

(1) பக்கங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 25-32

(2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள்

(3) ஆதாரக் குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம்

## தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய

அரசாணை எண். 355  
மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.

அச்சகம்  
பலவகை

நாள் : 14-5-1890

1890

மடிக்கவேண்டிய கையாளவேண்டாதது:

27 sheets

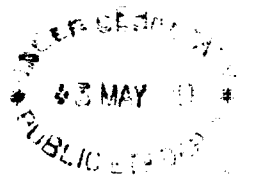
ஆவண. கா. 1-18,006-6-9-90.

180  
Cw. 1332 Bangalore,  
15 May 1890.

No. 67.

From  
Dr. G. Hultsch,  
Government Epigraphist,

To  
The Chief Secretary to Government,  
Madras.



Sir,

I have the honour to submit my progress report for February to April 1890. Until the 9<sup>th</sup> February I remained at Arcot, visiting some of the villages in its neighbourhood. At Kaniganur (10 miles south of Arcot) there is a Siva temple called Arigoparathesvara, which contains an inscription of the 27<sup>th</sup> year of Kulottunga-Chola-deva. An inscription on a broken stone, which is lying on the ground close to a deserted Vishnu temple, is dated in the 24<sup>th</sup> year of Ho. Parakesarivarman, alias Udaigal Rajendra-Chola-deva, and gives the ancient name of the temple, Arigopa-Vinnagura, i.e., the Vishnu temple of Arigopa.

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செப்பனிருவர் பெயர்  
செப்பனிருவர்க்காக  
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செப்பனிரு முடிச்ச நாள்  
-5-8  
சாப்பார்க்கு  
மு. ந. பா. எ.  
கையொப்பம்.  
ஆராய்ச்சு  
யாளர்  
கையொப்பம்  
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A third Chola inscription is engraved on a piece of rock between rice fields, about 1 mile north of the village; it belongs to the 17<sup>th</sup> year of Ko-Rajarajakesarivarman. According to each of the three inscriptions, the village belonged to Perum-Timirinādu, a division of Paduvār-kottam. Perum-Timirinādu was evidently called after Timiri, a large village on the road from Arcot to Kanigalur. Two of the inscriptions mention another name of the village, Vādinākara-chaturvedi-maṅgalam. Five miles south of Arcot ~~there~~ is a rock, which tradition connects with the five Pāṇḍavas, to whom ancient monuments are ascribed by the people in various parts of India, and which is accordingly called Pañcha-Pāṇḍava-malai. A local name of the rock, however, is Tirappāmalai. At the base of the rock is an evidently unfinished excavation of seven cells with a veranda of six double columns. Half way up is a small pond, and on the rock behind it, a rock-cut Jaina figure with a chaur on each side of its head; a much defaced old Tamil inscription which is inaccessible;

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and a well carved female figure <sup>14-55</sup> in sitting posture with four other smaller figures. A well preserved inscription (No. 9), which occupies another face of the same piece of rock, is dated in the 8<sup>th</sup> year of the Rajarajakesarivarman. It mentions Tiruppanmalai, - evidently the original of the modern designation Tiruppāmalai, - which belonged to Perma-Timiri-nādu, a division of Paduvūr-kottam, and records a gift to some sanctuary on the hill by a certain Lātarāja Vira-chola, who seems to have been a vassal of Rajarāja. Underneath the inscription is a rude representation of a standing male figure, and a little farther below, a tiger, - the ensign of the Cholas, - in relief. The temple of Vālmikiśvara at Viśhāram was found devoid of inscriptions. In the temple of Varishthesvara at Veppūr, copies were taken of two 'Udaigai' inscriptions (Nos. 20 and 21). <sup>14-55</sup>

2. From the 10<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> February I stayed at Coyenaram and copied some of the most interesting among the hundreds of records which still await publication. Two inscriptions (Nos. 22 and 24) of Kulottunga-Chola-deva at the small temple of Anekatingāpadam confirm

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a statement, which is made in some later inscriptions of the Kailāsanātha temple, that Kulottunga - bhoja-dāsa made certain grants to the temple of Anaiyapadaingā (South-Indian Inscription, vol. I, p. 118). Among the inscriptions of the Ekāmnātha temple there is one in Sanskrit verse (No. 26), which furnishes the following short pedigree of one of the Kakatya rulers of Worangal:—

Rudradēva of the — Mahādeva  
Solar race.                      Ganapati.

Mr Fleet has published an inscription of Rudradēva, which is dated in Saka 1084. <sup>(Indian Epigraphy, vol. II, p. 31)</sup> The Conjeeveram inscription of Ganapati is dated in Saka 1172 (dvīsaptaty - <sup>the</sup> adika - Siva - Sata) and records the grant of a village by Sāmanta-Phoja, a Minister of Ganapati. The king himself is reported to have conquered the Kalinga Simhana; this is the Yādava king Singhana, II of Devagiri or Daulatabād, who reigned

1. Here Siva is used for the numeral 'eleven', and accordingly Siva - Sata for ekādaśa - Sata.

from Saka 1131-1169. Another inscription in  
Sanskrit verse is found at the Arulala-Pennmal  
temple (No. 34). It opens with the name of  
a king Jayasimha, who belonged to the race  
of Yadu and ruled over Kerala. His son  
Ravivarman, alias Kulasekhara or  
Sangramadhara, was born in Saka 1188  
(dehavyāpāya - Sakibda) and married a  
Pāndya princess. At the age of 33 years  
(i.e., Saka 1221) he ascended the throne of  
Kerala. Having conquered Vira-Pāndya,  
he was crowned on the bank of the Vagavati  
(i.e., at Madura) at the age of 46 years  
(i.e., Saka 1234). Another inscription of the  
Ekāmnātha temple (No. 27) and two of  
the Arulala-Pennmal temple (Nos. 35 and 36)  
settle the time of Tribhuvana-chakravartin  
Vijaya-Gandha-Gopāladēva. The 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup>  
years of his reign corresponded to Saka 1187.  
Consequently his accession took place in the  
course of Saka 1172. Another inscription of the  
Arulala-Pennmal temple (No. 38) couples  
Saka 1182 with the 18<sup>th</sup> regnal year of

