIT AND OLD CANARESE
INSCRIPTIONS

FROM

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND PARTS OF THE MADRAS
PRESIDENCY AND MAISÛR

ARRANGED AND EXPLAINED

BY

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PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION

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INTRODUCTION.

THE subject of Indian Inscriptions has naturally attracted the attention of all scholars interested in the history of the country. In the extensive and valuable literature that the Hindus have produced, there are scarcely any works of a historical character. Family legends, local traditions, and Purāṇic or mythological tales, are common enough, and sometimes contain vague accounts of facts, which the progress of research may enable us to disentangle from the encrusting fables; but they can never supply the want of written history.

Fortunately, however, this want is to a large extent compensated for by numerous contemporary records, in the shape of Inscriptions conveying, and intended to serve as the title-deeds of, the grants and endowments made by kings and chiefs to temples and religious communities,—some on rocks; some on the pillars and walls of temples; others on large single slabs of stone set up in public places; and others engraved on plates of copper, held together by rings to which is attached the seal of the reigning dynasty. In these Inscriptions, then, lies our only hope of filling up the many lacunæ in Indian History; and we find that Sir Charles Wilkins, General John Carnac, Sir John Shore, and others, who rallied round Warren Hastings and Sir William Jones to form the Asiatic Society of Bengal ninety years ago, fully recognised this, and at once began to collect and investigate the contents of Inscriptions. "Their high importance," wrote Lassen in 1852, "as a supplement of the history incompletely transmitted to us, and as a means of fixing the eras of the dynasties, has been already acknowledged by Colebrooke, who laid the foundation of most branches of the knowledge of Indian Antiquities." Colonel Colin Mackenzie, during the first years of the century, did much to collect Inscriptions, especially in Southern India, where they are most numerous, and is said to have prepared copies of no less than eight thousand and seventy-six. But Scholarship, for their proper decipherment and translation, was unfortunately wanting at the time; and such versions as, with the aid of Pāṇḍits, he did attempt, were not critically accurate, and his original copies, said to be in the India Office Library, have lain neglected for many years. Francis Buchanan (Hamilton) also collected many Inscriptions, which were at the disposal of his editor, Mr. Montgomery Martin; but of the value of these we as yet know nothing. During his long residence in India, Sir Walter Elliot, K.C.S.I., then in the Madras Civil Service, spared no pains in collecting impressions of Copper-plate Grants and transcriptions of Stone-tablet Inscriptions, and by means of them was able to establish the chronology of the great Chalukya dynasty of the Canarese and Marāṭhā countries, which flourished under two collateral lines of the same family from the fifth to the twelfth century, and to throw some light on the Yādava, Chēra, Chōla, Pāṇḍya, and

other, dynasties; and his collections still contain many untranslated records that may prove of great historical interest. Equally well known is the zeal of Tod, Prinsep, Wathen, Sir G. Legrand Jacob, Dr. Bhau Dâji, General Cunningham, and others, in the same line of research. But it may be remarked that, as Lassen long ago wrote,¹ "we are indebted for those collected, not so much to the care of Government for the knowledge and preservation of the ancient monuments of the country, as to the zeal and thoughtfulness of single individuals, who have thereby merited the credit of securing them from the destruction which has befallen so many others, and, so far as they were able, have contributed to their preservation."

The Bombay Cave-Temple Commission,² early in 1851, called attention to the Inscriptions, among other subjects of investigation, and obtained the appointment of Lieut. Brett to copy and take impressions of them. From his copies were prepared the reduced lithographs which accompany the tentative translations published by the late Rev. Dr. Stevenson in the *Journal of the Bombay Br. R. Asiatic Society*; and the originals were afterwards sent to the India Office. Early in 1856, the same Commission reported on "the extreme desirableness of the publication, under the auspices of Government, of facsimiles or copies, with decipherments and translations," of ancient Inscriptions. 'The publication of such a *Corpus Inscriptionum* appeared to them to be an object of such importance in an antiquarian and historical point of view (for it would embrace the most important *documenta* of Indian History), that it well merited the combined attention of Government, of learned Societies, and of individual orientalists.' Many Inscriptions, it was pointed out 'had already been copied and translated, though not with absolute accuracy, yet with a tolerable degree of success; extremely important results had been obtained from their investigation, for the arrangement of Indian chronology, and the definite ascertainment of the great religious and political changes which had occurred in the country in past ages.' In accordance with the recommendation of the Commission, Vishnu Śāstrī Bāpat was appointed as Paṇḍit, and, in the course of five years, he copied and translated into Marāṭhī some eighty-eight Pāli and Sanskrit Inscriptions; but none of them have ever been published. The death of the Paṇḍit, the Mutiny, and the transfer of the Government of India to the Crown, seem to have helped to lead to the abandonment of the work.

About fifteen years ago, however, Her Majesty's Government began to take a keener interest in such inquiries. In 1865 there were printed, under the auspices of the Government of Maisūr, a few copies of a photographic collection of one hundred and forty-nine Inscriptions on copper-plates and stone-tablets at Chitaldurg, Baḷagānive, Harihar, and other places in the Maisūr territory, from negatives taken by Lieut.-Col. Henry Dixon, H.M.'s 22nd Regiment M.N.I., and purchased by the India Office. And, about the same time, the Committee of Architectural Antiquities of Western India was formed, under whose auspices and at whose expense the Honble. Th. C. Hope, Esq., Bo. C.S., edited and printed in 1866, under the title of *Inscriptions in Dharwar and Mysore*, ten

¹ *Alterthumskunde*, II., 42.

² Appointed to carry out the object of the Despatches of the Honourable the Court of Directors of 29th May 1844 (No. 15), 27th Jan. 1847 (No. 1), 29th Sept. 1847 (No. 24), and of 4th May 1853 (No. 13), and Resolution of Bombay Government of 31st July 1848 (No. 2805)!

copies¹ of a collection of fifty-nine photographic plates containing sixty-four Inscriptions from stone-tablets on the walls and pillars of temples and rocks in the Canarese Districts of the Bombay Presidency, and at a few places in the Ballāri District of the Madras Presidency and in Maisūr; of these, thirty-nine were from negatives taken in Dhārṇāḍ, North Canara, Ballāri, and Maisūr, by the late Dr. Pigou, Bo. Med. Ser., and twenty were from negatives taken in Kalādgi by Col. Biggs, R.A. A few other stone-tablet inscriptions, also taken by the same photographers, were inserted by Mr. Hope in another work, entitled *Architecture in Dharwar and Mysore*, edited by him at the same time.

These volumes probably helped to sustain the interest already created in the decipherment of Inscriptions; and, in January 1870, His Grace the Duke of Argyll, as Secretary of State for India, forwarded to the Bombay Government a scheme for the collection and preservation of ancient Inscriptions in the Canarese Districts, suggesting that the services of a competent scholar should be engaged to revise the transcriptions collected by Sir Walter Elliot, to compare them with the originals, and to add such others as were not included in the collection, with a view to having them printed, and the more interesting of them photo-lithographed.

The serious difficulties of the work, and the impossibility of getting it done in a trustworthy manner by native agency, prevented the Government of Bombay from carrying out this scheme officially. The starting of the *Indian Antiquary*, however, in 1872, and the commencement of the Archaeological Survey of Western India in 1874, helped to modify the difficulties in the way of getting perfect copies; and Her Majesty's Government, recognizing "the propriety of giving support to inquiries tending to throw light on the past history of the country and on the many extremely interesting problems that arise in connection with the study of the languages and customs of the people," was pleased to allow a grant to the *Indian Antiquary*, to meet the expense of photo-lithographs of Inscriptions. This grant, now entirely expended, has been of immense service, by enabling that Journal to present to the learned, in Volumes III. to VII., a large number of facsimiles of Inscriptions,³ along with their transcriptions in modern characters and translations,—those in Volumes VI. and VII. being selected to a large extent from the important collection of originals and impressions belonging to Sir Walter Elliot.

The very few copies that were printed, of the two photographic collections mentioned above, have always been difficult of access, having been distributed chiefly among Government offices and some of the leading literary societies. This has now come to be a serious drawback; since, during the last few years, so many competent scholars, few of whom have more than occasional access to large libraries, have begun to occupy themselves in researches into the early and mediæval history of Western India.

Under these circumstances, with the object of making the valuable and extensive materials thus collected more available to scholars for perusal and publication, the

¹ Of these ten copies, one was presented to each of the following:—Royal Asiatic Society; Société Asiatique, Paris; German Oriental Society, Leipzig; India Office Library; and Ed. Thomas, Esq., F.R.S.; and the remaining five were sent to Bombay for distribution. The net cost of the ten copies was 57l. 11s. 10d.

² Despatch of Lord Salisbury to His Excellency the Rt. Honble. the Governor-General of India, dated the 29th July 1875.

³ These excellent lithographs have been executed by Mr. W. Griggs, of Peckham.

sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India was sought and obtained for the printing of a few copies of the present volume. The collections of Colonel Dixon and of Dr. Pigou and Colonel Biggs form the basis of it; but they have been supplemented by

1. Photographs taken by, and lithographs from estampages and rubbings made by, the Archaeological Survey of Western India;—
2. Photographs taken for, and lithographs from estampages made by, Mr. J. F. Fleet, Bo. C.S., M.R.A.S.;—
3. Lithographs from original copper-plates, of which Nos. 1, 3, and 4, belong to the Government of Bombay; Nos. 2, 5 to 10, and 21, belong to Mr. Fleet; Nos. 11, and 266, belong to the India Office Library; and Nos. 12 to 15 are from impressions taken in ink by Sir Walter Elliot, K.C.S.I.;—and
4. Photographs of copper-plate grants of the Gūjara, Valabhī, and Rāshtrakūṭa dynasties, taken for Dr. Bühler, Bombay Educ. Service, and lithographs of other plates of the same dynasties.

Also, one photograph, No. 87, has been supplied by Mr. W. F. Sinclair, Bo. C.S., M.R.A.S. And No. 17 is represented by full-size lithographs from the original plates, which were kindly obtained on loan from the owner by the Rev. T. Foulkes of Bengalūr and transmitted to Mr. Burgess; these lithographs are substituted for the small, and in some places indistinct, photographs of Colonel Dixon. With this exception, all of Colonel Dixon's negatives,¹ and all those of Dr. Pigou and Colonel Biggs, are represented in one form or another in the present volume. But in both series there were occasionally duplicate copies of one and the same original; and duplicate copies of some others of the plates in the *Inscriptions in Dharwar and Mysore* were furnished by the photographs and estampages of Mr. Burgess and Mr. Fleet. In such cases the best and clearest of the duplicate copies has been selected for the present volume, and the other has been omitted. The initial and number² indicative of the source of the copy thus selected are always given first in the *Analysis* of the inscription in question; and the initial and number indicative of the details of the rejected copy follow in brackets. Thus, under No. 39, the arrangement "B., *First Archaeol. Report*, Pl. xxxii.; (H., 12)" indicates that, of the two copies of this Inscription, a fresh lithograph from the estampage made by Mr. Burgess, and originally published as Plate xxxii. of his *First Archaeological Report*, has been selected for this volume, in preference to the photograph taken by Colonel Biggs and given by Mr. Hope as Plate xii. of his work.

The Copper-plate Grants have been arranged, irrespective of locality, according to the sequence of the dynasties to which they belong, and the dates of the Grants. The Stone-tablet Inscriptions, on the other hand, have been arranged, primarily according to

¹ In the copy of Colonel Dixon's collection belonging to the Library of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and in the copy of the same belonging to the India Office Library, his No. 87 is entered as "missing;" it seems likely that no such photograph existed, and that the entry of it was due only to a mistake in numbering the plates.

² The contractions used are as follows:—

- B. Mr. Burgess' impressions, photographs, and rubbings.
- Bu. Dr. Bühler's photographic negatives.
- D. Colonel H. Dixon's photographic negatives.
- E. Sir Walter Elliot's plates and ink-impressions of Copper-plate Grants.
- F. Mr. Fleet's impressions, photographs, and plates.
- H. Mr. Hope's collection of the photographs by Dr. Pigou and Colonel Biggs.

the localities at which the originals are, and secondarily according to the sequence of the dynasties and the dates of the grants. This difference of arrangement was necessitated in the case of the Stone-tablet Inscriptions by the number of localities from which they have been taken, and, in some instances, by the large number of Inscriptions at one and the same place. In addition to showing at once the richness or poorness of each locality in these historical remains, this arrangement further serves to indicate cursorily the dynastic changes to which that locality, and consequently the surrounding country, was subjected.¹ Information as to the precise position of each Inscription at each locality has not always been forthcoming; but, whenever they could be ascertained, the details have been given in the *Analyses*.

Of the Inscriptions comprised in this volume, transcriptions and translations of some have already been published in the *Indian Antiquary*, and in the *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society*, and in Mr. Burgess' *First, Second, and Third, Archaeological Reports*. In each instance the reference is given in the *Analysis*. Of the rest, those marked with the initial "F" have been supplied by Mr. Fleet, and are more or less advanced in process of being published.²

Copies of some of the Inscriptions, which may usefully be collated with the photographs, are to be found in two manuscript volumes, entitled *Carnāṭaka-Dēsa Inscriptions*, prepared for, and under the supervision of, Sir Walter Elliot, and presented by him to the Library of the Edinburgh University. References to these two volumes have been made in the *Analyses*.

It must not be supposed, however, that this Collection embraces even nearly the whole of the Inscriptions from Western India and the Dekkan that are at present available. Sir Walter Elliot has most kindly placed at our disposal a large series of original Copper-plate Grants of the Vijayanagara and other dynasties, and also an extensive collection of impressions from other such Inscriptions, which are well deserving of publication and likely to yield new and important results when examined. There are also in the India Office Library, in the Royal Asiatic Society, in the Bombay Asiatic Society, in the British Museum, and in private hands,³ both in India and in Europe, a considerable number of Copper-plate Grants, which, if published in facsimile, would fill up many lacunæ, and supply dates and bases of arrangement that are yet wanting.

As the expense of lithographing a few copies of these inscriptions would be very

¹ Nos. 248 to 286, however, were not included in the original scheme of this Collection, and the plates, when determined upon and received, were too late to be distributed in their proper places according to this arrangement.

² Any one who is willing to coöperate is requested to take in hand for publication any of the remaining Inscriptions; and it is suggested that the *Indian Antiquary*, as being the Journal of the kind with the widest circulation, will be found the best medium for making them generally known.

³ Plates in private hands ought especially to be published in this way as speedily as possible, for there seems to be a fatality attending them. Dr. James Bird for example, dug out two copper-plates from a Tope at the Kaphēri caves; he kept them, and, three or four years afterwards, Dr. Stevenson could not obtain either the plates or a fair transcript of them, and now they are probably entirely lost or destroyed. The late Mr. Wathen, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, had also a number of plates that now have been lost sight of.