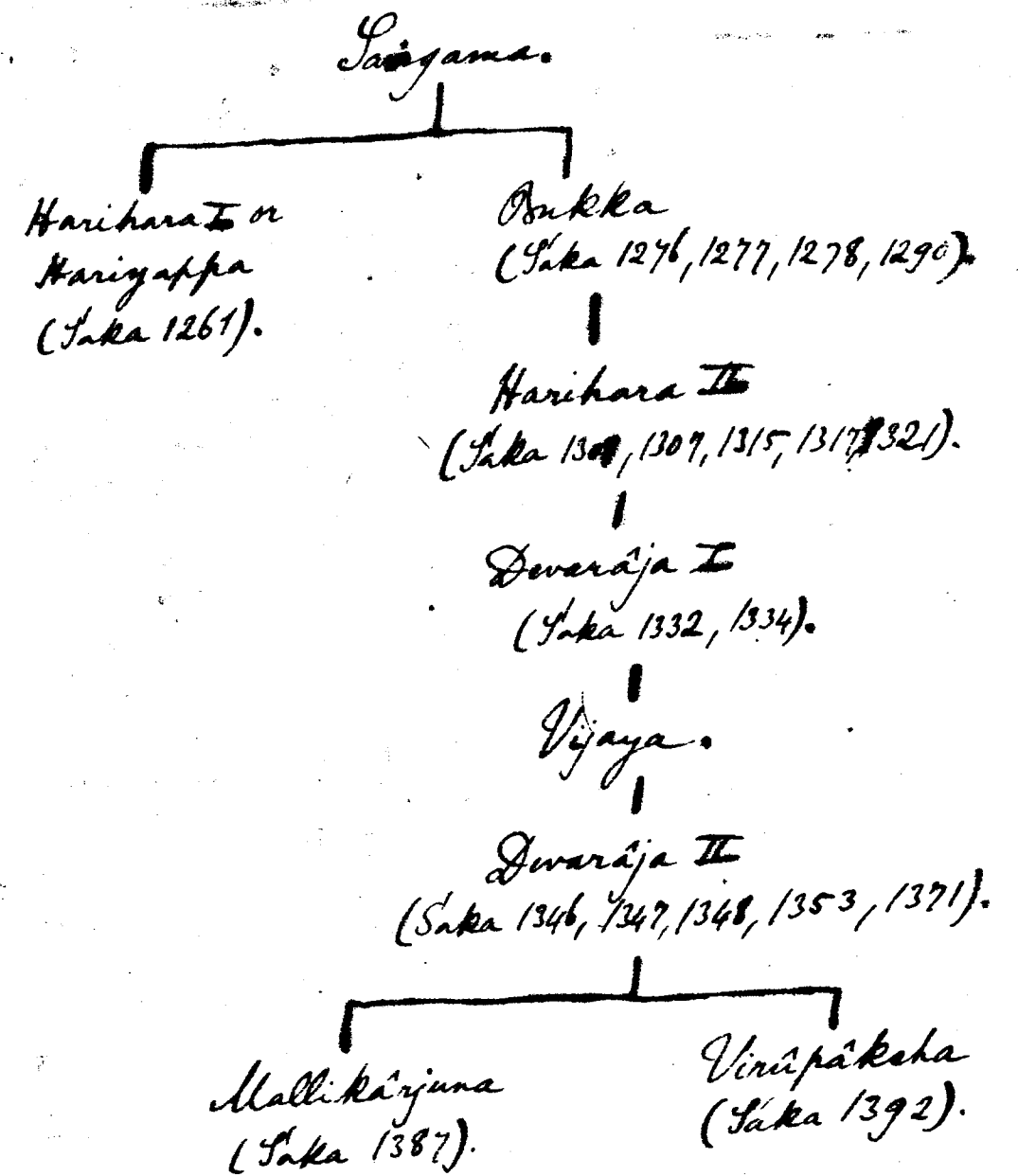
Sakalabharvachakravartin Ko. Perum-  
 Singadeva and thus fixes his accession in Saka  
 1164-65. According to an inscription of the  
 Ulagalanda - Perumal temple (No. 30), the  
 accession of a third king, Sakalabharvachakra-  
 vartin Rajanarayana Sambavaraya, took  
 place in Saka 1259-60. Though the time  
 of these three kings is now definitely settled,  
 I am yet unable to answer the question  
 to which dynasty they belonged. A more  
 important date is contained in an inscription of  
 the Ekāmnātha temple (No. 25), which records  
 that Ohuvarekavira<sup>2</sup>, alias Samarakolāhala,  
 granted to the temple of Ekāmnātha and to the  
 neighbouring temple of Kāmākshī, two villages  
 in the Pāndya country (Pāndi-mandalam),  
 which were called after him Samarakolāhala-  
 nallūr and Ohuvarekavira - nallūr, in Saka  
 1391. The two names of the king, who made  
 the grant, were hitherto only known from  
 two kinds of coins, which are common in  
 the Madras Museum and specimens of which  
 have been figured by Sir Walter Elliot  
 in his Coins of Southern India. The first  
 kind (Elliot's plate III, No. 138) has on the

<sup>2</sup> The correct Sanskrit form of this name would be  
 Ohuvanaikavira.

obverse a kneeling figure of Ganda<sup>78</sup> which  
faces the right, and on the reverse the Tamil<sup>86/7 255</sup>  
legend Ahuvarekaviran. The second kind bears  
on the reverse the Tamil legend Tamarakolāhalan,  
and on the obverse a kneeling Ganda who faces  
either the left (Elliot's plate III, No. 134) or the  
right. On part of the specimens of the last  
mentioned variety, the figure is kneeling on a fish,  
the emblem of the Pāndya (Elliot's plate III, No. 135).  
There are two other coins, which may be connected  
with those previously mentioned. On the obverse of  
both of them is a Ganda facing the right. The  
reverse of the first bears the Grantha legend  
Venabhadra, and that of the other a sceptre  
between two fish. Three of the inscriptions,  
which were copied at Conjeeveram, belong to the  
first dynasty of Vijayanagara. No. 29 is dated in  
Taka 1315 and during the reign of Harikara, i.e.,  
king Harikara II of Vijayanagara. No. 37 introduces  
Mallikārjunadeva, son of Devarāja, with the  
date 1387, and No. 39 Virūpākshadeva, son of  
Devarāja, with the date 1392. Devarāja, the father  
of these two kings, is identical with Devarāja II  
of Vijayanagara. In the Subjoined table of  
the first or Yādava dynasty of Vijayanagara  
I have included the additional names and

86/7  
255

9/55 8P  
 dates, which are found in the newly copied  
 Conjeevaram inscriptions.



The remaining inscriptions, which were copied  
 at Conjeevaram, contain a few new dates  
 for a line of chiefs, who bore the surname  
 Udaiyar after their proper names and four  
 of whose inscriptions have been published in  
South-Indian Inscriptions, vol. I, pp. 102 and  
 117. No. 33 is an inscription of Viru-Kambana-

Udaiyar, the son of <sup>10/355</sup> ~~Bukkana~~ - <sup>96</sup> udaiyar, dated  
in Saka 1288 and No. 28 belongs to Kambana-  
udaiyar, the son of <sup>10/355</sup> ~~Vira~~ - <sup>96</sup> Bukkana - udaiyar  
and to the Ananda - varsha, i.e., Saka 1296. No.  
32 is dated in Saka 1300 and during the reign of  
Vra<sup>h</sup>hariyana - udaiyar, and No. 31 in Saka 1307  
and during the reign of Hariyana - udaiyar. The  
Jaina temple at Tirupparuttikkunra near  
Benjameram is dedicated to Vardhamana and  
contains a number of Chola and Vijayanagara  
inscriptions. Among the latter, there are two (Nos.  
41 and 42) of Inugappa, the son of the general  
(dandamatha) Vaichaya. This Inugappa  
is identical with Inuga or Inugapa, the son of  
Chaicha or Chaichapa, who built a Jaina  
temple at Vijayanagara in Saka 1307 (Sak.  
Indian Inscriptions, vol. I, p. 156). The  
inscription No. 41 records a grant, which Inugappa  
made to the temple in the Sundabhi year  
(i.e., Saka 1305) for the benefit (dharma) of  
Bukkara<sup>ja</sup>, the son of Harihararaja. As the  
inscriptions of Harihara II range from Saka  
1301 to 1321, the Bukka of the present  
inscription must be taken as distinct  
from king Bukka, the father of Harihara II,

10 P

and as a son of Harikara II and brother of  
Devaraja I.

1/255

3. After a short stay at Madras I proceeded to Madura, where I took copies of those few inscriptions of the great temple of Sundaresvara, which are in tolerable preservation and seem to be more ancient than the rule of the Nayakas.

At Tirupparankunram (4 miles south of Madura) new mechanical copies were prepared of a rock-inscription (No. 49) of Sundara-Pandya, a transcript of which has already been published by G. M. Natesa Sastri (Archaeological Survey of Southern India, Vol. IV, p. 43). Among the Madura inscriptions there is another of Sundara-Pandya (No. 46) and two of Vira-Pandya (Nos. 47 and 48); but none of them contains a date or any other indication which might help to ascertain it. Several varieties of coins with the Tamil legend Sundara-Pandiyan are still found at Madura, and a coin with the Tamil legend Vira-Pandiyan has been figured by Sir Walter Elliot (Coins of Southern India, plate III, No. 133) and by Mr. Loventhal (Coins of Tinnevely, plate III, Nos. 69 and 70).

4. At Nainjar near Trichinopoly,

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I copied an inscription on a rock, which is called  
Cholampārai (No. 51). During a stay at Tanjore  
(22<sup>nd</sup> March to 5<sup>th</sup> April) I prepared a facsimile  
of a long inscription (No. 52) on the garbhagriha  
of the Virahadēśvara temple, which had been left  
uncopied two years ago through want of time. It is  
dated in the 29<sup>th</sup> year of the Chōla king Rājara-  
deva and contains a list of ornaments of gold  
and jewels in the possession of the temple. By means  
of a temporary excavation I secured a complete  
copy of another inscription, part of which had been  
copied before (No. 98 of 1887-88) and which mentions  
copper images of three of the sixty-three devotees of  
Śiva (śivattōṇḍar) who are described in the Tamil  
Periyapurāṇam. In a fragmentary inscription  
(No. 53) my assistant discovered the names of  
three other persons, who are mentioned in the 36<sup>th</sup>  
Chapter of the Periyapurāṇam (Madras 1888,  
p. 217). These are Śiruttōṇḍa - nambi, his  
wife Tiruverkāṭṭu - Naṅgai and their son  
Śirāḍa - devar.

5. From the 7<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> April I halted  
at Mahabalipuram and took fresh copies of  
those four inscriptions, of which Sir Walter Elliot  
has published tentative transcripts and translations.  
One of these four inscriptions (No. 55) which, according

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to Sri Walter Elliot (Cave's Even Pagodas, p. 124),  
contains the Saka year 1157 and the name of  
Vikramadeva, turned out to be an inscription of  
the Vijayanagara king Achyutadeva, dated in  
Saka 1457.

13/55  
6. On the 15<sup>th</sup> April I returned to  
head quarters and have been engaged during  
the rest of the month in examining and  
transcribing the materials collected on tour.  
Over 100 Manuscript papers of South Indian  
Inscriptions, Vol. II, have been forwarded to  
the Superintendent, Government Press.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
E. Hultzsch  
Epigraphist.

P.S. I have the honor to request that I might be supplied  
with a proof of this paper in duplicate.

E. H.

| Place of inscription.                                                                 | Dynasty.      | King.                                          | D. & C.                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| 1. On the rock of Parichapāṇḍaravimalai near Arcot.                                   |               | No. Rajarajakesarivarman.                      | 8 <sup>th</sup> year.                      |
| 20. North wall of the garbhagriha of the Vasistheswara temple at Veppur near Arcot.   |               | Vira - Votkaya - Adaiyar.                      | Rikshama year.                             |
| 21. North wall of the Vighneswara shrine in the same temple.                          |               | Vira - Kambaya - Adaiyar.                      | Paribhama year.                            |
| 22. South base of the Arakatangapudam temple at Conjeeveram.                          |               | Kulottunga - Chola-dura.                       | 34 <sup>th</sup> year.                     |
| North base of the same.                                                               |               |                                                |                                            |
| West base of the same.                                                                |               |                                                |                                            |
| West and south walls of the Sathānigal shrine in the Ekāmranta temple at Conjeeveram. | Pāṇḍya.       | Kulottunga - Chola-dura.                       | 20 <sup>th</sup> year.                     |
| North wall of the second prakāra of the same temple.                                  |               | <del>Pr</del> Vikramaditya, alias Samudraśāhā. | Saka 1391 expired, Virakki year.           |
| Do.                                                                                   |               | Gopapāti.                                      | Saka 1172, Saungya year.                   |
| Do.                                                                                   |               | Vikramaditya.                                  | Saka 1187, 16 <sup>th</sup> (approx) year. |
| North wall of the Nitya Mandapa in the Ekāmranta temple at Conjeeveram.               |               | Kambaya - Adaiyar.                             | Aranda year.                               |
| Part of the entrance into the inner prakāra of the Kāmakshi temple at Conjeeveram.    | Vijayanagara. | Harshana.                                      | Saka 1315 expired, Vikrama year.           |