⁴ Lithographic copies, rather than photographs, of all the inscriptions in this volume would have been preferable. But, where the originals are not available to work from directly, it is to be remembered that, in lithographs prepared by transcribing or tracing by the hand and eye, there is so great a liability to mistake, that the most carefully prepared transfers are liable to errors of a worse kind than the indistinctness of photographs. Where the originals, or impressions of them, were available, the case was entirely different, and photo-lithographs have in some cases been given. The number of these has only been limited by the smallness of the grant at our disposal.

little less than for an average edition, it was not thought advisable to include them in the present Collection. Fresh Inscriptions are constantly turning up; and it is hoped that Her Majesty's Government will recognize the propriety of making such arrangements as will lead to the systematic publication in future, both of new Inscriptions as they are found, and of those at present available. They contain such ample materials, available nowhere else, for elucidating the history, the religious and social life, the origin and growth of the alphabetical characters, and the development of the vernacular languages, of all the different sections of our Indian dominions, that it would be a matter for the greatest regret, if, having made so fair a start, our progress in these researches were now to receive an unexpected and untimely check. All who devote themselves to the study of Oriental Archæology look anxiously to Government for their publication, expecting that,—while Prussia and France are doing so much for Latin, Greek, and Semitic, Inscriptions,—the Inscriptions of India, which contain the whole of its history, but which are disappearing with such deplorable rapidity, will be properly treated with equal attention at the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

The following are the details of the localities, arranged alphabetically, from which the Inscriptions comprised in this Collection have been obtained.

Aihoḷe

(Nos. 73 to 84) is in the Hungund Tālukā of the Kalādgi District in the Bombay Presidency, on the right bank of the Malaprabhā; Longit., 75° 57' E.; Lat., 16° 1' N. It is written 'Iwullee' in maps.

Ambā

Or Mōminābād (Nos. 285, and 286) is in the Dārūr Tālukā of the Aurangābād Province on the borders of the Bombay Presidency, Longit., 76° 27' E.; Lat., 18° 44' N.

Anantpūr

(No. 31) is in the Sagar Tālukā of the Śimoggā District in Maisūr; Longit., 75° 17' E.; Lat., 14° 5' N.

Bādāmi

(Nos. 38 to 52) is the chief town of the Bādāmi Tālukā of the Kalādgi District; Longit., 75° 45' E.; Lat., 15° 55' N.

Baḷagāmve

(Nos. 152 to 212) is in the Śikārpūr Tālukā of the Śimoggā District in Maisūr; Longit., 75° 18' E.; Lat., 14° 24' N.

Bēlūr

(Nos. 18 to 20, 23, and 238 to 245) is the chief town of the Bēlūr Tālukā of the Hāsan District in Maisūr; Longit., 75° 55' E.; Lat., 13° 10' N.

Bēlūr

(No. 70) is in the Bādāmi Tālukā of the Kalādgi District; Longit., 75° 49' E.; Lat., 15° 51' N.

Bhairanmaṭṭi

(No. 86) is in the Bāgalkōṭi Tālukā of the Kalādgi District; Longit., 75° 55' E.; Lat., 16° 11' N.

Bhājā

(Nos. 262, and 263) is in the Māwal Tālukā of the Puṇā (Poona) District in the Bombay Presidency; Longit., 73° 33' E.; Lat., 18° 44' N.

Bijāpūr

(No. 87) is the chief town of the Bijāpūr Tālukā of the Kalādgi District; Longit., 75° 47' E.; Lat., 16° 50' N.

Bijī-ūr

Or Baḷi-ūr (No. 269) is somewhere in the south-east division of Kodagu (Coorg), and is, perhaps, the 'Beullyoor' of the maps, in Longit., 76° 6' E.; Lat., 12° 9' N.

Bōtād

(No. 279) is somewhere in the Bhaunagar State in Kāthiāwād in the Bombay Presidency; but it is not shown in the maps.

Chauḍadāmpūr

(Nos. 108 to 111) is in the Rāṇibennūr Tālukā of the Dhārward District in the Bombay Presidency, on the left bank of the Tuṅgabhadra; Longit., 75° 44' E.; Lat., 14° 48' N.

Chikka-Bāgiwādi

(No. 21) is in the Belgaum Tālukā of the Belgaum District in the Bombay Presidency; Longit., 74° 45' E.; Lat., 15° 47' N.

Chitaldurg

(Nos. 146 to 151) is the chief town of the Chitaldurg Tālukā of the Chitaldurg District in Maisūr; Longit., 76° 28' E.; Lat., 14° 14' N.

Dambāl

(No. 102) is in the Gadag Tālukā of the Dhārward District; Longit., 75° 51' E.; Lat., 15° 18' N.

Dāvāngere

(Nos. 136 to 145) is the chief town of the Dāvāngere Tālukā of the Chitaldurg District in Maisūr; Longit., 75° 59' E.; Lat., 14° 31' N.

Dēvagiri

(Nos. 1, 3, and 4) is in the Karajgi Tālukā of the Dhārward District; Longit., 75° 26' E.; Lat., 14° 51' N.

Dēvanhaḷli

(Nos. 28, 35, and 229) is the chief town of the Dēvanhaḷli Tālukā of the Beṅgalūr District in Maisūr; Longit., 77° 45' E.; Lat., 13° 16' N.

Gadag

(Nos. 98 to 100) is the chief town of the Gadag Tālukā of the Dhārward District; Longit., 75° 42' E.; Lat., 15° 26' N.

Haidarābād

(Nos. 12, and 13) is the capital of the Nizām's Territories; Longit., 78° 30' E.; Lat., 17° 18' N.

Haḷcībīd

(Nos. 230 to 237) is in the Bēlūr Tālukā of the Hāsan District of Maisūr; Longit., 76° 3' E.; Lat., 13° 13' N.

Halsi

(Nos. 2, and 5 to 10) is in the Biḍi or Khānāpūr Tālukā of the Belgaum District; Longit., 74° 40' E.; Lat. 15° 33' N.

Hampe

(Nos. 114, and 115) is in the Ballāri District in the Madras Presidency, on the right bank of the Tuṅgabhadra; Longit., 76° 32' E.; Lat., 15° 21' N.

Hāngal

(Nos. 103 to 107) is the chief town of the Hāngal Tālukā of the Dhārward District; Longit., 75° 12' E.; Lat. 14° 46' N.

Harihar

(Nos. 17, 22, and 116 to 135) is in the Dāvāngere Tālukā of the Chitaldurg District in Maisūr, on the right bank of the Tuṅgabhadra; Longit., 75° 52' E.; Lat., 14° 31' N.

Hāsan

(Nos. 24, 25, and 246) is the chief town of the Hāsan Tālukā of the Hāsan District in Maisūr; Longit., 76° 10' E.; Lat., 13° 1' N.

Hāli

(No. 90) is in the Parasgaḍ Tālukā of the Belgaum District; Longit., 75° 16' E.; Lat., 15° 48' N.

Jaugad

(Nos. 248 to 250) is in the Pubakondā Tālukā of the Gānjām District in the Madras Presidency; Longit., 84° 54' E.; Lat., 19° 31' N.

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Junāgaḍh

(Nos. 264, and 278) is the chief town of the Sōrāṭh Prānt in Kāthiāwād; Longit., 70° 30' E.; Lat., 21° 31' N.

Kādarōḷi

(No. 92) is in the Sampgaum Tālukā of the Belgaum District, on the right bank of the Mala-prabhā; Longit., 74° 49' E.; Lat., 15° 43' N.

Kalhoḷi

(No. 95) is in the Gōkāk Tālukā of the Belgaum District; Longit., 74° 56' E.; Lat., 16° 17' N.

Kattagēri

(No. 71) is in the Bādāmi Tālukā of the Kalādgi District; Longit., 75° 45' E.; Lat., 16° 5' N.

Kāvi

(Nos. 272, and 282) is in the Jambūsar Tālukā of the Bharuch (Broach) District in the Bombay Presidency; Longit., 72° 41' E.; Lat., 22° 12' N.

Kiruwatti

(No. 113) is in the Yellāpūr Tālukā of the North Canara District in the Bombay Presidency; Longit., 74° 55' E.; Lat., 15° 4' N.

Kōḷi

(Nos. 259 to 261) is in the Mhād Tālukā of the Kulābā (Colaba) District in the Bombay Presidency; Longit., 73° 28' E.; Lat., 18° 4' N.

Kōlār

(No. 36) is the chief town of the Kōlār Tālukā of the Kōlār District in Maisūr; Longit., 78° 11' E.; Lat. 13° 9' N.

Koṇṇūr

(Nos. 93, and 94) is in the Gōkāk Tālukā of the Belgaum District, on the right bank of the Ghaṭa-prabhā; Longit., 74° 49' E.; Lat., 16° 13' N.

Kōtūr

(No. 270) is somewhere in the south-east division of Kodagu (Coorg), and seems to be either the 'Kotoor' of the maps, Longit., 76° 3' E.; Lat., 12° 7' N.,—or 'Kothoor,' Longit., 76° 5' E.; Lat., 12° 6' N.

Kuḍā

(Nos. 251 to 258) is in the Māngaum Tālukā of the Kulābā (Colaba) District; Longit., 73° 8' E.; Lat., 18° 17' N.

Lakshmēśwar

(No. 97) is the chief town of the Lakshmēśwar Tālukā of the Miraj State, towards the south-east corner of the Dhārward District; Longit., 75° 32' E.; Lat., 15° 8' N.

Lunawādā

(No. 280) is the chief town of the Lunawādā State in Gujarāt in the Bombay Presidency; Longit., 73° 37' E.; Lat., 23° 8' N.

B

Mallôhalli

(No. 268) is said by Mr. Rice to be about twenty-five miles to the north-west of Beñgaḷūr in the Beñgaḷūr District of Maisūr; but it has not been found in the maps. There is a Maḷawalli in the Maisūr District, about fifty-two miles to the south-west of Beñgaḷūr; Longit., 77° 7' E.; Lat. 12° 23' N.

Miraj

(No. 96) is the chief town of the Miraj State in the Southern Marāṭhā Country in the Bombay Presidency; Longit., 74° 43' E.; Lat., 16° 49' N.

Mulbāgal

(Nos. 26, and 227) is the chief town of the Mulbāgal Tālukā of the Kōlār District in Maisūr; Longit., 78° 14' E.; Lat. 13° 11' N.

Munôli

(No. 91) is in the Paragad Tālukā of the Belgaum District, on the left bank of the Malaprabhā; Longit., 75° 12' E.; Lat., 15° 52' N.

Nānāghāt

(No. 265) is in the Junnar Tālukā of the Puñā (Poona) District; Longit., 73° 45' E.; Lat. 19° 18' N.

Nandi

(No. 226) is in the Chikka-Ballāpūr Tālukā of the Kōlār District in Maisūr; Longit., 77° 44' E.; Lat., 13° 25' N.

Nandwādige

(No. 85) is in the Hungund Tālukā of the Kalādgi District; Longit., 76° 20' E.; Lat., 16° 2' N.

Narsāpūr

(No. 101) is in the Gadag Tālukā of the Dhārwad District; Longit., 75° 44' E.; Lat., 15° 27' N.

Nerūr

(Nos. 11, and 266) is in the 'Kūdal' Division of the Sawantwādi State in the Bombay Presidency; Longit., 73° 42' E.; Lat., 16° 1' N.

Pāṭṇā

(Nos. 283, and 284) is in the Chāliṣgaum Tālukā of the Khāndēs District in the Bombay Presidency; Longit., 75° 2' E.; Lat., 20° 20' N.

Paṭṭadakal

(Nos. 53 to 69) is in the Bādāmi Tālukā of the Kalādgi District, on the left bank of the Malaprabhā; Longit., 75° 52' E.; Lat., 15° 57' N.

Peggu-ūr

(No. 271) is somewhere in the south-east division of Kōdagu (Coorg); but no name, at all resembling it, has been found in the maps.

Rādhanpūr

(No. 281) is the chief town of the Rādhanpūr State in Gujarāt; Longit., 71° 30' E.; Lat., 23° 50' N.

'Reygoor'

(No. 247) is somewhere in Maisūr; but the exact position, as also the correct spelling of the name, is not known.

Saundatti

(Nos. 88, and 89) is the chief town of the Paragad Tālukā of the Belgaum District; Longit., 75° 12' E.; Lat., 15° 47' N. It is written 'Sumoduttee' in maps.

Śimoggā

(Nos. 27, 29, 33, and 34) is the chief town of the Śimoggā Tālukā of the Śimoggā District in Maisūr, on the left bank of the Tuñgā; Longit., 75° 38' E.; Lat., 13° 56' N.

Sorab

(Nos. 16, 32, and 223 to 225) is the chief town of the Sorab Tālukā of the Śimoggā District in Maisūr; Longit., 75° 9' E.; Lat., 14° 23' N.

Tālgund

(Nos. 213 to 222) is in the Śikārpūr Tālukā of the Śimoggā District in Maisūr; Longit., 75° 20' E.; Lat., 14° 26' N.

Tīliwalli

(No. 112) is in the Kōd Tālukā of the Dhārwad District; Longit., 75° 18' E.; Lat., 14° 38' N.

Tīrthahalli

(No. 30) is the chief town of the Kavalēdurg Tālukā of the Śimoggā District in Maisūr, on the left bank of the Tuñgā; Longit., 75° 17' E.; Lat., 13° 41' N.

'Togurshode'

(No. 14) is somewhere in Maisūr, and is, perhaps the 'Togarsagooda' of maps, in the Śikārpūr Tālukā of the Śimoggā District; Longit., 75° 16' E.; Lat., 14° 27' N.

Tolachigud

(No. 72) is in the Bādāmi Tālukā of the Kalādgi District, on the left bank of the Malaprabhā; Longit., 75° 48' E.; Lat., 15° 53' N. It is written 'Telluskode' in maps.

Tyākal

(No. 228) is in the Mālūr Tālukā of the Kōlār District in Maisūr; Longit., 78° 6' E.; Lat., 12° 59' N.

Umētā

(No. 273) is in the Bōrsad Tālukā of the Khēḍā (Kaira) District in the Bombay Presidency; Longit., 73° 6' E.; Lat., 22° 21' N.

Uruvupalli

(No. 267) is the ancient name, as given in the grant itself, of the village at which the grant was made, and, presumably, at which the plates were found. No information is forthcoming as to the modern name, or the position of the village. But it seems to be somewhere in the Madras Presidency, in the direction of the eastern coast.

Wallā

(Nos. 274 to 277) is in the Gōhilwād Prānt in Kāthiāwād; Longit., 71° 55' E.; Lat. 21° 54' N.

ANALYSIS OF THE INSCRIPTIONS.

The *Analysis* of each Inscription is not intended to give more than its date, the dynasty to which it belongs, and the name of the king in whose reign the grants recorded in it were made, and thus to indicate which of the inscriptions may most usefully be first selected for publication.

1.—DEVAGIRI; DHĀRWĀD.

B., Copper-plates.—7½ inches long by 1½ inches broad.—Sanskrit.—The Kadamba king Kṛṣṇavarmā, and his son Dēvavarmā. Not dated.—Published at *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. VII., p. 33.

2.—HALSI; BELGAUM.

F., Copper-plates.—6½ inches by 1½ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Kadamba king Kākusthavarmā. The eightieth year (in words; II. a., l. 1) of his victory.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 22.

3.—DEVAGIRI.