| Place of inscription.                                                                                               | Dynasty.    | King.                                          | Date.                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Left of the first entrance into the Ulagalandam - Perumal temple at Conjevaram.                                  |             | Sakalabhadra-kumartin Vijayarajase Sambavaraya | [Saka] 1268 expired, Vyasa year and 7 <sup>th</sup> (reputed) year. |
| 2. Right of entrance into the east wall of the second prakāra of the Amūlāla - Perumal temple at little Conjevaram. |             | Hariraya - Adaiyar.                            | Saka 1309 expired, Krishna year.                                    |
| 32. Left of entrance into the same temple.                                                                          |             | Vira - Hariraya - Adaiyar.                     | Saka 1300 expired, Kālayukti year.                                  |
| 33. Right of entrance into the Tāyāra - Saminidhi at the same temple.                                               |             | Vira - Kambaya - Adaiyar.                      | Saka 1288 expired, Prāthama year.                                   |
| 34. East wall of the so-called rock (madai) in the same temple.                                                     | Kerāla.     | Jayasinha and his son Raviyaman.               | Saka 1188. <sup>35</sup> <sub>36</sub>                              |
| South wall of the 'rock' in the same temple.                                                                        |             | Vijaya-Gonda-Gopālakṣma                        | Saka 1187, 1167 <sup>15</sup> (reputed) year.                       |
| Do. Do.                                                                                                             |             | Do.                                            | Saka 1187, 15 <sup>15</sup> (reputed) year.                         |
| 37. Left of entrance into the first prakāra of the same temple.                                                     | Vijaynagar. | Malikarjunadeva.                               | Saka 1387 expired, Prāthama year.                                   |
| 38. East wall of the Abhisheka mandapa at the same temple.                                                          |             | Sakalabhadra-kumartin Kṛṣṇa - Singadeva.       | Saka 1182 expired, 18 <sup>15</sup> (reputed) year.                 |
| 39. South wall of the Abhisheka mandapa at the same temple.                                                         | Vijaynagar. | Virupākṣadeva.                                 | Saka 1392 expired, Vikrānta year. <sup>14</sup> <sub>15</sub>       |

|     | Place of inscription.                                                        | Script.      | Kings.                                                                | Date.                                |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|     | North wall of the store room in the Jaina temple at<br>Tirupparuttikkunigal. |              | Rajarajadeva.                                                         | 20 <sup>th</sup> year.               |
| 41. | Base of the same wall.                                                       |              |                                                                       | Buddhist year.                       |
| 42. | On the roof of the Mandapa in front of the shrine<br>in the same temple.     |              | Tribhuvanaachakravartin<br>Kulottunga - Cholaadeva.                   | First Chola year.                    |
| 43. | On the base of the veranda in front of the same<br>shrine.                   |              | Rajarajadeva.                                                         | 21 <sup>st</sup> year.               |
| 44. | West wall of the Santimandapa in the same temple.                            |              |                                                                       | 18 <sup>th</sup> year.               |
| 45. | Right of entrance into the same temple.                                      | Vijayanagara | Krishnadeva.                                                          | Laka 1440 expired,<br>Pachudhangayya |
| 46. | North wall of the second prakara of the<br>Sundareswara temple at Madurai.   | Pandyas.     | Tribhuvanaachakravartin<br>Kiri - Kama - Pandya<br>Sundara - Pandya.  | 21 <sup>st</sup> year.               |
| 47. | Do.                                                                          | Do.          | Ko-jatturman, alias<br>Tribhuvanaachakravartin<br>Vera - Pandya deva. | 355<br>15                            |
| 48. | Do.                                                                          | Do.          | Do.                                                                   | Do.                                  |

| No. | Place & of inscription.                                                                                                                                  | Grants.              | King.                                                                                        | Date.                                   |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 49. | East wall of a rock-cut cave, now called <i>Unniyāpāda</i> - <i>Koyil</i> , on the south side of the rock of <i>Tirupparankuram</i> near <i>Madura</i> . | <i>Pādya</i>         | No. <i>Māraṁman</i> , alias <i>Tribhuvanaśakabharati</i> - <i>Sundara</i> <i>Vāṇḍavāra</i> . | 7 <sup>th</sup> year.                   |
| 50. | North wall of the second prakāra of the <i>Sundaresvara</i> temple at <i>Madura</i> .                                                                    |                      | <i>Tribhuvanaśakabharati</i> <i>Koneri</i> - <i>Kanai</i> - <i>Kondiy</i> .                  |                                         |
| 51. | On a rock, called <i>Cholampārai</i> , close to <i>Uraiyar</i> near <i>Tirukinṇi</i> .                                                                   |                      | <i>Tribhuvanaśakabharati</i> <i>Tribhuvanaśa</i> - <i>Kirumiyāra</i> .                       |                                         |
| 52. | North wall of the <i>Garbhagrāha</i> of the <i>Prickadishvara</i> temple at <i>Tanjore</i> .                                                             | <i>Chola</i>         | No. <i>Kājakumārman</i> , alias <i>Kājivāṇḍava</i> .                                         | 29 <sup>th</sup> year.                  |
| 53. | Base of the west over door of the same temple.                                                                                                           |                      |                                                                                              |                                         |
| 54. | On a rock-cut niche to the left of the <i>Varekannārin</i> temple at <i>Makāśabaiṇam</i> .                                                               | <i>Chola</i>         | No. <i>Parakumārman</i> , alias <i>Uṇṇaiyār Kājivāṇḍava</i> .                                | 9 <sup>th</sup> year.                   |
| 55. | On a stone near the tank at <i>Paravakkūr</i> - <i>Sattam</i> (or <i>Chuvāṇi</i> ), near <i>Makāśabaiṇam</i> .                                           | <i>Vijaynagara</i> . | <i>Achyatata</i> .                                                                           | 1457<br>Saka<br>expired<br>Makāśabaiṇam |
| 56. | On a rock to the north of the <i>Caves</i> at <i>Taluvaiṇṇippan</i> near <i>Makāśabaiṇam</i> .                                                           |                      |                                                                                              | 27 <sup>th</sup> year.                  |
| 57. | On another rock close to the preceding.                                                                                                                  |                      | <i>Tribhuvanaśakabharati</i> .                                                               | 16                                      |

CORRENT No. 1332

[ 9 ]

Public DEPARTMENT.

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W. E. Hullbrock

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Dated 1<sup>st</sup>

Received 3<sup>rd</sup>

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May 1890.

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1890.

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No. 188.

Paris alone,  
27<sup>th</sup> May 1890.

From

Dr. E. Hultsch,  
Government Epigraphist,



To

The Under-Secretary to Government,  
Cotacama

Sir,

I have the honour to submit clean  
proof of my progress report for February to  
April 1890 and request that, after the paper is  
printed off, I might be supplied with 12 spare  
copies for distribution to scholars.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
your most obedient servant,

E. Hultsch  
Epigraphist.

188  
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20  
355  
14TH MAY 1890, No. 355, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.  
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From Dr. E. HULTZSCH, Government Epigraphist, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Bangalore, 1st May 1890, No. 167.

I have the honor to submit my progress report for February to April 1890. Until the 9th February I remained at Arcot, visiting some of the villages in its neighbourhood. At Kaniyanur (10 miles south of Arcot), there is a Siva temple called Anigopanathesvara, which contains an inscription of the 27th year of Kulottunga-Choladeva. An inscription on a broken stone, which is lying on the ground close to a deserted Vishnu temple, is dated in the 24th year of Ko-Parakesarivarman, alias Udaiyar Rajendra-Choladeva, and gives the ancient name of the temple, Anigopannagara, i.e., the Vishnu temple of Anigopa. A third Chola inscription is engraved on a piece of rock between rice fields, about 1 mile north of the village; it belongs to the [1]th year of Ko-Rajarajakesarivarman. According to each of the three inscriptions, the village belonged to Perun-Timiri-nadu, a division of Paduvur-kottam. Perun-Timiri-nadu was evidently called after Timiri, a large village on the road from Arcot to Kaniyanur. Two of the inscriptions mention another name of the village, Viradivakara-chaturvedi-mangalam. Five miles south of Arcot is a rock, which tradition connects with the five Pandavas, to whom ancient monuments are ascribed by the people in various parts of India, and which is accordingly called Pancha-Pandavamalai. A local name of the rock, however, is Tiruppamalai. At the base of the rock is an evidently unfinished excavation of seven cells with a veranda of six double columns. Half way up is a small pond, and on the rock behind it, a rock-cut Jaina figure with a chhuri on each side of its head; a much defaced old Tamil inscription which is inaccessible; and a well-carved female figure in sitting posture with four other smaller figures. A well-preserved inscription (No. 19), which occupies another face of the same piece of rock, is dated in the 8th year of Ko-Rajarajakesarivarman. It mentions Tiruppanmalai—evidently the original of the modern designation Tiruppamalai—which belonged to Perun-Timiri-nadu, a division of Paduvur-kottam, and records a gift to some sanctuary on the hill by a certain Lataraja Virachola, who seems to have been a vassal of Rajaraja. Underneath the inscription is a rude representation of a standing male figure, and a little further below, a tiger—the ensign of the Cholas—in relief. The temple of Valmikesvara at Visharam was found devoid of inscriptions. In the temple of Vasishthesvara at Veppur, copies were taken of two "Udaiyar" inscriptions (Nos. 20 and 21).

2. From the 10th to 24th February I stayed at Conjeeveram and copied some of the most interesting among the hundreds of records which still await publication. Two inscriptions (Nos. 22 and 24) of Kulottunga-Choladeva at the small temple of Anekatangapadam confirm a statement, which is made in ~~an~~ inscription of the Kailasanatha temple, that Kulottunga-Choladeva made certain grants to the temple of Anaiyapadanga (*South Indian Inscriptions*, Vol. I, page 118). Among the inscriptions of the Ekamranatha temple, there is one in Sanskrit verse (No. 26), which furnishes the following short pedigree of one of the Kakatya rulers of Worangal:—

Rudradeva of the Solar race. Mahadeva.  
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Mr. Fleet has published an inscription of Rudradeva, which is dated in Saka 1084 (*Indian Antiquary*, Vol. XI, page 9). The Conjeeveram inscription of Ganapati is dated in Saka 1172 (*divisaptatī-adhika-Siva-pata* \*) and records the grant of a village by Samanta-Bhoja, a minister of Ganapati. The king himself is reported to have

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Rup  
31/5

g  
lp

/a more modern

/k

/s (l.c.)

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Simhana; this is the Yadava king Singhana II of Devagiri or who reigned from Saka 1131—1169. Another inscription in Sanskrit is at the Arulala-Perumal temple (No. 31). It opens with the name of a king Jayasinha, who belonged to the race of Yadu and ruled over Kerala. His son Ravivarman alias Kulasekhara or Samgramadhira, was born in Saka 1188 and married a Pandya princess. At the age of 33 years (i.e., Saka 1221), he ascended the throne of Kerala. Having conquered Vira-Pandya, he was crowned on the bank of the Vegavati (i.e., at Madura) at the age of 46 years (i.e., Saka 1234). Another inscription of the Ekamranatha temple (No. 27) and two of the Arulala-Perumal temple (Nos. 35 and 36) settle the time of Tribhuvanachakravartin Vijaya-Ganda-Gopaladeva. The 15th and 16th years of his reign corresponded to Saka 1187. Consequently, his accession took place in the course of Saka 1172. Another inscription of the Arulala-Perumal temple (No. 38) couples Saka 1188 with the 18th regnal year of Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Kōlperun-Singadeva and thus fixes his accession in Saka 1168-69. According to an inscription of the Ulaganda-Perumal temple (No. 30), the accession of a third king, Sakalalokachakravartin Rajanarayana Sambuvarya, took place in Saka 1200. Though the time of these three kings is now definitely settled, I am yet unable to answer the question to which dynasty they belonged. A more important date is contained in an inscription of the Ekamranatha temple (No. 2), which records that Bhuvanekavira, alias Samarakolahala, granted to the temple of Ekamranatha and to the neighbouring temple of Kamakshi, two villages in the Pandya country (Pandi-Pandalam), which were called after him Samarakolahalapallur and Bhuvanekavira-nallur, in Saka 1391. The two names of the king who made the grant were hitherto only known from two kinds of coins, which are common in the Madura bazar and specimens of which have been figured by Sir Walter Elliot in his *Coins of Southern India*. The first kind (Elliot's plate III, No. 138) has on the obverse a kneeling figure of Garuda which faces the right, and on the reverse the Tamil legend *Bhuvanekaviran*. The second kind bears on the reverse the Tamil legend *Samarakolahalan*, and on the obverse a kneeling Garuda who faces either the left (Elliot's plate III, No. 134) or the right. On part of the specimens of the last mentioned variety, the figure is kneeling on a fish, the emblem of the Pandyas (Elliot's plate III, No. 135). There are two other coins, which may be connected with those previously mentioned. On the obverse of both of them is a Garuda facing the right. The reverse of the first bears the Grantha legend *Virabhadra*, and that of the other a sceptre between two fish. Three of the inscriptions, which were copied at Conjeeveram, belong to the first dynasty of Vijayanagara. No. 29 is dated in Saka 1315 and during the reign of Harihara, i.e., King Harihara II of Vijayanagara. No. 37 introduces Mallikarjuna-deva, son of Devaraya, with the date 1387, and No. 39 Virupakshadeva, son of Devaraya, with the date 1392. Devaraya, the father of these two kings, is identical with Devaraja II of Vijayanagara. In the subjoined table of the first or Yadava dynasty of Vijayanagara, I have included the additional names and dates, which are found in the newly-copied Conjeeveram inscriptions—

| S. Nama.                             |                                                  |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Harihara I or Hariyappa (Saka 1200). | Bukka (Saka 1276, 1277, 1278, 1290).             |
|                                      | Harihara II (Saka 1301, 1307, 1315, 1317, 1321). |
|                                      | Devaraja II (Saka 1332, 1334).                   |
|                                      | Vijaya.                                          |
|                                      | Devaraja II (Saka 1346, 1347, 1348, 1353, 1371). |
| Mallikarjuna (Saka 1387).            | Virupaksha (Saka 1392).                          |

\* The correct Sanskrit form of this name would be Bhuvanekavira.