B., Copper-plates.—5½ inches by 2½ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Kadamba king Mṛigēśavarmā. The third year (in words; II. a., l. 3) of his reign; the Pausa year; the tenth day (in words; II. a., l. 3) of the dark fortnight of Kārttika.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII., p. 35.

4.—DEVAGIRI.

B., Copper-plates.—8 inches by 2½ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Kadamba king Mṛigēśavarmā. The fourth year (in words; II. a., l. 1) of his reign; the day of the full-moon of the eighth fortnight (in words; II. a., l. 1) of the rainy season.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII., p. 37.

5.—HALSI.

F., Copper-plates.—8 inches by 2½ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Kadamba king Mṛigēśavarmā. The eighth year (in words; II. b., l. 2) of his reign; the Vaiśākha year; the day of the full-moon of Kārttika.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 24.

6.—HALSI.

F., Copper-plates.—7½ inches by 2½ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Kadamba king Ravivarmā. Not dated.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 25.

7.—HALSI.

F., Copper-plates.—5½ inches by 2 inches.—Sanskrit.—The Kadamba king Ravivarmā, and his brother Bhānuvarmā. The eleventh year (in words; II. b., l. 4) of his reign; the tenth day (in words; III. a., l. 1) of the sixth fortnight (in words; II. b., l. 4) of the winter season.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 27.

8.—HALSI.

F., Copper-plates.—5½ inches by 2½ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Kadamba king Ravivarmā. Not dated.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 29.

9.—HALSI.

F., Copper-plates.—6½ inches by 1½ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Kadamba king Harivarmā. The fourth year (in words; II. a., l. 1) of his reign; the thirteenth day (in words; II. a., l. 1) of the bright fortnight of Phālguna.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 30.

10.—HALSI.

F., Copper-plates.—8½ inches by 2½ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Kadamba king Harivarmā. The fifth year (in words; II. a., l. 4) of his reign.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 31.

11.—NERŪR; SĀWANTWĀDI.

Copper-plates.—6½ inches by 3 inches.—Sanskrit.—The Chalukya (Chalukya) king Maṅgala (Maṅgalīśa). Not dated.—The original belongs to the India Office Library.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII., p. 161.

12.—HAIDARĀBĀD; NIZĀM'S TERRITORY.

E., Copper-plates.—7½ inches by 3 inches.—The Western Chalukya (Chalukya) king Satyāśraya (Pulikēśi II). The third year (in words; II. a., l. 3) of his reign; when Śaka 534 (in words; II. a., l. 4) had expired; the day of the new-moon of Bhādrapada; at the time of an eclipse of the sun.—The original belongs to a Jain priest in the Bēgam Bāzār at Haidarābād.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 72.

13.—HAIDARĀBĀD.

E., Copper-plates.—8½ inches by 3½ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Western Chalukya king Vikramāditya I. Not dated.—The original belongs to a Jain priest in the Bēgam Bāzār at Haidarābād.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 75.

14.—TOGURSHODE; MAISŪR.

E., Copper-plates.—9½ inches by 4 inches.—Sanskrit.—The Western Chalukya king Vinayāditya. The tenth year (in words; II. b., l. 9) of his reign; when Śaka 611 (in words; II. b., l. 8) had expired; on the day of the full-moon of Kārttika.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 85.

15.—LOCALITY UNKNOWN; MAISÜR.

F., Copper-plates.—9 inches by 4 inches.—Sanskrit.—The Western Chalukya king Vinayāditya, and his son Vijayāditya. The eleventh year (in words; II. b, l. 5) of his reign; when Śaka 613 (in words; II. b, l. 4) had expired; on the day of the full-moon of Māgha.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 88.

16.—SORAB; MAISÜR.

D., Copper-plates, 5.—Sanskrit, with an Old Canarese addition.—The Western Chalukya king Vinayāditya. The thirteenth year (in words; l. 7 of the second side) of his reign, when Śaka 614 (in words; l. 7 of the second side) had expired; Saturday; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north; under the constellation Rōhini. The month and lunar day do not seem to be given.—See *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 94.

17.—HARIHAR; MAISÜR.

B.; (D., Copper-plates, 3.)—10½ inches by 4½ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Western Chalukya king Vinayāditya. The fourteenth year (in words; II. b, l. 2) of his reign, when Śaka 616 (in words; II. b, l. 1) had expired; the day of the full-moon of Kārttika.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 91.

18.—BĒLŪR; MAISÜR.

D., Copper-plates, 16.—Sanskrit and Old Canarese.—The Hoysala king Vishṇuvardhana-Tribhuvanamalla, and his chief queen Śāntalādēvi. Śaka 1039 (in words; l. 5 of the second side), the Hēmalambī *samvatsara*; Sunday, the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra.

Commencing with the eleventh side is an undated inscription of the Hoysala king Vira-Ballāla, the grandson of the above-mentioned Vishṇuvardhana.

Commencing with l. 21 of the twelfth side is a short addition of Narasiṅga or Narasiṃha III., the *kumāra*, "prince" or "son," of the emperor Vira-Sōmēśvara. Sunday, the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra of the Ānanda *samvatsara* (Śaka 1176).

19.—BĒLŪR.

D., Copper-plates, 17.—Sanskrit and Old Canarese.—The Hoysala king Narasiṃha III. Śaka 1184 (in words; l. 18 of the fourth side), the Durmati *samvatsara*; Tuesday, the twelfth day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra.

20.—BĒLŪR.

D., Copper-plates, 19.—Sanskrit and Old Canarese.—The Hoysala king Narasiṃha III. Śaka 1200 (in words; l. 19 of the second side), the Bahudhānya *samvatsara*; Saturday, the fourteenth day of the dark fortnight of Māgha.

21.—CHIKKA-BĀGIWĀDI; BELGAUM.

F., Copper-plates.—Sanskrit.—The Yādava king Kanharādēva, and his minister Malla or Mallisaiṭṭi. When Śaka 1171 (in words; I. l. 19) had expired; in the Saumya *samvatsara*; Saturday, the day of the full-moon of Āshādhā.—Published at *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. XII., p. 3 and 25.

22.—HARIHAR.

D., Copper-plates, 2.—Sanskrit and Canarese.—Bukkarāya of Vijayanagara. Śālivāhana-Śaka 1276 (in figures; l. 2 of the second side), the Vijaya *samvatsara*; Monday, the fifteenth day of the bright fortnight of Māgha; at the time of an eclipse of the moon.—Published at *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. XII., p. 336 and 346.

23.—BĒLŪR.

D., Copper-plates, 18.—Sanskrit and Canarese.—Harihara II. of Vijayanagara. Śaka 1304 (in words; l. 16 of the third side), the Dundubhi *samvatsara*; Sunday, the tenth day of the dark fortnight of Kārttika.

24.—HĀSAN; MAISÜR.

D., Copper-plates, 20.—Sanskrit and Canarese.—Harihara II. of Vijayanagara. Śaka 1317 (in words; l. 7 of the second side; *rishi*, 7; *chandra*, 1; *agni*, 3; and *vidhu*, 1), the Yuva *samvatsara*; the seventh day of the bright fortnight of (?) Māgha.

25.—HĀSAN.

D., Copper-plates, 21.—Sanskrit and Canarese.—Dēvarāya of Vijayanagara. At the time of his *puṭṭābhishēka*, or "installation on the throne" (l. 18 and 24 of the first side). Śaka 1328 (in figures; l. 21 of the first side), the Vyaya *samvatsara*; (?) Friday, the tenth day of the (?) bright fortnight of Kārttika.

26.—MULBĀGAL; MAISÜR.

D., Copper-plates, 15.—Canarese.—Dēvarāya of Vijayanagara. Śālivāhana-Śaka 1353 (in figures; l. 3 of the first side), the Sādhārāṇa *samvatsara*; the tenth day of the bright fortnight of Phālguna.

27.—ŚIMOGGĀ; MAISÜR.

D., Copper-plates, 6.—Sanskrit and Canarese.—Kṛṣṇarāya of Vijayanagara. Śālivāhana-Śaka 1444 (in words; l. 5 of the fourth side), the Svabhānu *samvatsara*; Tuesday, in the month Pushya; at the time of the *Mahara-samkrama*, or "passage of the sun from Sagittarius into Capricornus"; under the constellation Hāstā.—See *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. XII., p. 344.

28.—DĒVANHAḢḢI; MAISÜR.

D., Copper-plates, 11.—Sanskrit.—Rāmarāya of Vijayanagara. Śaka 1506 (in words; l. 1 of the fifth side; *āṅga*, 6; *ambara*, 0; *bāṇa*, 5; and *indu*, 1), the Tārāṇa *samvatsara*; the day of the full-moon of Kārttika; at the time of an eclipse of the moon.

29.—ŚIMOGGĀ.

D., Copper-plates, 7.—Sanskrit.—Rāmadēva of Vijayanagara. Śaka 1543 (in words; l. 18 of the first side; *vēda*, 3; *ambudhi*, 4; *sara*, 5; and *kshōṇi*, 1), the Durmati *samvatsara*; Saturday, the third day of the bright fortnight of Vaiśākha.

30.—BHĪMANKATṬI MATHA, NEAR TĪRTHAḢḢI; MAISÜR.

D., Copper-plates, 10.—Sanskrit.—Purports to be of the time of king Janamējaya. Yudhishtira-Śaka 89 (in words; l. 4 of the first side), the Plavaṅga *samvatsara*; Wednesday, the day of the new-moon of Pushya.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IV., p. 333.

31.—ANANTPŪR; MAISÜR.

D., Copper-plates, 1.—Sanskrit and Canarese.—Purports to be of the time of king Janamējaya.—See *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IV., p. 333.

32.—SORAB.

D., Copper-plates, 4.—Sanskrit and Canarese.—Purports to be of the time of king Janamējaya.—See *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IV., p. 333.

33.—ŚIMOGGĀ.

D., Copper-plates, 8.—Canarese.—Kejādi-Sōmasā-kharanāyaka. Śālivāhana-Śaka 1594 (in figures; l. 2 of the first side), the Virōdhikṛit *samvatsara*; the fifteenth day of the bright fortnight of Śrāvāṇa.

34.—ŚIMOGGĀ.

D., Copper-plates, 9.—Canarese.—Basapayyanāyaka, son of Sōmasākharaṇāyaka. Śālivāhana-Śaka 1636 (in figures; l. 3 of the first side), the Vijaya *samvatsara*; the fifteenth day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra.

35.—DĒVANHAḢḢI.

D., Copper-plates, 12.—Canarese.—Śālivāhana-Śaka 1619 (in figures; l. 8 of the first side), the Īvara *samvatsara*; Saturday, the fifteenth day of the bright fortnight of Māgha.

36.—KŌLĀR; MAISÜR.

D., Copper-plates, 14.—Canarese.—Śālivāhana-Śaka 1620 (in figures; l. 2 of the first side), the Bahudhānya *samvatsara*; the seventh day of the bright fortnight of Jyāishṭha.

37.—LOCALITY UNKNOWN; MAISÜR.

D., Copper-plates, 13.—Canarese.—Śālivāhana-Śaka 1683 (in figures; l. 1 of the first side), the Viśhu *samvatsara*; Monday, the first day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra.

38.—BĀDĀMI; KALĀDGI.

F.—3 feet 10½ inches high by 4 feet 1½ inches broad.—Sanskrit.—Two early inscriptions, of which the first is probably one of the Pallava dynasty. In the first, the king's name is effaced; so also are the details of the date, except that it was in the thirteenth year (in words, l. 1) of his reign. In the second, only a few letters remain.—On a large boulder near the temple of the god Teggina-Īrappa on the north of the tank.

39.—BĀDĀMI.

B., *First Archaeol. Report*, Pl. xxxii., No. 7; (H., 12).—3 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 1 inch.—Sanskrit.—The Chalukya king Maṅgalīśvara. The twelfth year (in words, l. 6) of his reign; when Śaka 500 (in words, l. 7) had expired; the day of the full moon of Kārttika.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. III., p. 305, and Vol. VI., p. 368; and *First Archaeol. Report*, p. 23, and *Second Report*, p. 237, and *Third Report*, p. 119. On a pilaster in the verandah of Cave III.

40.—BĀDĀMI.

B., *First Archaeol. Report*, Pl. xxxiv., No. 11; and H., 11.—1 foot 1½ inches by 3 feet 6½ inches.—Old Canarese.—The Chalukya king Maṅgalīśa. Not dated.—Published at *Third Archaeol. Report*, p. 119. On the rock to the west of Cave III.

41.—BĀDĀMI.

H. 10.—Old Canarese.—Names of saints or visitors to the shrine.—On the rock to the west of Cave III.

42.—BĀDĀMI.

F.—3 feet 4½ inches by 2 feet 10½ inches.—Old Canarese.—In praise of a priest named Kappe-Arabhaṭṭa. Not dated.—On the cliff at the back of the northern fort, on the way to the shrine of the god Taṭṭukōti-Māruti.

43.—BĀDĀMI.

F.—1 foot by 2 feet 5 inches.—Old Canarese.—Not dated.—On the north side-wall of the temple of the god Bhūtanātha at the east end of the tank.

44.—BĀDĀMI.

H., 15.—3 feet 5½ inches by 1 foot 10½ inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chalukya king Jagadēkamalla, and his Leaders of the forces Mahādēva and Pālādēva. The second year (in words, l. 22) of his reign, the Siddhārthi *samvatsara* (Śaka 1061, or possibly 1041); Monday, the thirteenth day of the bright fortnight of Kārttika.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 139. At the temple of the goddess Ellamma on the bank of the tank.

45.—BĀDĀMI.

F.; (B., *First Archaeol. Report*, Pl. xxxv., No. 19).—1 foot 2½ inches by 2 feet 1½ inches.—Canarese.—Sadāśivarāya of Vijayanagara. The fifteenth day (in figures, l. 1) of the bright fortnight of Āśhādha of the Śōbhakṛit *saṃvatsara* (Śaka 1465).—Published at *Third Archaeol. Report*, p. 121. On a pillar in the porch of the temple called Mālegitti-Sivālaya.

46.—BĀDĀMI.

B., *First Report*, Pl. xxxiv., No. 10.—Canarese.—Kopḍarāja. The fifteenth day (in figures, l. 1) of the bright fortnight of Āśhādha of the Śōbhakṛit *saṃvatsara* (Śaka 1465).—Published at *Second Archaeol. Report*, p. 240, and *Third Report*, p. 119; and *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 363. On a pillar in Cave III.

47.—BĀDĀMI.

B., *First Archaeol. Report*, Pl. xxxiii., No. 8; (H., 14).—1 foot 9 inches by 2 feet 2 inches.—Canarese (?).—Śālivāhana-Śaka 1476 (in figures, l. 2), the Pramādi *saṃvatsara*: the eleventh day of the dark fortnight of Āśhādha.—On a pillar in Cave III.

48.—BĀDĀMI.

B., *First Archaeol. Report*, Pl. xxxiii., No. 9; (H., 13).—1 foot 6 inches by 2 feet 2 inches.—Canarese (?).—Not dated.—On a pillar in Cave III.

49.—BĀDĀMI.

F.—1 foot 7 inches by 1 foot 1½ inches.—Sanskrit.—An invocation of the goddess Mahālakṣmī of the city of Kollāpura.—Among some figures of gods on the rock at the shrine called Araḷikatte, near the footpath to the temple of the god Mahākūṭśvara.

50.—BĀDĀMI.

F.—2 feet 3½ inches by 2 feet 1½ inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chalukya king Vijayāditya. Not dated.—On a pillar in the porch of the temple of the god Mahākūṭśvara.

51.—BĀDĀMI.

F.—1 foot 11½ inches by 1 foot 11 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Great Chieftain Egeve. Not dated.—On a pillar in the porch of the temple of the god Mahākūṭśvara.

52.—BĀDĀMI.

F.—2 feet 8½ inches by 2 feet 6½ inches.—Old Canarese.—King Bappuva. Śaka 856 (in words, l. 7), the Jaya *saṃvatsara*; Wednesday, the fifth day (in words, l. 9) of the bright fortnight of Kārtika.—On a pillar inside the temple of the god Mahākūṭśvara.

53.—PAṬṬADAKAL; KALĀDGI.

F.—2 feet 9 inches by 1 foot 8½ inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chalukya kings Vijayāditya and Vikramāditya II. Not dated.—In an open cell in the back wall of the enclosure of the temple of the god Virūpāksha.

54.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

B., *First Archaeol. Report*, Pl. xli., No. 20.—1 foot 8 inches by 2 feet 2 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chalukya kings Vijayāditya and Vikramāditya II. Not dated.—Published at *Third Archaeol. Report*, p. 121. On the front of the front pillar on the north side in the east porch of the temple of the god Virūpāksha.

55.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

B., *First Archaeol. Report*, Pl. xli., No. 21; (H., 20).—10 inches by 1 foot 8 inches.—Old Canarese.—Not dated.—On the front of the front pillar on the north side in the east porch of the temple of the god Virūpāksha.

56.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

H., 19; (B., *First Archaeol. Report*, Pl. xlii., No. 23).—Sanskrit.—Not dated.—Published at *Second Archaeol. Report*, p. 241. On the back of the front pillar on the north side in the east porch of the temple of the god Virūpāksha.

57.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

B., *First Archaeol. Report*, Pl. xlii., No. 22.—1 foot 10 inches by 2 feet 3 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chalukya king Vikramāditya II. Not dated.—Published at *Third Archaeol. Report*, p. 122. On the front face of the front pillar on the south side in the east porch of the temple of the god Virūpāksha.

58.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

F.; (B., *First Archaeol. Report*, Pl. xlii., No. 29).—3 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 1½ inches.—The Western Chalukya king Vikramāditya II. Not dated.—Published at *Third Archaeol. Report*, p. 124. On a pilaster on the north side in the eastern entrance gate of the temple of the god Virūpāksha.

59.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

F.—2 feet 8½ inches by 2 feet 4 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chalukya king Vikramāditya II. Not dated.—Published at *Third Archaeol. Report*, p. 125. On a pilaster on the south side in the eastern entrance gate of the temple of the god Virūpāksha.

60.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

H., 17; (B., *First Archaeol. Report*, Pl. xliii., No. 25).—1 foot 10 inches by 2 feet 1 inch.—Old Canarese.—The Rāshtrakūṭa king Dhāravarsha-Kalivallabha. Not dated; but the date is about Śaka 690.—Published at *Third Archaeol. Report*, p. 123. On a pillar in the north porch of the temple of the god Virūpāksha.

61.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

H., 6; (B., *First Archaeol. Report*, Pl. xliii., No. 24).—Old Canarese.—Not dated.—On the inside of a pillar on the west side in the north porch of the temple of the god Virūpāksha.

62.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

H. 21.—Old Canarese.—Not dated.—On a pillar in the south porch of the temple of the god Virūpāksha.

63.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

B., *First Archaeol. Report*, Pl. xlii., No. 26.—Old Canarese.—Not dated.—Published at *Third Archaeol. Report*, p. 124. Under a figure of the god Śiva on the south wall of the temple of the god Virūpāksha.

64.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

H., 18; (B., *First Archaeol. Report*, Pl. xlii., No. 28).—Old Canarese.—Not dated.—Published at *First Archaeol. Report*, p. 32, para. 1. On a pillar in the temple of the god Virūpāksha.

65.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

F.—4 inches by 2 feet.—Old Canarese.—Not dated. On a pillar in the temple of the god Saṃgamēśvara.

66.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

F.—8 inches by 2 feet 1½ inches.—Old Canarese.—Not dated.—On a pillar in the temple of the god Saṃgamēśvara.

67.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

F.; (H. 16).—4 feet 6½ inches by 2 feet 6 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Sinda Great Chieftain Chāvūṇḍa II. Śaka 1084 (in words, l. 66), the Subhānu *saṃvatsara*; Monday, the day of the full-moon of the bright fortnight of Jyāishṭha; at the time of an eclipse of the moon.—Published at *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. XI., p. 222 and 259; and see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V., p. 174. In the temple of the god Saṃgamēśvara.

68.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

F.—10½ inches by 9 inches.—Old Canarese.—Not dated.—Published at *Third Archaeol. Report*, p. 127. On the south side of the front wall of the temple of the god Pāpanātha.

69.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

F.—9 inches by 1 foot 8½ inches; and 1 foot 4 inches by 1 foot 1 inch.—Sanskrit.—Not dated.—On the north side wall of the temple of the god Pāpanātha.

70.—BĒLŪR; KALĀDGI.

F.—5 feet 1½ inches by 1 foot 9½ inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chalukya king Jayasimha-Jagadēkamalla, and his elder sister Akkādēvi. Śaka 944 (in figures, l. 30), the Dundubhi *saṃvatsara*; Sunday, the day of the sun's commencing his progress to the north. The month and lunar day are not stated.—At the temple of the god Nārāyaṇa in the Fort.

71.—KAṬṬAGĒRI; KALĀDGI.

F.—1 foot 6½ inches by 1 foot 4 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chalukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla. The twenty-first year (in figures, l. 2) of his reign, the Dhātu *saṃvatsara* (Śaka 1018); Sunday, the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 137. On one of a row of stones at the top of the steps at the north end of the small tank under the wall of the Fort.

72.—TOḶACHGUD; KALĀDGI.

H., 22.—Canarese.—Achutarāya of Vijayanagara. Śālivāhana-Śaka 1455 (in figures, l. 5), the Nandana *saṃvatsara*; Thursday, the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Jyāishṭha.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 639.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V., p. 19; and see *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. XII., p. 344. In a small open room on the left hand just inside the gateway of the temple of the goddess Bana-Saṃkari.

73.—AIHOLE; KALĀDGI.

F.; and H., 3.—2 feet 2 inches by 4 feet 11½ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Western Chalukya king Pulikēśi II. When the year 3735 (in words, l. 16) from the war of the Bharatas, i.e. the year 3735 of the Kaliyuga, corresponding to Śaka 556 (in words, l. 16), had expired.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V., p. 67, and *Third Archaeol. Report*, p. 129. On the east side-wall of the temple called Mēguṭi.

74.—AIHOLE.

H., 4.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet. Not dated.—Published at *Third Archaeol. Report*, p. 127. In the courtyard of the temple called Mēguṭi.

75.—AIHOLE.

H., 7; (B., *First Archaeol. Report*, Pl. lv., No. 33); —Sanskrit.—Not dated.—Published at *Second Archaeol. Report*, p. 242. On a pillar in the porch of a Śaiva temple, in a field to the south of the village.

76.—AIHOLE.

F.—1 foot 10 inches by 6 feet 7½ inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chalukya king Vikramāditya II. The thirteenth year (in words, l. 2) and the third month (in words, l. 2) of his reign; on the day of the full-moon of Āśvayuja; at the equinox.—On the front wall of the temple called Huchchimallī-guḍi, near the Brāhmaṇical Cave, on the north of the village.

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77.—AIHOLE.

B., *First Archaeol. Report*, Pl. Iv., Nos. 30 and 31; (H., 2).—Size of the upper inscription only, 1 foot 2½ inches by 4 feet 3 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chalukya king Vikramāditya II. Not dated.—Published at *Third Archaeol. Report*, p. 128 and 129. In the gateway of the Durga temple.

78.—AIHOLE.

F.—2 feet 10 inches by 4 feet 9 inches.—Old Canarese.—Not dated.—On the front wall of the temple of Lāḍ Khān in the village.

79.—AIHOLE.

F.; (H., 8).—9 inches by 3 feet 9 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Rāshtrakūṭa king Kannara (Kṛishṇa). Śaka 831 (in words, l. 1), the Prajāpati *saṃvatsara*.—Over the inner door of a cell just outside the gateway of the temple of the god Galiganātha.

80.—AIHOLE.

F.—1 foot 4½ inches by 4 feet 8½ inches.—Old Canarese (?).—Not dated.—On the front wall of an unnamed temple in front of the temple of the god Galiganātha.

81.—AIHOLE.

F.—4½ inches by 6½ inches.—Sanskrit.—On a pillar of a small open pavilion in the courtyard of the temple of the god Galiganātha.

82.—AIHOLE.

F.—2 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 9 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chalukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla. The forty-third year (in figures, l. 2) of his reign, the Vilambi *saṃvatsara* (Śaka 1040).—On a pillar in the temple of the god Nārāyaṇa, near the temple of the god Galiganātha.

83.—AIHOLE.

H., 1.—2 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 10½ inches.—Old Canarese.—The Sinda Great Chieftains Bijjalādēva and Bijravādēva. The ninety-fourth year (in figures, l. 23) of the era of the Western Chalukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla, the Virōdhi *saṃvatsara* (Śaka 1091). The other details of the date are illegible.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 239.—Published at *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. XI., p. 222 and 274; and see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V., p. 175. In the temple of the goddess Kontevva, now used as a house by Rāma Pūjāri.

84.—AIHOLE.

H., 5.—Canarese.—The Prajōtpatti *saṃvatsara*; the first day (in words, l. 3) of the dark fortnight of

Chaitra.—On a rock near the shrine of the god Paraśurāma, on the bank of the river Malaprabhā, to the south of the village.

85.—NANDWĀDIGE; KALĀDGI.

F.—9 inches by 7 feet 6 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Rāshtrakūṭa king Kalivallabha-Dhāravarsha, or his son Gōvinda-Prabhūtavarsha. Śaka 722 (in words, l. 2; the words expressing the centuries are effaced), the Dundubhi *saṃvatsara*; Thursday, the fifth day (in words, l. 2) of the bright fortnight of Māgha.—Over the door of the shrine in the temple of the goddess Mūkādēvi.

86.—BHAIKARNATI; KALĀDGI.

F.—7 feet 11½ inches by 2 feet ½ inch.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chalukya king Tailapa-Āhavamalla. Śaka 911 (in figures, l. 3), the Vikṛiti *saṃvatsara*.—Also the Sinda Great Chieftains Sēvya and Nāgāditya. Sunday, the day of the sun's commencing his progress to the north. The month and lunar days are not given. Nor is it stated what year is intended, unless these details are to be taken in connexion with the date given above or that given below.—Also the Western Chalukya king Jayasinhha-Jagadēkamalla, and the Sinda Great Chieftain Nāgāditya. Śaka 955 (in figures, l. 52), the Śrīmukha *saṃvatsara*. No further details of the date are given.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. I., p. 25.—At the temple of the god Hanumanta, just outside the village.

87.—BIJĀPŪR; KALĀDGI.

Sinclair.—Old Canarese.—The Yādava king Simhapa. Śaka 1156 (in figures, l. 5), the Jaya *saṃvatsara*; "Vadḍavāra," the day of the full-moon of the bright fortnight of Vaiśākha.—On a pillar of a ruined temple in the Citadel.

88.—SAUNDATTI; BELGAUM.

H., 27b.—Sanskrit and Old Canarese.—The Rāshtrakūṭa king Kṛishṇa and his feudatory the Ratta Great Chieftain Prithvirāma. When Śaka 797 (in words, l. 12) had expired, in the Manmatha *saṃvatsara*. The month, the lunar day, and the day of the week are not stated.—Also, the Western Chalukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla, and his feudatory the Ratta Great Chieftain Kārtavīrya II. When the twenty-first year (in words, l. 30) of his reign had expired, in the Dhātu *saṃvatsara* (Śaka 1018); Sunday, the thirteenth day of the dark fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. I., p. 360.—Published at *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. X., p. 170 and 194. The original is on the left side of a Jain temple in the town.

89.—SAUNDATTI.

H., 27a; (B., *Second Report*, Pl. lxxiii).—Old Canarese.—The Ratta Great Chieftain Lakshmidēva II. Śaka 1151 (in figures, l. 64), the Sarvadhāri *saṃvatsara*; Monday, the day of the new-moon of Āshāḍha; at the time of a total eclipse of the sun.—Published at *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. X., p. 176 and 260; and *Second Archaeological Report*, p. 223, and *Third Report*, p. 107. The original stood in a street in the market, and has been placed, for the sake of security, against the outside of the wall of the Māmḷadār's Kachēri.

90.—HŪLI; BELGAUM.

H., 9.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chalukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla, and his feudatory the Great Chieftain Kāma of the family of the Kādambas of Banavase. Śaka 1011 (in words, l. 74), the Śukla *saṃvatsara*; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north. The month, the lunar day, and the day of the week, are not stated.

91.—MUNOLI; BELGAUM.

B., *Second Archaeol. Report*, Pl. lxxiv.—Old Canarese.—The Yādava king Singhapa, and his Leader of the forces Purushōttama. Śaka 1145 (in figures, l. 24), the Chitrabhānu *saṃvatsara*; Monday, the day of the full-moon of the bright fortnight of Kārtika; at the time of an eclipse of the moon.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 391. The date is wrongly read as Śaka 1144.—Published at *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. XII., p. 2 and 11; and *Second Archaeol. Report*, p. 233, and *Third Report*, p. 116. The original is at the temple of the god Pañchalīṅga.

92.—KĀDAROLI; BELGAUM.

B., *First Archaeol. Report*, Pl. xiii.—5 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 8 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chalukya king Sōmēśvara-Bhuvanāikamalla, and his Leaders of the forces Sōmēśvarabhāṭṭa and Kēsavādityadēva. Śaka 997 (in figures, l. 19), the Rākshasa *saṃvatsara*; Sunday, the day of the full-moon of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. I., p. 141; and *Third Archaeol. Report*, p. 104. The original stood at the temple of the god Śaṅkara in the bed of the river Malaprabhā, and has been removed to a place of security in the verandah of a temple in the village.

93.—KONNŪR; BELGAUM.

F.—Old Canarese.—Jayākarna, the son of the Western Chalukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla, and the Ratta Great Chieftains Kannā II. and Sēna II. The twelfth year (in figures, l. 56) of the

reign of Vikramāditya, the Prabhava *saṃvatsara* (Śaka 1009); "Vadḍavāra," the fourteenth day of the dark fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north. Also the forty-sixth year (in figures, l. 63) of his reign, the Plava *saṃvatsara* (Śaka 1043); the thirteenth day of the bright fortnight of Pushya. The name of the day of the week is illegible.—Published at *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. X., p. 179 and 287. The original is at a Jain temple in the village.