The remaining inscriptions, which were copied at Conjeeveram, contain a few new dates for a line of chiefs, who bore the surname Udayar after their proper names and four of whose inscriptions have been published in *South Indian Inscriptions*, Vol. I, pages 102 and 117. No. 33 is an inscription of Vira-Kambana-udaiyar, the son of Bukkana-udaiyar, dated in Saka 1288, and No. 28 belongs to Kambana-udaiyar, the son of Vira-Bokkana-udaiyar, and to the Ananda-varsha, i.e., Saka 1290. No. 32 is dated in Saka 1300 and during the reign of Vira-Hariyana-udaiyar, and No. 31 in Saka 1307 and during the reign of Hariyana-udaiyar. The Jaina temple at Tirupparuttikkunru, near Conjeeveram, is dedicated to Vardhamana and contains a number of Chola and Vijayanagara inscriptions. Among the latter, there are two (Nos. 41 and 42) of Irugappa, the son of the general (Pandanaatha) Vaichaya. This Irugappa is identical with Iruga or Irugapa, the son of Chaicha or Chaichapa, who built a Jaina temple at Vijayanagara in Saka 1307 (*South Indian Inscriptions*, Vol. I, page 156). The inscription No. 41 records a grant, which Irugappa made to the temple in the Dundubhi year (i.e., Saka 1305) for the benefit (dharma) of Bukkaraja, the son of Harihararaja. As the inscriptions of Harihara II range from Saka 1301 to 1321, the Bukka of the present inscription must be taken as distinct from King Bukka, the father of Harihara II, and as a son of Harihara II and brother of Deva-  
raja I.

3. After a short stay at Madras, I proceeded to Madura, where I took copies of those few inscriptions of the great temple of Sundaresvara, which are in tolerable preservation and seem to be more ancient than the rule of the Nayakas. At Tirupparankunram (4 miles south of Madura), new mechanical copies were prepared of a rock-inscription (No. 49) of Surtlara-Pandya, a transcript of which has already been published by S. M. Natesa Sastri (*Archaeological Survey of Southern India*, Vol. IV, page 43). Among the Madura inscriptions there is another of Sundara-Pandya, (No. 46) and two of Vira-Pandya (Nos. 47 and 48); but none of them contains a date or any other indication which might help to ascertain it. Several varieties of coins with the Tamil legend *Sundara-Pandyan* are still found at Madura, and a coin with the Tamil legend *Vira-Pandyan* has been figured by Sir Walter Elliot (*Coins of Southern India*, plate III, No. 133) and by Mr. Loventhal (*Coins of Tinnevely*, plate III, Nos. 69 and 70).

4. At Uraivur, near Trichinopoly, I copied an inscription on a rock, which is called Cholamparai (No. 51). During a stay at Tanjore (22nd March to 5th April), I prepared a facsimile of a long inscription (No. 52) on the garbhagriha of the Brihadisvara temple, which had been left uncopied two years ago through want of time. It is dated in the 29th year of the Chola king Rajarajadeva and contains a list of ornaments of gold and jewels in the possession of the temple. By means of a temporary excavation I secured a complete copy of another inscription, part of which had been copied before (No. 98 of 1887-88) and which mentions copper images of some of the sixty-three devotees of Siva (*Tiruttondar*) who are described in the Tamil *Periyapuranam*. In a fragmentary inscription (No. 53) my assistant discovered the names of three other persons, who are mentioned in the 36th chapter of the *Periyapuranam* (Madras 1888, page 217). These are Sirutonda-nambi, his wife Tiruvenkattunangai, and their son Sirala-devar.

5. From the 7th to 13th April, I halted at Mahabalipuram and took fresh copies of those four inscriptions, of which Sir Walter Elliot has published tentative transcripts and translations. One of these four inscriptions (No. 55), which, according to Sir Walter Elliot (*Carr's Seven Pagodas*, page 124), contains the Saka year 1157 and the name of Vikramadeva, turned out to be an inscription of the Vijayanagara king Achyutadeva, dated in Saka 1457.

6. On the 15th April, I returned to head-quarters and have been engaged during the rest of the month in examining and transcribing the materials collected on tour. Over 100 manuscript pages of *South Indian Inscriptions*, Vol. II, have been forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Press.

I have the honor to request that I might be supplied with a proof of this paper in duplicate.

## APPENDIX.

Inscriptions copied in 1890 (continued).