94.—KONNŪR.

B.—Old Canarese.—The Ratta Great Chieftain Kārtavīrya III. The year of his reign, the *saṃvatsara*; Monday, the eleventh day of the bright fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.—See *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. X., p. 181, and *Third Archaeol. Report*, p. 103. The original is in the temple of the god Taṭēśvara or Mahalingēśvara, at the falls of the river Ghataprabhā.

95.—KALHOLI; BELGAUM.

F.—Old Canarese.—The Ratta Great Chieftains Kārtavīrya IV. and Mallikārjuna. Śaka 1127 (in figures, l. 54), the Raktākshi *saṃvatsara*; Saturday, the second day of the bright fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.—Published at *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. X., p. 173 and 220. In a Linga temple in the village.

96.—MIRAJ; SOUTHERN MARĀTHĀ COUNTRY.

F.—5 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 2 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Śilāhāra Great Chieftain Vijayāditya, and his minister Mādīrayya. Śaka 1065 (in figures, l. 20), the Dundubhi *saṃvatsara*; Friday, the second day of the bright fortnight of Bhādrapada. Also Śaka 1066 (in figures, l. 47), the Rudhirōdgāri *saṃvatsara*; "Vadḍavāra," the fourteenth day of the dark fortnight of Māgha.—Built into the wall just outside the north gateway of the Fort.

97.—LAKSHMĒSWAR; SOUTHERN MARĀTHĀ COUNTRY.

H., 46.—Sanskrit and Old Canarese.—The Western Chalukya king Jagadēkamalla, and the Great Chieftain Jayakēśidēva. The tenth year (in figures, l. 55) of his reign, the Prabhava *saṃvatsara* (Śaka 1069, or possibly 949); Thursday, the twelfth day of the bright fortnight of Āshāḍha; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the south.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. I., p. 812. In the temple of the god Sōmēśvara.

98.—GADAG; DHÂRWÂD.

H., 24 b.—Sanskrit.—The Hoysala king Viraballâla. When Śaka 1114 (in words and figures, l. 44) had expired, in the Paridhâvi *saṃvatsara*; Saturday, the day of the full-moon of Mārgaśīrṣa; at the time of an eclipse of the moon.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 272.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. II., p. 299. One of a row of stones standing against the back wall of the temple of the god Tri-kūṭēśvara.

99.—GADAG.

H., 25.—Old Canarese.—The Hoysala king Viraballâla, and his feudatory the Great Chieftain Rāyadēva. Śaka 1121 (in figures, l. 31), the Siddhārthi *saṃvatsara*; Thursday, the eighth day of the bright fortnight of Pratham-Āshāḍha.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 290.—See No. 5 of the Gadag inscriptions at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. II., p. 298. Standing against the outer side of the south wall of the courtyard of the temple of the god Tri-kūṭēśvara.

100.—GADAG.

H., 24 a.—Sanskrit and Old Canarese.—The Yādava king Siṃhaṇa. When Śaka 1185 (in figures, l. 35) had expired, in the Āṅgiraśa *saṃvatsara*; Saturday, the second day of the bright fortnight of Phālguna.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 379. The date is wrongly read as Śaka 1134.—See No. 1 of the Gadag inscriptions at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. II., p. 297. One of a row of stones standing against the back wall of the temple of the god Tri-kūṭēśvara.

101.—NARSĀPŪR; DHÂRWÂD.

H., 28.—Old Canarese.—The Kaḷachurya king Sōmēśvara or Sōvidēva. The seventh year (in figures, l. 84) of his reign, the Vijaya *saṃvatsara* (Śaka 1095); Monday, the thirteenth day of the bright fortnight of Pushya. Also Śaka 1194 by mistake for 1094 (in figures, l. 89), the Nandana *saṃvatsara*; Monday, the day of the new-moon of the dark fortnight of Māgha.

102.—DAMBĀL; DHÂRWÂD.

H., 23.—Sanskrit and Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Sōmēśvara-Tribhuvanamalla. Śaka 1106 (in figures, l. 66 (?)), the Krōdhi *saṃvatsara*; Monday, the day of the new-moon of Āshāḍha; at the time of an eclipse of the sun.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 28. In the temple of the god Doḍḍa-Basavaṇṇa outside the village.

103.—HÂNGAL; DHÂRWÂD.

H., 30 a.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla. The thirty-eighth year (in figures, l. 1) of his reign, the Vijaya *saṃvatsara* (Śaka 1036); Wednesday, the first day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra.

104.—HÂNGAL.

H., 30 b.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Western Chālukya king Nūrmāḍi-Tailapa. The date, if given, is illegible.

105.—HÂNGAL.

H., 30 c.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Western Chālukya king Nūrmāḍi-Taila. Not dated.

106.—HÂNGAL.

H., 29 b.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Hoysala king Ballâla, and the Kādamba Kāmādēva. The (?) sixteenth year (in figures, l. 12) of Kāmādēva, the Nala *saṃvatsara* (Śaka 1118); Tuesday, the . . . day of the dark fortnight of Āsvayuja.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 605. In the temple of the god Tārakēśvara.

107.—HÂNGAL.

H., 29 a.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of (the Kādamba) king Kāma. Not dated.

108.—CHAUDADĀMPŪR; DHÂRWÂD.

H., 35.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla, and his feudatory the Great Chieftain Gōvinda (?) of the Gutta family. The photograph does not show the lower part of the stone that contains the details of the date.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. I., p. 649. In the temple of the god Mukṭēśvara. The copy terminates abruptly at the end of l. 46, with the remark that the rest of the stone is broken away.

109.—CHAUDADĀMPŪR.

H., 36.—Old Canarese.—The Great Chieftain Viravikramāditya of the lineage of Chandragupta, and his Nāyaka Khaṇḍeya-Kāra-Kāmeyaṇyaka. Śaka 1113 (in figures, l. 72), the Virōdhikṛit *saṃvatsara*; the day of the new-moon of Mārgaśīrṣa; at the time of an eclipse of the sun. The day of the week is not stated.—Also (l. 80) Thursday, the day of the new-moon of Pushya of the Virōdhikṛit *saṃvatsara*; (?) at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 697. In the temple of the god Īśvara, on the bank of the river Tuṅgabhadra.

110.—CHAUDADĀMPŪR.

H., 37 b.—Old Canarese.—The four lines round the top of the stone are of the time of the Yādava king Kanhara. The Siddhārthi *saṃvatsara* (Śaka 1181); Monday, the fifteenth day of the dark fortnight of Chaitra; at the time of an eclipse of the sun.—The body of the inscription is of the time of the Yādava king Mahādēva, and the Great Chieftain Gutta of the lineage of Chandragupta. Śaka 1148 (in figures,

116.—HARIHAR; MAISŪR.

H., 43; (D., 34).—9 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 5 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Tailapa-Trailōkyamalla (Nūrmāḍi-Taila), and his feudatory the Great Chieftain Virapāṇḍyadēva.—The date does not seem to be in that part of the stone shown in the photograph.

117.—HARIHAR.

D., 35.—11 feet by 2 feet 6 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Great Chieftains Virapāṇḍyadēva and Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadēva. The date must be somewhere in the lower part of the stone, where it is very illegible.

118.—HARIHAR.

D., 28; (H., 40 b).—6 feet 4½ inches by 2 feet 2½ inches.—Old Canarese.—The Great Chieftain Vijaya-Pāṇḍyadēva, and his Leader of the forces Vijaya-Permaḍi. Śaka 1093 (in figures, l. 49), the Vikṛiti *saṃvatsara*; Friday, the first day of the dark fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north. Also, Śaka 1095 (in figures l. 63), the Nandana *saṃvatsara*; Thursday, the third day of the bright fortnight of Bhādrapada.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 685. On the right side of the temple of the god Harihara. The first date is read wrongly as Śaka 1092, and the copy terminates abruptly in l. 63, before the commencement of the second grant.

119.—HARIHAR.

H., 42 a; (D. 32).—7 feet 9 inches by 2 feet.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Jagad-ekamalla, and the Kaḷachurya king Bijjala, and the Great Chieftain Vijaya-Pāṇḍya. The date must be somewhere in the lower part of the stone, where the photograph is illegible.

120.—HARIHAR.

D., 30.—7 feet by 2 feet 6 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Tailapa-Trailōkyamalla (Nūrmāḍi-Taila), and the Kaḷachurya king Bijjala. The date must be somewhere in the lower part of the stone, where a great deal of it is illegible.

121.—HARIHAR.

D., 33.—8 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 11 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Kaḷachurya king Bijjana-Tribhuvanamalla. The date must be in the lower part of the stone not shown in the photograph.

122.—HARIHAR.

D., 31.—6 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 4½ inches.—Old Canarese.—The Kaḷachurya king Saṅkama, and his Leaders of the forces Barma and Kāvaṇayya. The date must be somewhere in the lower part of the stone, where it is very illegible.

l. 26), the Pārthiva *saṃvatsara*; Monday, the fifteenth day of the bright fortnight of Bhādrapada; at the time of an eclipse of the moon.—Also, the third year (in figures, l. 40) of his reign, the Dundubhi *saṃvatsara* (Śaka 1184); Monday, the fifteenth day of the bright fortnight of Vaiśākha; at the time of an eclipse of the moon.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 480. In the temple of the god Mukṭēśvara.

111.—CHAUDADĀMPŪR.

H., 37 a.—Old Canarese.—The Yādava king Mahādēva, and the Great Chieftain Gutta of the lineage of Chandragupta. Śaka 1185 (in figures, l. 79), the Dundubhi *saṃvatsara*; Monday, the fifteenth day of the bright fortnight of Vaiśākha; at the time of an eclipse of the moon.—Also (l. 92) the Rudhirōdgāri *saṃvatsara* (Śaka 1186); Sunday, the fifth day of the dark fortnight of Jyāishṭha.—Also (l. 99) the Śubhakṛit *saṃvatsara* (Śaka 1164 or 1224), in the era of the Yādava king Siṃhaṇa; Friday, the third day of the bright fortnight of Pushya.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 485. In the temple of the god Mukṭēśvara.

112.—TILIWALLI; DHÂRWÂD.

H., 33; (H., 34 is a smaller photograph of the same stone).—Sanskrit and Old Canarese.—The Yādava king Siṃhaṇa, and his feudatory Sāvanta-Thakkura. Śaka 1160 (in figures, l. 77), the Hēmalāmbi *saṃvatsara*; Thursday, the third day of the bright fortnight of Phālguna.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 416. On the south side of the temple of the god Īśvara.

113.—KIRUWATTI; NORTH CANARA.

H., 26.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla. The twenty-fourth year (in figures, l. 34) of his reign, the Pramāthi *saṃvatsara* (Śaka 1021); Sunday, the day of the full-moon of Jyāishṭha; at the time of an eclipse of the moon.

114.—HAMPE; BALLÂRI.

H., 31.—Canarese.—Maiduna-Chaudayya. Śaka 1121 (in figures, l. 11), the Siddhārthi *saṃvatsara*; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north. The month, the lunar day, and the day of the week, are not stated.

115.—HAMPE.

H., 32.—Sanskrit and Canarese.—Kṛishnarāya of Vijayanagara. When Śālivāhana-Śaka 1430 (in figures, l. 27) had expired, in the Śukla *saṃvatsara*; the fourteenth day of the bright fortnight of Māgha.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V., p. 73.

123.—HARIHAR.

D., 20; (H., 42 b).—11 feet 2 inches by 3 feet 6½ inches.—Sanskrit and Old Canarese.—The Hoysala king Narasimha II., and his Leader of the forces Polālva. Śaka 1145 (in figures, l. 67), the Svabhānu *samvatsara*; Thursday, the eleventh day of the bright fortnight of Māgha.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 336. On the right side of the temple of the god Harihara.

124.—HARIHAR.

D., 27.—10 feet 2 inches by 3 feet 4 inches.—Sanskrit and Old Canarese.—The Hoysala king Narasimha II., or III., and his Leader of the forces Sōma. The photograph does not show the lower portion of the stone containing the details of the date.

125.—HARIHAR.

D., 26; (H. 39).—10 feet 2 inches by 3 feet 4 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Yādava king Rāmachandra, and his feudatory the Great Chieftain Sālūva-Tikkanaślēva. Śaka 1199 (in figures, l. 67), the Śēvara *samvatsara*; Friday, the thirteenth day of the (?) bright fortnight of Chaitra. Also (l. 68), Thursday, the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Māgha of the Bahudhāya *samvatsara* (Śaka 1200). Also (l. 69) Sunday, the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Phālguna of the Pramādi *samvatsara* (Śaka 1201).—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 516. On the right side of a shrine of the goddess Lakshmi in the enclosure of the temple of the god Harihara.—See *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. XII., p. 4.

126.—HARIHAR.

D., 29; (H., 40 a).—7 feet 1 inch by 1 foot 9 inches.—Sanskrit and Canarese.—Harihara II. of Vijayanagara. Śaka 1301 (in words, l. 29; *śaśin*, 1; *hā*, 0; *śikhin*, 3; and *chandra*, 1), the Siddhārthi *samvatsara*; Sunday, the twelfth day of the bright fortnight of Kārttika.—See *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. XII., p. 340.

127.—HARIHAR.

D., 18; (H., 41).—9 feet 9 inches by 3 feet 10 inches.—Sanskrit and Canarese.—Dēvarāya of Vijayanagara. Śaka 1332 (in words l. 15; *nētra*, 2; *agni*, 3; *vahni*, 3; and *indu*, 1; and in figures, l. 16), the Vikṛiti *samvatsara*; Monday, the twelfth day of the bright fortnight of Bhādrapada.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 621. On one of a row of stones on the south side of the temple of the god Harihara. An imperfect transcription.—See *Jo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. XII., p. 341.

128.—HARIHAR.

D., 23.—4 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 3 inches.—Canarese.—Dēvarāya of Vijayanagara. Śaka 1346 (in figures, l. 16), the Krōdhi *samvatsara*; Monday, the twelfth day of the bright fortnight of Kārttika.—

Elliot MS. Coll., Vol. II., p. 628. On the east side of the temple of the god Harihara.—See *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. XII., p. 341.

129.—HARIHAR.

D., 22.—5 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 8 inches.—Canarese.—Achyutarāya of Vijayanagara. Śālīvāhana-Śaka 1452 (in figures, l. 4), the Vikṛiti *samvatsara*; Monday, the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Śrāvaṇa.—Elliot MS. Coll., Vol. II., p. 637. In the gateway of the temple of the god Harihara.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IV., p. 327; and see *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. XII., p. 344.

130.—HARIHAR.

H., 38 b; (D., 25).—4 feet by 1 foot 10½ inches.—Canarese.—Achyutarāya of Vidyānagari (Vijayanagara). Śālīvāhana-Śaka 1453 (in figures, l. 3), the Nandana *samvatsara*; Tuesday (?), the tenth day of the bright fortnight of Āśvayuja.—See *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. XII., p. 344.

131.—HARIHAR.