| No. | Place of inscription.                                                                                                  | Dynasty.     | King.                                                           | Date.                                                  |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 19  | On the rock of Panchapandavamahai, near Arcot.                                                                         | Chola        | Ko-Rajarajakesarivarman                                         | 8th year.                                              |
| 20  | North wall of the garbhagriha of the Vasisthesvara temple at Veppur, near Arcot.                                       | ..           | Vira-Bokkana-udaiyar                                            | Rakshasa year.                                         |
| 21  | North wall of the Vignesvara shrine in the same temple.                                                                | ..           | Vira-Kambana-udaiyar                                            | Parabhava year.                                        |
| 22  | South base of the Akatanga-padam temple at Conjeevaram.                                                                | ..           | Eulotinga-Choladeva                                             | 34th year.                                             |
| 23  | North base of the same                                                                                                 | ..           | Eulotinga-Choladeva                                             | 20th year.                                             |
| 24  | West base of the same                                                                                                  | ..           | Bhuvanekeavira alias Samarakola-hala.                           | Saka 1391 expired, Virodhi year.                       |
| 25  | West and south walls of the Sabhanayaka shrine in the Ekamranatha temple at Conjeevaram.                               | Pandya       | ..                                                              | Saka 1172, Saumya year.                                |
| 26  | North wall of the second prakara of the same temple.                                                                   | Kakatiya     | Ganapati                                                        | Saka 1187, 16th (regnal) year.                         |
| 27  | do. do.                                                                                                                | ..           | Tribhuvanachakravartin Ganda-Gopaladeva.                        | Ananda year.                                           |
| 28  | South wall of the Nayar Mandapa in the Ekamranatha temple at Conjeevaram.                                              | ..           | Kambana-udaiyar                                                 | ..                                                     |
| 29  | Right of the entrance into the inner prakara of the Kannakshi temple at Conjeevaram.                                   | Vijayanagara | Haribara                                                        | Saka 1315 expired, Sri-mukha year.                     |
| 30  | Left of the front entrance into the Ulagalanda-Perumal temple at Conjeevaram.                                          | ..           | Sakalalokachakravartin yana Sambuvarya.                         | [Saka] 1268 expired, Vyaya year and 9th (regnal) year. |
| 31  | Right of the entrance into the east wall of the second prakara of the Arulala-Perumal temple at Little Conjeevaram.    | ..           | Hariyana-Udaiyar                                                | Saka 1307 expired, Krodha year.                        |
| 32  | Left of the entrance into the same temple.                                                                             | ..           | Vira-Hariyana-Udaiyar                                           | Saka 1300 expired, Kala-yukti year.                    |
| 33  | Right of the entrance into the Tayar Samnidhi at the same temple.                                                      | ..           | Vira-Kambana-Udaiyar                                            | Saka 1288 expired, Paraksha year.                      |
| 34  | East wall of the so-called rock (malai) in the same temple.                                                            | Kerala       | Jayasimha and his son Ravivarman.                               | Saka 1188.                                             |
| 35  | South wall of the "rock" in the same temple.                                                                           | ..           | Tribhuvanachakravartin Ganda-Gopaladeva.                        | Saka 1187, [6th] (regnal) year.                        |
| 36  | Do. do.                                                                                                                | ..           | Do. do.                                                         | Saka 1187, 16th (regnal) year.                         |
| 37  | Left of the entrance into the first prakara of the same temple.                                                        | Vijayanagara | Mallikarjuna-deva                                               | Saka 1347 expired, Parthiva year.                      |
| 38  | East wall of the Abhisheka-mandapa at the same temple.                                                                 | ..           | Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Perun-Singadeva.                      | Saka 1182 expired, 18th (regnal) year.                 |
| 39  | South wall of the Abhisheka-mandapa at the same temple.                                                                | Vijayanagara | Virupakshadeva                                                  | Saka 1392 expired, Vikriti year.                       |
| 40  | North wall of the store room in the same temple at Tirupparuttik-kunru.                                                | ..           | Rajarajadeva                                                    | 20th year.                                             |
| 41  | Base of the same wall                                                                                                  | ..           | ..                                                              | Dundubhi year.                                         |
| 42  | On the roof of the mandapa in front of the shrine in the same temple.                                                  | ..           | ..                                                              | Prabhava year.                                         |
| 43  | On the base of the veranda in front of the same shrine.                                                                | ..           | Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulotinga-Choladeva.                     | 21st year.                                             |
| 44  | West wall of the Antimandapa in the same temple.                                                                       | ..           | Rajarajadeva                                                    | 18th year.                                             |
| 45  | Right of the entrance into the same temple.                                                                            | Vijayanagara | Krishnadeva                                                     | Saka 1440 expired, Bahudhanya year.                    |
| 46  | North wall of the second prakara of the Sundaresvara temple at Madura.                                                 | Pandya       | Tribhuvanachakravartin Koneri-Namai-kondan Sundara-Pandya.      | ..                                                     |
| 47  | Do. do.                                                                                                                | Do.          | Ko-Jatavarman alias Tribhuvanachakravartin Vira-Pandya-deva.    | 21st year.                                             |
| 48  | Do. do.                                                                                                                | Do.          | Do. do.                                                         | Do.                                                    |
| 49  | East wall of a rock-cut cave, now called Umaiya-dakkoil, on the south side of the rock of Tirupparankuram near Madura. | Do.          | Ko-Maravarman alias Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pandya-deva. | 7th year.                                              |
| 50  | North wall of the second prakara of the Sundaresvara temple at Madura.                                                 | ..           | Tribhuvanachakravartin Koneri-Namai-kondan.                     | ..                                                     |
| 51  | On a rock, called Cholamparai, close to Uraiyur, near Trichingopoly.                                                   | ..           | Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvana-Vikrama-deva.                 | ..                                                     |

## APPENDIX—cont.

| No. | Place of inscription.                                                               | Dynasty.     | King.                                           | Date.                             |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 52  | North wall of the garbhagriha of the Brihadisvara temple at Tanjore.                | Chola        | Ko-Rajakesarivarman alias Rajarajadeva.         | 29th year.                        |
| 53  | Base of the west veranda of the same temple.                                        | ..           | ..                                              | ..                                |
| 54  | On a rock-cut niche to the left of the Varahasramin temple at Mahabalipuram.        | Chola        | Ko-Parakesarivarman alias Udaiyar Rajendradeva. | 9th year.                         |
| 55  | On a stone near the tank at Pavarakkaran (sattram (or chavadi), near Mahabalipuram. | Vijayanagara | Achyutadeva                                     | Saka 1457 expired, Manmatha year. |
| 56  | On a rock to the north of the caves at Saluvankuppam, near Mahabalipuram.           | ..           | ..                                              | ..                                |
| 57  | On another rock close to the preceding.                                             | ..           | Tribhuvanaviradeva                              | 27th year.                        |

ORDER—dated 14th May 1890, No. 355, Public.

Recorded.  
(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To Dr. J. Burgess, C.I.E.  
 " Dr. E. Hultzsch, Epigraphist.  
 " the First Assistant, Archaeological Survey.  
 " R. Sewell, Esq.  
 " the Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society, London.

Copy to the Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch.  
 " the President, Asiatic Society, Bengal.  
 " the Secretary, Madras Literary Society.  
 " V. A. Smith, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.  
 " Dr. Bost, Librarian, India Office.  
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 " J. F. Fleet, Esq., Bo. C.S., C.I.E., Bijapur.  
 " Dr. G. Oppert, Madras.

Editors' Table.

Erd. A. Ratt.

Gob. of {1890} Madras.  
PUBLIC.

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Encl.

G.O., 14th May 1890, No. 355.

**Archæology.**

Recording the progress report of the Epigraphist, Archæological Survey, for February to April 1890.

Government of Madras.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

1915.