D., 21.—7 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 11 inches.—Sanskrit.—Achyutarāya of Vijayanagara. Śālīvāhana-Śaka 1460 (in words, l. 16; *vyōma*, 0; *tarka*, 6; *chatur*, 4; and *chandra*, 1), the Vilambi *samvatsara*; Wednesday, the day of the full-moon of the bright fortnight of Kārttika; at the time of an eclipse of the moon.—Elliot MS. Coll., Vol. II., p. 642. At the temple of the god Harihara.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IV., p. 329; and see *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. XII., p. 344.

132.—HARIHAR.

D., 19.—3 feet 7 inches by 1 foot 4 inches.—Canarese.—Achyutarāya of Vijayanagara. Śaka 1461 (in words, l. 8; *chandra*, 1; *rasa*, 6; *amara*, 4; and *indra*, 1).—See *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. XII., p. 345.

133.—HARIHAR.

D., 17.—4 feet 11 inches by 2 feet 2 inches.—Canarese.—Sadāśivādēva of Vidyānagari (Vijayanagara). Śālīvāhana-Śaka 1476 (in figures, l. 4); Monday, the fourteenth day of the bright fortnight of Vaiśākha.—Elliot MS. Coll., Vol. II., p. 661. In the south entrance of the temple of the god Harihara. The date is wrongly read as Śaka 1477, the Rākshasa *samvatsara*, and the dark fortnight of Vaiśākha.

134.—HARIHAR.

D., 24; (H., 38 a).—6 feet 1 inch by 2 feet 1 inch.—Sanskrit and Canarese.—Sadāśivādēva of Vijayanagara. Śālīvāhana-Śaka 1483 (in figures, l. 8), the Durmati *samvatsara*; Monday, the fifteenth day of the bright fortnight of Māgha; at the time of an eclipse of the moon.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 665. On the right side of the image in the temple of the god Harihara.

135.—HARIHAR.

D., 36.—4 feet by 8½ inches.—Old Canarese. Not dated.

136.—DĀVANGERE; MAISÜR.

D., 11.—4 feet 11 inches by 2 feet 6 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Hoysala kings Vishṇuvardhana and Vijayāditya. Śaka 988 (in figures, l. 18), the Parābhava *samvatsara*; Tuesday, the day of the new-moon of Bhādrapada; at the time of an eclipse of the sun.

137.—DĀVANGERE.

D., 10.—4 feet 9 inches by 1 foot 7 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla, and his Leader of the forces Bamma. The thirty-third year (in figures, l. 28) of his reign, the Sarvadhāri *samvatsara* (Śaka 1030); Thursday, the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.

138.—DĀVANGERE.

D., 7.—5 feet by 2 feet 6½ inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla, and his feudatory the Great Chieftain Tribhuvanamalla-Pāṇḍyādēva. The forty-sixth year (in figures, l. 37) of his reign, the Plava *samvatsara* (Śaka 1043); Sunday, the fifth day of the dark fortnight of Āśvayuja.

139.—DĀVANGERE.

D., 8.—5 feet 8 inches by 3 feet 1 inch.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Sōmāśvara-Bhūlōkamalla, and his feudatory Vira-Pāṇḍyādēva. Monday, the eleventh day (in words, l. 26) of the (?) bright fortnight of Pushya of the Dundubhi *samvatsara* (Śaka 1064); at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.

140.—DĀVANGERE.

D., 9.—6 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 8 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Great Chieftain Vijaya-Pāṇḍyādēva. The fifteenth year (in figures, l. 43) of the reign of the Western Chālukya king Tailapa-Trailōkyamalla, the Pārthiva *samvatsara* (Śaka 1087); at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north. The month, the lunar day, and the day of the week do not appear to be given.

141.—DĀVANGERE.

D., 13.—4 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 7 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Great Chieftain Vijaya-Pāṇḍyādēva. Śaka 1091 (in figures, l. 16), the Virōdhi *samvatsara*; Monday, the day of the full-moon of the bright fortnight of the intercalated Śrāvaṇa.

142.—DĀVANGERE.

D., 12.—3 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 11 inches.—Old Canarese.—The (?) Yādava king Mahādēva, and his Leader of the forces Kūchirāja. The Prajāpati *samvatsara* (l. 55; ? Śaka 1193). No further details of the date are given.

143.—DĀVANGERE.

D., 14.—6 feet 11 inches by 2 feet 7 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet. Tuesday, the tenth day (in figures, l. 2) of the bright fortnight of Jyaishtha of the (?) Virōdhi *samvatsara*. The Śaka year is not stated.

144.—DĀVANGERE.

D., 15.—6 feet 5 inches by 2 feet 4 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of an elder sister of Chattrāja and Kūcharasa. Not dated.

145.—DĀVANGERE.

D., 16.—5 feet 7 inches by 1 foot 10 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet.

146.—CHITALDURG; MAISÜR.

D., 4; (H., 44, a).—3 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 1 inch.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Jagad-ēkamalla, and his feudatory the Great Chieftain Vijaya-Pāṇḍyādēva. Śaka 1045 (in figures, the last two effaced, l. 28), the Śōbhakṛit *samvatsara*; Sunday, the tenth day of the bright fortnight of Phālguna.

147.—CHITALDURG.

D., 3.—4 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 5 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Hoysala king Narasimha I., or, perhaps, his son Vira-Ballāla. Friday, the third day (in figures, l. 33) of the bright fortnight of Vaiśākha of the Sādhārana *samvatsara*. The year of the Śaka is effaced at the end of l. 32; but it must be 1112 (in figures).

148.—CHITALDURG.

D., 6.—5 feet 5 inches by 2 feet 9 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Hoysala king Narasimha III. Śaka 1208 (in figures, l. 14), the Vyaya *samvatsara*; Thursday, the tenth day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra.

149.—CHITALDURG.

D., 1; (H., 45 b).—3 feet by 3 feet.—Old Canarese.—The Great Chieftain Bukkarāya-Voḍeya of Hosapattana in the Hoysana country, (and afterwards of Vijayanagara). Śaka 1277 (in figures, l. 13), the Māmatha *samvatsara*; Monday, the seventh day of the bright fortnight of Jyaishtha.—See *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. XII., p. 339.

150.—CHITALDURG.

D., 2; (H., 45 a).—2 feet 9 inches by 3 feet.—Old Canarese.—The Great Chieftain Bukkarāya of Hosapattana in the Hoysana in the country. Śaka 1278 (in figures, l. 17), the Durmukha *samvatsara*; Thursday, the third day of the dark fortnight of Āshāḍha.—See *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. XII., p. 340.

151.—CHITALDURG.

H., 44 b; (D., 5).—4 feet by 2 feet 4 inches.—Canarese.—Dēvarāya of Vijayanagara, and his *kumāra*, "prince" or "son," the Great Chieftain Mallanna-Voḍeya. Śaka 1334 (in figures, l. 4), the Khara *samvatsara*; Tuesday (?), the fifteenth day of the bright fortnight of Kārtika.

152.—BALAGĀMVE; MAISŪR.

D., 98.—3 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 10 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chalukya king Vinayāditya-Rājāsraya, and the Sēndraka king Pōgilli. Not dated.

153.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 80.—7 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 8 inches.—Old Canarese.—Probably the Western Chālukya king Jayasimha-Jagadēkamalla. Śaka 940 (in figures, l. 10). The other details of the date are illegible.

154.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 72.—4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Jayasimha-Jagadēkamalla, and his feudatory the Great Chieftain Kundama. Śaka 941 (in figures, l. 25), the Siddhārthi *samvatsara*; Sunday, the second day of the bright fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V., p. 15.

155.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 71.—6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 1 inch.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Jayasimha-Jagadēkamalla. Śaka 957 (in figures, l. 10), the Yuva *samvatsara*; Sunday, the day of the full-moon of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.—Elliot MS. Coll., Vol. I., p. 59. At the temple of the god Īvara, behind the Kulkarni's house.

156.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 92.—3 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 11 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of (the Western Chālukya king Sōmēśvara-Trailōkyamalla, and his feudatory) the Great Chieftain Chavunḍarāya. Śaka 968 (in figures, l. 3), the Vyaya *samvatsara*; Wednesday, the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Mārgaśīrṣa.

157.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 53.—4 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 9½ inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Sōmēśvara-Trailōkyamalla, and his feudatory the Great Chieftain Chāvunḍarāya. Śaka 970 (in figures, l. 12), the Sarvadhāri *samvatsara*; Sunday, the thirteenth day of the bright fortnight of Jyāishṭha.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IV., p. 179.

158.—BALAGĀMVE.

H., 47; (D., 56).—8 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 7 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Sōmēśvara-Trailōkyamalla-Āhavamalla. Śaka 976 (in figures, l. 15), the Jaya *samvatsara*; Sunday, the day of the new-moon of the dark fortnight of Vaiśākha.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. I., p. 131. On the right side of the image in the temple of the god Sōmēśvara.

159.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 70.—6 feet by 2 feet 5½ inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Sōmēśvara-Bhuvanaikamalla, and his Leader of the forces Udayāditya. Śaka 993 (in figures, l. 12), the Virōdhikṛit *samvatsara*; Monday, the first day of the bright fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.—Elliot MS. Coll., Vol. I., p. 220. At the temple of the goddess Kāḷamma on the west of the village. The date is wrongly read as the dark fortnight of Pushya.

160.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 78.—4 feet 9 inches by 2 feet.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Sōmēśvara-Bhuvanaikamalla, and his Leader of the forces Udayāditya. Śaka 993 (in figures, l. 24), the Virōdhikṛit *samvatsara*; Monday, the first day of the bright fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.

161.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 69.—5 feet by 1 foot 9½ inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Sōmēśvara-Bhuvanaikamalla, and his feudatory Gaṅga-Pemmanādi-Bhuvanaikavira-Udayāditya. Śaka 997 (in figures, l. 30), the Rākṣasa *samvatsara*; Monday, the first day of the bright fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.—Elliot MS. Coll., Vol. I., p. 236. On the bank of the tank belonging to the temple of the goddess Kāḷamma.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IV., p. 208.

162.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 61.—4 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 1 inch.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Sōmēśvara-Bhuvanaikamalla, and his feudatory Bhuvanaikavira-Udayāditya. The photograph does not show that part of the inscription which contains the date.

163.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 60.—9 feet by 3 feet.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla, and his Leader of the forces Barmadēva. The second year (in figures, l. 39) of his reign, the Piṅgala *samvatsara* (Śaka 999); Sunday, the seventh day of the bright fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.—Elliot MS. Coll., Vol. I., p. 272. The original was found in a dunghill behind the fort.

164.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 77.—6 feet by 1 foot 6 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla, and his Leader of the forces Barmadēva. The second year (in words, l. 27) of his reign, the Piṅgala *samvatsara* (Śaka 999); Monday, the day of the full-moon of Māgha; at the time of an eclipse of the moon.

165.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 38.—4 feet 7 inches by 1 foot 11 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla. The eighteenth year (in figures, l. 27) of his reign, the Śrīmukha *samvatsara* (Śaka 1015); Sunday, the day of the new-moon of Phālguna; at the time of an eclipse of the sun.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. I., p. 347. At a temple on the tank outside the village.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V., p. 342.

166.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 84.—6 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 7½ inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla, and his Leader of the forces Sarvadēva. The twenty-first year (in figures, l. 47) of his reign, the Dhātu *samvatsara* (Śaka 1018); Sunday, the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.

167.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 47.—3 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 4 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla, and his Leader of the forces Padmanābhayya. The twenty-second year (in figures, l. 39) of his reign, the Bahudhānya *samvatsara* (Śaka 1020); Sunday, the day of the new-moon of Pushya, at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.—Elliot MS. Coll., Vol. I., p. 379. In a temple at the tank outside the village. The date is wrongly read as the twenty-third year of his reign.

168.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 40; (H., 50 b).—5 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 10 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla, and his Leaders of the forces Anantapāla and Gōvinda. The twenty-seventh

year (in figures, l. 47) of his reign, the Chitrabhānu *samvatsara* (Śaka 1024); Wednesday, the thirteenth day of the bright fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. I., p. 418. At the temple of the god Basavanna.

169.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 85.—5 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 10 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla. The twenty-seventh year (in figures, l. 6) of his reign, the Chitrabhānu *samvatsara* (Śaka 1024); Monday, the first day of the dark fortnight of Phālguna.

170.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 58.—5 feet 1 inch by 2 feet 4 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla. The twenty-seventh year (in figures, l. 41) of his reign, the Chitrabhānu *samvatsara* (Śaka 1024); Sunday, the day of the new-moon of Phālguna.

171.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 68.—6 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 3 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla, and his Leader of the forces Anantapāla. The twenty-eighth year (in figures, l. 45) of his reign, the Subhānu *samvatsara* (Śaka 1025); Friday, the tenth day of the dark fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. I., p. 435. On the bank of the tank near the temple of the god Narasimha.

172.—BALAGĀMVE.

H., 48; (D., 41).—6 feet 5 inches by 3 feet.—Sanskrit and Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla, and his feudatory the Great Chieftain Tribhuvanamalla-Kamadēva of the Pāṇḍya family. The thirty-seventh year (in words, *giri*, 7, and *Bhava-lohana*, 3; and also in figures, l. 58–59) of his reign, the Nandana *samvatsara* (Śaka 1034); Tuesday, the fourth day of the bright fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. I., p. 518. At the temple of the god Basavanna. The repetition of the date in figures is omitted in the copy.

173.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 79.—5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 4 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla, and his Leaders of the forces Anantapāla and Gōvinda. The thirty-eighth year (in figures, l. 5) of his reign, the Nandana *samvatsara* (Śaka 1034). No further details of the date are given.

174.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 96.—3 feet 5 inches by 2 feet 2 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla, and his Leader of the forces Gōvinda. The (?) thirty-eighth year (in figures, l. 1) of his reign, the Vijaya *samvatsara* (Śaka 1035); Thursday, the fourth day of the dark fortnight of Chaitra.

175.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 88.—8 feet 2 inches by 4 feet 1 inch.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla, and his Leader of the forces Gōvindamāyā. The thirty-ninth year (in figures, l. 50) of his reign, the Jaya *samvatsara* (Śaka 1036); Sunday, the day of the full-moon of Chaitra; at the time of an eclipse (of the moon).

176.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 63.—3 feet by 1 foot 4½ inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla. Not dated.

177.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 73.—3 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 7 inches.—Old Canarese.—A Western Chālukya inscription, probably of Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla. The date, if given, is illegible.

178.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 42; (H., 59 a).—9 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 10 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Sōmēśvara-Bhūlōkamalla, and his feudatory the Chieftain Taila of the Kādamba family. The third year (in figures, l. 70) of his reign, the Kilaka *samvatsara* (Śaka 1050); Thursday, the day of the new-moon of Māgha.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. I., p. 679. Inside the temple of the god Basavanna.

179.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 62.—4 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 7 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Sōmēśvara-Bhūlōkamalla. The Siddhārthi *samvatsara* (Śaka 1061); Sunday, the thirteenth day (in words, l. 21) of the bright fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.

180.—BALAGĀMVE.

H., 51 a; (D., 44).—5 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 9½ inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Jagadēkamalla, and his feudatory the Great Chieftain Tribhuvanamalla-Jagaddēva. The thirteenth year (in figures, l. 40) of his reign, the Śukla *samvatsara*; Monday, the day of the full-moon of Kārttika; at the time of an eclipse of the moon.—The date is probably Śaka 1071, of the time of Jagadēkamalla the successor of Sōmēśvara-Bhūlōkamalla. But it might be Śaka 951, of the time of Jayasimha-Jagadēkamalla.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. I., p. 843. At the temple of the

god Basavanna on the tank. The date is wrongly read as the twelfth year of his reign.

181.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 45½ (H., 51 b).—5 feet by 2 feet.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Tailapa-Trailōkyamalla, and the Great Chieftain Bijjana of the Kalachuriya family. The sixth year (in figures, l. 44) of the reign of Trailōkyamalla, the Yuva *samvatsara* (Śaka 1077); Monday, the day of the new-moon of Māgha; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.

182.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 90.—3 feet 11 inches by 1 foot 9 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Kalachurya king Bijjana. The second year (in figures, l. 3) of his reign, the Bahudhānya *samvatsara* (Śaka 1080); Tuesday, the fourteenth day of the dark fortnight of Chaitra.

183.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 74.—7 feet 8 inches by 4 feet 3 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Kalachurya king Bijjala-Tribhuvanamalla. Śaka 1080 (in figures, l. 62), the Bahudhānya *samvatsara*; Monday, the day of the full-moon of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.—Also the Kalachurya king Saṅkama. The third year (in figures, l. 81) of his reign, the Vikāri *samvatsara* (Śaka 1101); Monday, the day of the full-moon of Chaitra.

184.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 43; (H., 59 b).—8 feet 3 inches by 4 feet 3 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Kalachurya king Bijjala-Tribhuvanamalla.—The sixth year (in figures, l. 46) of his reign, the Viśhu *samvatsara* (Śaka 1083); the day of the new-moon of Pushya; at the time of an eclipse of the sun.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 67. At temple of the god Basavanna.

185.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 46.—5 feet 11 inches by 2 feet 4 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Kalachurya king Bijjana-Tribhuvanamalla, and his son Sōvidēva. The sixteenth year (in figures, l. 37) of the *Kalachurya-varsha* or "Kalachurya era," the Sarvadhāri *samvatsara*; Sunday, the day of the full-moon of Vaiśākha; at the time of an eclipse of the moon. It is not clear from what initial date this era starts; for, the Sarvadhāri *samvatsara* was Śaka 1090, whereas Bijjanadēva commenced to reign in Śaka 1078, and Sōvidēva succeeded in Śaka 1087, according to Sir Walter Elliot and some inscriptions. Perhaps the sixteenth year may be a mistake for the thirteenth or fourteenth.—Elliot MS. Coll., Vol. II., p. 133. At the tank outside the village. The date is wrongly read as the second year of the *Kalachurya-varsha*.

186.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 83.—4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Kalachurya king Bijjana, and his Leader of the forces Padma. Not dated.

187.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 91.—3 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 9½ inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Kalachurya king Bijjana. Not dated.

188.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 86.—4 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 9 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Kalachurya king Sōmēśvara-Sōvidēva. The (?) sixth year (in figures, l. 2) of his reign, the Khara *samvatsara* (Śaka 1093); Monday, the day of the new-moon of the dark fortnight of Śrāvaṇa.

189.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 39; (H., 50 a).—5 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 5½ inches.—Old Canarese.—The Kalachurya king Saṅkama. The fifth year (in figures, l. 28) of his reign, the Vikāri *samvatsara* (Śaka 1101); Monday, the day of the new-moon of Vaiśākha. Also Śaka 1108 (in figures, l. 47), the Parābhava *samvatsara*; the fifth day of the dark fortnight of Vaiśākha; the day of the week is not stated.—Elliot MS. Coll., Vol. II., p. 217. Inside the temple of the god Basavanna. The first date is wrongly read in the fourth year of his reign.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V., p. 45.

190.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 95.—3 feet 9 inches by 1 foot 11½ inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Kalachurya king Saṅkama-Āhavamalla. The third year (in figures, l. 2) of his reign, the Śārvari *samvatsara* (Śaka 1102); Sunday, the first day of the bright fortnight of Kārttika.

191.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 67.—5 feet 1 inch by 2 feet 5 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Kalachurya king Saṅkama-Āhavamalla. The Śārvari *samvatsara* (Śaka 1102); Monday, the day of the new-moon of Phālguna.

192.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 65; (H., 49).—3 feet 2 inches by 3 feet.—Old Canarese.—The Kalachurya king Saṅkama-Āhavamalla, and his Leader of the forces Kēsimatya. The third year (in figures, l. 69) of his reign, the Plava *samvatsara* (Śaka 1103); Sunday, the twelfth day of the dark fortnight of Śrāvaṇa.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 241. Near the Chaudī inside the village. The date is wrongly read as the sixth year of his reign, and the thirteenth lunar day.

193.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 94.—4 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 11 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the

Kalachurya king Saṅkama-Āhavamalla. The eighth year (in figures, l. 3) of his reign, the Śōbhakrit *samvatsara* (Śaka 1105); Monday, the fifth day of the (?) bright fortnight of Phālguna.

194.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 89.—4 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 11½ inches.—Old Canarese.—The Hoysala king Vira-Ballāla. Śaka 1117 (in words, l. 36); the Ānanda *samvatsara*; Monday, the (?) day of the new-moon of Mārgaśīrsha.

195.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 75.—3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet.—Old Canarese.—The Hoysala king Vira-Ballāla. The eleventh year (in figures, l. 4) of his reign, the Dundubhi *samvatsara* (Śaka 1124); Monday, the thirteenth day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra.

196.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 59.—4 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 1 inch.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Hoysala king Vira-Ballāla. The bright fortnight of of Āshāḍha of the Dundubhi *samvatsara* (Śaka 1124). The other details of the date are illegible.

197.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 65.—5 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 4 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Hoysala king Vira-Ballāla. The fifteenth year (in figures, l. 1) of his reign, the Krōdhana *samvatsara* (Śaka 1127); Monday, the eleventh day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra.

198.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 64.—4 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 1 inch.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Hoysala king Vira-Ballāla. The seventeenth year (in figures, l. 1) of his reign, the (?) Prabhava *samvatsara* (Śaka 1129); (?) Sunday, the (?) thirteenth day of the dark fortnight of Kārttika.

199.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 97.—3 feet 5 inches by 1 foot 9 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Hoysala king Vira-Ballāla. The eighteenth year (in figures, l. 2) of his reign, the (Śukla) *samvatsara* (Śaka 1131); Sunday, the day of the new-moon of

200.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 46.—5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 8 inches.—Sanskrit and Old Canarese.—The Hoysala king Narasimha III. Śaka 1174 (?) (in figures, l. 62), the Paridhāvi *samvatsara*; Friday, the fifth day of the dark fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.

201.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 37.—4 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 0½ inch.—Old Canarese.—The Yādava king Simhapa. Śaka 1137 (in figures, l. 23), the Yuva *samvatsara* Thursday, the day of the new-moon of Bhādrapada.—Elliot MS. Coll., Vol. II., p. 385. At the temple of the god Basavanna outside the village.

202.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 57.—6 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Yādava king Rāmachandra. The twelfth or thirteenth year (in figures, l. 16) of his reign, the Chitrabhānu *samvatsara* (Śaka 1204); Sunday, the fifteenth day of the bright fortnight of Māgha or, perhaps, Mārgaśīrsha.

203.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 82.—5 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 0½ inch.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Yādava king Rāmachandrarāya. The fourteenth year (in figures, l. 3) of his reign, the Tārāṇa *samvatsara* (Śaka 1206); Sunday, the first day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra.

204.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 52.—5 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 8 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Yādava king Rāmachandrarāya. The fourteenth year (in figures, l. 2) of his reign, the Tārāṇa *samvatsara* (Śaka 1206); Wednesday, the tenth day of the bright fortnight of Vaiśākha.

205.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 81.—6 feet by 2 feet 9 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Yādava king Rāmachandra. The sixteenth year (in figures, l. 6) of his reign; the Vyaya *samvatsara* (Śaka 1208). The other details of the date are illegible.

206.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 49.—5 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 2 inches.—Canarese.—Dēvarāya (l. 4) of Hastināvatī (Vijayanagara).

207.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 50.—4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 7 inches.—Canarese.—A memorial tablet.—The (?) fifth day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra of the Kshaya *samvatsara*. The Śaka year is not given.

208.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 51.—3 feet 1 inch by 1 foot 4 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet. Not dated.

209.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 54.—3 feet by 1 foot 1 inch.—Canarese.—A memorial tablet. The Śukla *samvatsara*. The other details of the date are illegible.

210.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 66.—3 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 8½ inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet. Not dated.

211.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 76.—2 feet 4 inches by 1 foot.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet. The details are illegible.

212.—BALAGĀMVE.

D., 93.—3 feet 9 inches by 2 feet.—Sanskrit and Old Canarese.—Not dated.

213.—TĀLGUND; MAISÜR.

D., 101.—7 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of apparently a Rāshtrakūṭa king Kāḷavarsha- or Akāḷavarsha-Nindaraballaha. With the exception of the month Bhādrapada, the details of the date are illegible in l. 4 and 5.

214.—TĀLGUND.

D., 99.—3 feet by 1 foot 8 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Tailapa-Āhavamalla, and his feudatory Bhīma. Śaka 919 (in figures, l. 12), the Hōmalambi *samvatsara*; Sunday, the fifth day of the bright fortnight of (?) Āśvayuja.

215.—TĀLGUND.

D., 105.—3 feet 4 inches by 11 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Jayasīma-Jagadēkamalla. Śaka 950 (in figures, l. 9), the Vibhava *samvatsara*; Monday, the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IV., p. 278.

216.—TĀLGUND.

D., 108.—4 feet 2 inches by 2 feet 1 inch.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Trailōkyamalla, and his feudatory the Great Chieftain Siṅgaṇadēva. The Pārthiva *samvatsara*; Sunday, the tenth day (in figures, l. 13) of the bright fortnight of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north. The year is effaced; but it must be either Śaka 967, at the time of Sōmēśvara-Trailōkyamalla, or Śaka 1087, of the time of Tailapa-Trailōkyamalla.

217.—TĀLGUND.

D., 106.—4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 1 inch.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla. The sixteenth year (in words, l. 20) of his reign, the Prajāpati *samvatsara* (Śaka 1018); Sunday; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north. The month and lunar day are not given.

ANALYSIS OF THE INSCRIPTIONS.

218.—TĀLGUND.

D., 104.—4 feet by 2 feet.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla, and his Minister Anaṅṭapāla. The thirty-second year (in words, l. 21) of his reign, the Sarvajit *samvatsara* (Śaka 1029); Thursday, the third day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra.

219.—TĀLGUND.

D., 102.—7 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 3 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Kalachurya king Bijjaṇa-Tribhuvanamalla, and his Leader of the forces Kēśimayya. Śaka 1079 (in figures, l. 57), the Īvara *samvatsara*; Monday, the day of the full-moon of Pushya; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.

220.—TĀLGUND.

D., 100.—4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 8 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the era of the Kalachurya king Sōmēśvara-Sōvidēva. Sunday, the eighth day (in figures, l. 2) of the dark fortnight of Āśvayuja of the Virōdhikrit *samvatsara* (Śaka 1118). Virōdhikrit is perhaps a mistake for Virōdhi (Śaka 1091).

221.—TĀLGUND.

D., 103.—6 feet 3 inches by 3 feet 9 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Hoysala king Vira-Ballāla. Śaka 1113 (in figures, l. 52), the Siddhārthi *samvatsara*; Sunday, the eleventh day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra.

222.—TĀLGUND.

D., 107.—5 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 10 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet.

223.—SORAB; MAISÜR.

D., 110.—5 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 9 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Kalachurya king (?) Bijjaṇa. The (?) third year (in figures, l. 4) of his reign, the (?) Pramādi *samvatsara* (Śaka 1081); Sunday, the fifth day of the bright fortnight of (?) Jyāishtha.

224.—SORAB.

D., 109.—4 feet by 1 foot 9 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Hoysala king Vira-Ballāla. Śaka 1114 (in figures, l. 5), the Pramādi *samvatsara*; Sunday, the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Bhādrapada.

225.—SORAB.

D., 111.—5 feet 5 inches by 2 feet 3 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Yādava king Rāmachandra. The twelfth year (in figures, l. 4) of his reign, the Śrībhānu *samvatsara* (Śaka 1205); "Vaddavara," the first day of the bright fortnight of Phālguna.

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226.—NANDI; MAISÜR.

D., 115.—4 feet 5 inches by 2 feet 3 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Pallava king (?) Nalambādhirāja. Not dated.—In the courtyard of the temple of the god Bhōga-Nandiśvara.

227.—MULBĀGAL; MAISÜR.

D., 116.—1 foot by 5 feet.—Canarese.—Dēvarāya of Vijayanagara. Śaka 1353 (in figures, l. 1), the Śādhāraṇa *samvatsara*; the tenth day of the bright fortnight of Phālguna.

228.—TYĀKAL; MAISÜR.

D., 112.—7 or 8 feet by 4 feet or 4 feet 6 inches.—Canarese.—Śaka 1438 (in figures, l. 1), the Pramādi *samvatsara*; the first day of the bright fortnight of Phālguna.

229.—DĒVANHALI; MAISÜR.

D., 114.—8 feet 2 inches by 3 feet 2 inches.—Canarese.—Śālivāhana-Śaka 1619 (in figures, l. 4), the Īvara *samvatsara*; Saturday, the fifteenth day of the bright fortnight of Māgha.

230.—HALĒBID; MAISÜR.

H., 56.—Old Canarese.—The Kalachurya king Saṅkama-Āhavamalla, and Vikramāditya of the Gutta family. Śaka 1108 (in words, l. 23), the Plava *samvatsara*; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north. The month, the lunar day, and the day of the week, do not seem to be stated.—Also Śaka 1110 (in figures, l. 108), the Plavaṅga *samvatsara*; Thursday, the thirteenth day of the bright fortnight of Phālguna.

231.—HALĒBID.

H., 58.—Old Canarese.—The Great Chieftain Vikramāditya of the Gutta family or lineage of Chandragupta. Śaka 1110 (in figures, l. 87), the Plavaṅga *samvatsara*; Thursday, the thirteenth day of the bright fortnight of Phālguna.

232.—HALĒBID.

D., 117.—8 feet by 4 feet.—Old Canarese.—The Hoysala kings Viṣṇuvardhana and Udayāditya. The date is somewhere in the lower part of the tablet, where the photograph is blurred and illegible.

233.—HALĒBID.

D., 118.—3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet.—Old Canarese.—The Hoysala king Vira-Ballāla. Thursday, the first day (in words, l. 7) of the bright fortnight of Kārtika of the Nala *samvatsara* (Śaka 1118).

234.—HALĒBID.

H., 57.—Old Canarese.—The Hoysala king Vira-Ballāla, and his queen Tulvaladēvi; and Vikramāditya of the Gutta family. Śaka 1136 (in figures, l. 63), the Śrīmukha *samvatsara*; Monday, the day of the new-moon of Chaitra; at the time of an eclipse of the sun.

235.—HALĒBĪD.

II., 54, 53, 55, and 52.—Old Canarese.—The Hoysala king Vira-Ballāja and his Leader of the forces Kuvāra-Lakshma or Kumāra-Lakshmidhara. It does not appear to be dated.—On a pillar in the great temple.

236.—HALĒBĪD.

D., 120.—3 feet by 1 foot 4 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet. Śaka 1197 (in figures, l. 8), the Bhāva *samvatsara*; Wednesday, the twelfth day of the bright fortnight of Bhādrapada.

237.—HALĒBĪD.

D., 119.—5 feet by 2 feet.—Canarese.—Śālivāhana-Śaka 1560 (in figures, l. 9), the Śvara *samvatsara*; Thursday, the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Phālguna.

238.—BĒLŪR; MAISŪR.

D., 125.—4 feet by 1 foot 6 inches.—Canarese.—Harihara I. or II. of Vijayanagara, and his Leader of the forces Vira-Guṇḍa. Reference is also made to Mahā-Vishnuvardhana-Biṭṭidēva, the Governor of the Hoysana country. Apparently not dated.

239.—BĒLŪR.

D., 128.—6 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 9 inches.—Sanskrit and Old Canarese.—Harihara I. or II. of Vijayanagara, and his Leader of the forces Vijaya-Guṇḍa. The photograph does not show the part of the stone that contains the date.

240.—BĒLŪR.

D., 126.—4 feet by 1 foot 5 inches.—Canarese.—Sadāśivadēva of Hampi-Hastināvatī (Vijayanagara). Śālivāhana-Śaka 1470 (in figures, l. 4), the Kīlaka *samvatsara*; Monday, the eleventh day of the dark fortnight of Āshāḍha.

241.—BĒLŪR.

D., 127.—6 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 5 inches.—Canarese.—Sadāśivadēva of Vijayanagara. Śālivāhana-Śaka 1477 (in figures, l. 3), the Rākeḥasa *samvatsara*; the fifth day of the bright fortnight of Māgha.

242.—BĒLŪR.

D., 121.—4 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 10 inches.—Canarese.—Raṅgarāya of Vēlāpura. Śālivāhana-Śaka 1500 or 1560 (in figures, l. 10), the Bahudhānya *samvatsara*; Saturday, the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Śrāvaṇa.

243.—BĒLŪR.

D., 122.—4 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 8 inches.—Canarese.—Chennarāya of Vēlāpura. Śālivāhana-Śaka 1547 (in figures, l. 5), the Krōdhana *samvatsara*; Monday, the fifth day of the dark fortnight of Māgha.

244.—BĒLŪR.

D., 123.—4 feet 8 inches by 1 foot 8 inches.—Canarese.—The contents and date are illegible.

245.—BĒLŪR.

D., 124.—3 feet by 1 foot 6 inches.—Canarese.—Not dated.

246.—HĀSAN; MAISŪR.

D., 129.—6 feet by 2 feet.—Canarese.—Sadāśiva, the Kumāra, "prince" or "son," of Achyutarāya, of Hastināvatī-Vidyānagari (Vijayanagara). Śālivāhana-Śaka 1492 (in figures, l. 5), the Rudhirōdgārī *samvatsara*; Monday, the thirteenth day of the bright fortnight of Śrāvaṇa.

247.—"REYGOOR"; MAISŪR.

D., 113.—7 feet 8 inches by 7 feet 6 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Gaṅga king Ereyadḍa or Ereyappa. Not dated.—At *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, p. 173, Mr. Rice speaks of this as "the curious Begur stone in the Bangalore Museum."

248.—JAUGAD; GĀNJĀM.

Minchin.—Pāli.—The first five edicts of Aśoka.—Published in General Cunningham's *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. I, p. 17, 65, and 117, and Pl. XI; and see *Ind. Ant.* Vol. I, p. 219 and 348. On a rock in an old Fort near the bank of the Rishikulyā, about eighteen miles to the west-north-west of Gānjām.

249.—JAUGAD.

Minchin.—Pāli.—The second five, and the fourteenth, edicts of Aśoka.—Published in the *Corp. Inscr. Indic.*, Vol. I, p. 17, 73, 88, 120, and 126, and Pl. XII. On the same rock with the preceding.

250.—JAUGAD.

Minchin.—Pāli.—Two separate local edicts of Aśoka.—Published in the *Corp. Inscr. Indic.*, Vol. I, p. 17, 89, and 127, and Pl. XIII. On the same rock with the preceding.

251.—KUDĀ; KULĀBĀ.

B.—Pāli.—A dedication of a Bauddha cave by Śivabhūti, son of Suhassatī and Uttaradattā.—Translated by Professor Jacobi, in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII.—In two long lines of writing, of which the first halves are on the end wall of the verandah of Cave I, and the second halves on the back wall.

252.—KUDĀ.

B.—Pāli.—The dedication of Cave V., and a tank (*pōdhi*), by the female ascetic, Padminikā, and her disciples, Bōdhi and Āshāḍhamitrā.—Translated by Prof. Jacobi in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII.

ANALYSIS OF THE INSCRIPTIONS.

253.—KUDĀ.

B.—Pāli.—The dedication of Cave VI. by Śivāśarmā, the brother of Śivabhūti, and by their relatives.—Translated by Prof. Jacobi in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII.—At the end of the verandah of the Cave.

254.—KUDĀ.

B.—Pāli.—The dedication of Cave VII. by the physician (*vaidyā*) Sōmadēva, the son of the Bauddha devotee Rishirakshita, and by his sons and daughters, for Buddha, the Law, and the Fraternity.—Translated by Prof. Jacobi in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII.

255.—KUDĀ.

B.—Pāli.—The dedication of Cave XV. by Sumanadatta, the son of Apila, and of a chamber (*ugardha*) by his wife, Vēlidattā.—Translated by Prof. Jacobi in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII.

256.—KUDĀ.

B.—Pāli.—The dedication of Cave XVII. by the female ascetic Sarpilā, the disciple of the Thēra, Bhadantavijaya, and by her kinswoman, Viśā, and her disciple, Bōdhi.—Translated by Prof. Jacobi in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII.

257.—KUDĀ.

B.—Pāli.—The dedication of Cave XIX. by the merchant Vasupannaka.—Translated by Prof. Jacobi in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII.

258.—KUDĀ.

B.—Pāli.—Not yet deciphered.

259.—KOL; KULĀBĀ.

B.—Pāli.—Not yet deciphered.

260.—KOL.

B.—Pāli.—Not yet deciphered.

261.—KOL.

B.—Pāli.—Not yet deciphered.

262.—BHĀJĀ; PUNĀ.

B.—Pāli.—Not yet deciphered.

263.—BHĀJĀ.

B.—Pāli.—Not yet deciphered.

264.—JUNĀGADĪ; KĀTHIĀWĀD.

B.—Sanskrit.—The Śāhī king Rudradāma. The seventy-second year (in words, l. 4) of, probably, the Śaka era; the . . . day of the dark fortnight of Mārgaśīrṣa.—Published at *second Archaeol. Report*, p. 128; and a new version, etc., in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII.—On the top of the rock of Aśoka, about a mile to the west of the town.

265.—NĀNĀGHĀT; PUNĀ.

B.—Pāli.—An inscription of the Andhābhritya dynasty. Not yet deciphered.

266.—NERŪR.

Copper-plates.—6½ inches by 2½ inches, and 7½ inches by 2½ inches; but neither of the plates is entire.—Sanskrit.—The Western Chalukya king Pulikēśi II. Not dated.—The original belongs to the India Office Library.—Published in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII.

267.—URUVUPALLI; MADRAS.

Copper-plates.—7½ inches by 2½ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Pallava king Viṣṇugōpavarmā. The eleventh year (in words; IV. b, l. 4) of the reign of king Simhāvarma; the tenth day (in words; IV. b, l. 5) of the dark fortnight of Pausnya.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V, p. 50. The lithograph plates have been numbered wrongly; the first side should be Ia, instead of Ib, and the last side should be IVb, instead of Va.—It is not known where the original plates now are.

268.—MALLOHALLI; MAISŪR.

Rice, Copper-plate.—9 inches by 3½ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Gaṅga or Koṅga king Avinīta. The thirty-fifth year (in words; IV. b, l. 1) of his reign, the Vijaya *samvatsara* (?).—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V, p. 138. Mr. Rice considers the date to be Śaka 435. But this is probably too early, by several centuries.

269.—BĒLĪ-ŪR; KODAGU.

Kittel.—Old Canarese.—The Gaṅga or Koṅga king Satyavākya-Koṅginivarma-Permanadi. Śaka 809 (in words, l. 1), the eighteenth year (in words, l. 5) of his reign; the fifth day (in words, l. 6) of Phālguna.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI, p. 99 and 102 b; and see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, p. 102.

270.—KOTŪR; KODAGU.

Kittel.—Old Canarese.—The Gaṅga or Koṅga king Satyavākya-Koṅginivarma-Permanadi. Not dated.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI, p. 99 and 103; and see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, p. 102.

271.—PEGGU-ŪR; KODAGU.

Kittel.—Old Canarese.—The Gaṅga or Koṅga king Satyavākya-Koṅginivarma. Śaka 900 (in words; l. 1); the "Mandīśvara" day of the bright fortnight of Phālguna.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI, p. 99 and 102 a; and see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, p. 102.

272.—KĀVĪ; BHARUCH.

Bil., Copper-plates.—13 inches by 10 inches.—Sanskrit.—The Gujara king Jayabhata. The year 480 (in words, l. 24; and in numerical symbols, l. 25) of, probably, the era of Vikrama; Sunday, in the bright fortnight of Āshāḍha.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V, p. 110.—The original belongs to some Kapāla Brāhman of Kāvī. The second plate only is extant.

273.—UMĒTĀ; KHEDĀ.

Bū., Copper-plates.—1 foot 5½ inches by 1½ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Gūrjara king Dadda II. or Pradyota. Saka 400 (in words; II, l. 6); the day of the full-moon of Vaiśākha.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, p. 61.—The original belongs to a Wāṇiā at Umētā.

274.—WALLĀ; KĀTHIĀWĀD.

Bū., Copper-plates.—11 inches by 8 inches.—Sanskrit.—The Valabhi king Dhruvasēna I. The year 216 (in numerical symbols; l. 14 of the second plate); the third day (do; do) of the dark fortnight of Māgha.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IV, p. 104.

275.—WALLĀ.

B., Copper-plates.—11½ inches by 7½ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Valabhi king Guhasēna. The year 240 (in numerical symbols; II, l. 16); the day of the bright fortnight of Śrāvaṇa.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, p. 66.—The original belongs to Mr Burgess.

276.—WALLĀ.

Bū., Copper-plates.—12 inches by 9 inches.—Sanskrit.—The Valabhi king Guhasēna. The year 246 (in numerical symbols; l. 18); in the dark fortnight of Māgha. The numerical symbol for the lunar day is effaced.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IV, p. 174.—The original belongs to Lieut. F. B. Peile, I.M. 26th Regt., Bo. N. I. The second plate only is extant.

277.—WALLĀ.

B., Copper-plates.—1 foot 2 inches by 9 inches.—Sanskrit.—The Valabhi king Guhasēna. The year 248 (in numerical symbols; II, l. 15); the fourteenth day (do; do) of the dark fortnight of Āśvayuja.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V, p. 206.—The original belongs to Mr. Burgess. The first plate is almost entirely illegible.

278.—JUNĀGADH.

Bū., Copper-plates.—1 foot ½ inch by 8½ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Valabhi king Dhruvasēna II. The year 252 (in numerical symbols; II, l. 14); the fifteenth day (do; do) of the dark fortnight of Vaiśākha.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII, p. 68.—The original belongs to the Junāgaḍh Darbār.

279.—BŌTĀD; BHĀUNAGAR.

Bū., Copper-plates.—12½ inches by 10 inches.—Sanskrit.—The Valabhi king Dhruvasēna II. The year 310 (in numerical symbols; II, l. 21); the fifth or fifteenth day (do; do) of the dark fortnight of Āśvayuja.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI, p. 12.—The original belongs to the Bhaunagar Darbār.

280.—LUNAWĀDĀ; GUJARĀT.

Bū., Copper-plates.—17½ inches by 11 inches.—Sanskrit.—The Valabhi king Śīladitya V. The year 441 (in numerical symbols; II, l. 34); the (?) fifth day (do; do) of the bright fortnight of Kārttika.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI, p. 16.—The original belongs to the Lunawādā Darbār.

281.—RĀDHANPŪR; GUJARĀT.

Bū., Copper-plates.—12 inches by 10 inches.—Sanskrit.—The Rāshtrakūṭa king Gōvinda-Prabhūtavarsa. Saka 730 (in words; II, l. 16), the Sarvajit *samvatsara*; the day of the new-moon of the dark fortnight of Śrāvaṇa; at the time of an eclipse of the sun.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI, p. 59.—The original belongs to the Rādhānpūr Darbār.

292.—KĀVĪ.

Bū., Copper-plates.—12 inches by 10 inches.—Sanskrit.—The Rāshtrakūṭa king Gōvinda-Prabhūtavarsa. Saka 749 (in words; III, l. 7); on the day of the full-moon of Vaiśākha.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V, p. 144.—The original belongs to some Kpila Brāhmins of Kāvī. The negative of the first plate is missing.

293.—PĀTNĀ; KHĀNDEŚ.

B., Sanskrit.—A prince named Gōvana (whether at this time the members of his family were independent, or vassal feudatories of the Yādava kings, is not apparent), and his Minister Chaṅgadēva. Saka 1075 (in figures, l. 21), the Śrīmukha *samvatsara*. No further details of the date are given.—On a stone-tablet in the temple of the god Mahādēva.

284.—PĀTNĀ.

B., Sanskrit and Old Marāṭhī.—The Yādava king Śiṅghana, and his feudatory Soṇhadēva. Saka 1128 (in figures, l. 21), the Prabhava *samvatsara*; the day of the full-moon of Śrāvaṇa; at the time of an eclipse of the moon.—Published by Dr. Bhaṇu Dāji at *Jour. R. As. Soc.*, New Series, Vol. I, p. 414.—On a stone-tablet in the temple of the goddess Bhavāni.

285.—AMBĀ; AURANGĀBĀD.

B., Sanskrit.—Of the time of the Yādava king Śiṅghana.—On a stone-tablet in a building called Chāṇarī in the market-place.

286.—AMBĀ.

B., feet 4 inches by 2 feet 1 inch.—Sanskrit.—The Yādava king Śiṅghana, and his Minister Rāmādēva or Rāmarāja. Saka 1162 (in figures, l. 27), the Śarvata *samvatsara*; the tenth day of the bright fortnight of Kārttika.—It records the building of a temple of the god Rāmanārāyaṇa at Brahmapurī, or Ambā, 1½ miles from Rāmarāja.—Translated by Dr. Bühler at *Third Archæol. Report*, p. 87.—On a stone-tablet in a temple built into a bastion of the old Fort.