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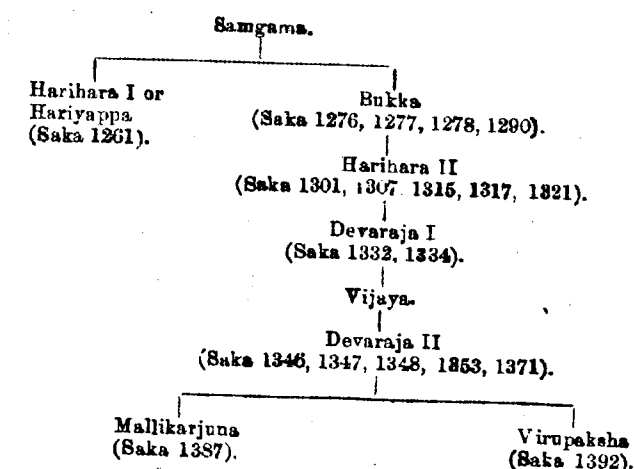
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a village by Samanta-Bhoja, a minister of Ganapati. The king himself is reported to have conquered Simhana; this is perhaps the Yadava king Singhana II of Devagiri or Daulatabad, who reigned from Saka 1131—1169. Another inscription in Sanskrit verse is found at the Arulala-Perumal temple (No. 34). It opens with the name of a king Jayasimha, who belonged to the race of Yadu and ruled over Kerala. His son Ravivarman, *alias* Kulasekhara or Samgramadhira, was born in Saka 1188 (*dehavaryya-Sakabda*) and married a Pandya princess. At the age of 33 years (*i.e.*, Saka 1221), he ascended the throne of Kerala. Having conquered Vira-Pandya, he was crowned on the bank of the Vegavati (*i.e.*, at Madura) at the age of 46 years (*i.e.*, Saka 1234). Another inscription of the Ekamranatha temple (No. 27) and two of the Arulala-Perumal temple (Nos. 35 and 36) settle the time of his reign corresponded to Saka 1187. Consequently, his accession took place in the course of Saka 1172. Another inscription of the Arulala-Perumal temple (No. 38) couples Saka 1183 with the 13th regnal year of Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Ko-Perun-Singadeva and thus fixes his accession in Saka 1165-66. According to an inscription of the Ulagalanda-Perumal temple (No. 30), the accession of a third king, Sakalalokachakravartin Rajanarayana Sambuvaraya, took place in Saka 1260-61. Though the time of these three kings is now definitely settled, I am yet unable to answer the question to which dynasties they belonged. A more important date is contained in an inscription of the Ekamranatha temple (No. 25), which records that Bhuvanekavira,\* *alias* Samarakolahala, granted to the temple of Ekamranatha and to the neighbouring temple of Kamakshi, two villages in the Pandya country (*Pandi-mandalam*), which were called after him Samarakolahallanallur, Bhuvanekavira-nallur, in Saka 1391. The two names of the king who made the grant were hitherto only known from two kinds of coins, which are common in the Madura bazar and specimens of which have been figured by Sir Walter Elliot in his *Coins of Southern India*. The first kind (Elliot's plate III, No. 138) has on the obverse a kneeling figure of garuda which faces the right, and on the reverse the Tamil legend *Bhuvanekaviram*. The second kind bears on the reverse the Tamil legend *Samarakolahalan*, and on the obverse a kneeling Garuda who faces either the left (Elliot's plate III, No. 134) or the right. On part of the specimens of the last mentioned variety, the figure is kneeling on a fish, the emblem of the Pandyas (Elliot's plate III, No. 135). There are two other coins, which may be connected with those previously mentioned. On the obverse of both of them is a Garuda facing the right. The reverse of the first bears the Grantha legend *Virabhadra*, and that of the other a sceptre between two fish. Three of the inscriptions, which were copied at Conjeeveram, belong to the first dynasty of Vijayanagara. No. 29 is dated in Saka 1315 and during the reign of Harihara, *i.e.*, king Harihara II of Vijayanagara. No. 37 introduces Mallikarjunadeva, son of Devaraya, with the date 1387, and No. 39 Virupakshadeva, son of Devaraya, with the date 1392. Devaraya, the father of these two kings, is identical with Devaraja II of Vijayanagara. In the subjoined table of the first or Yadava dynasty of Vijayanagara, I have included the additional names and dates, which are found in the newly-copied Conjeeveram inscriptions—



\* The correct Sanskrit form of this name would be Bhuvanaikavira.

The remaining inscriptions, which were copied at Conjeeveram, contain a few new dates for a line of chiefs, who bore the surname Udaiyar after their proper names and four of whose inscriptions have been published in *South Indian Inscriptions*, Vol. I, pages 102 and 117. No. 33 is an inscription of Vira-Kambana-udaiyar, the son of Bukkana-udaiyar, dated in Saka 1283, and No. 28 belongs to Kambana-udaiyar, the son of Vira-Bukkana-udaiyar, and to the Ananda-varsha, i.e., Saka 1297. No. 32 is dated in Saka 1300 and during the reign of Vira-Hariyana-udaiyar, and No. 31 in Saka 1307 and during the reign of Hariyana-udaiyar. The Jaina temple at Tirupparuttikkunru, near Conjeeveram, is dedicated to Vardhamana and contains a number of Chola and Vijayanagara inscriptions. Among the latter, there are two (Nos. 41 and 42) of Irugappa, the son of the general (dandanatha) Vaichaya. This Irugappa is identical with Iruga or Irugapa, the son of Chaicha or Chaichapa, who built a Jaina temple at Vijayanagara in Saka 1307 (*South Indian Inscriptions*, Vol. I, page 156). The inscription No. 41 records a grant, which Irugappa made to the temple in the Dundubhi year (i.e., Saka 1305) for the benefit (*dharma*) of Bukkaraja, the son of Harihararaja. As the inscriptions of Harihara II range from Saka 1301 to 1321, the Bukka of the present inscription must be taken as distinct from king Bukka, the father of Harihara II, and as a son of Harihara II and brother of Devaraja I.

3. After a short stay at Madras, I proceeded to Madura, where I took copies of those few inscriptions of the great temple of Sundaresvara, which are in tolerable preservation and seem to be more ancient than the rule of the Nayakas. At Tirupparankunram (4 miles south of Madura), new mechanical copies were prepared of a rock-inscription (No. 49) of Sundara-Pandya, a transcript of which has already been published by S. M. Natesa Sastri (*Archaeological Survey of Southern India*, Vol. IV, page 43). Among the Madura inscriptions there is another of Sundara-Pandya (No. 46) and two of Vira-Pandya (Nos. 47 and 48); but none of them contains a date or any other indication which might help to ascertain it. Several varieties of coins with the Tamil legend *Sundara-Pandyan* are still found at Madura, and a coin with the Tamil legend *Vira-Pandyan* has been figured by Sir Walter Elliot (*Coins of Southern India*, plate III, No. 133) and by Mr. Loventhal (*Coins of Tinnevely*, plate III, Nos. 69 and 70).

4. At Uraiyur, near Trichinopoly, I copied an inscription on a rock, which is called Cholamparai (No. 51). During a stay at Tanjore (22nd March to 5th April), I prepared a facsimile of a long inscription (No. 52) on the garbhagriha of the Brihadisvara temple, which had been left uncopied two years ago through want of time. It is dated in the 29th year of the Chola king Rajarajadeva and contains a list of ornaments of gold and jewels in the possession of the temple. By means of a temporary excavation I secured a complete copy of another inscription, part of which had been copied before (No. 98 of 1887-88) and which mentions copper images of four of the sixty-three devotees of Siva (*Tiruttondar*) who are described in the Tamil *Periyapuranam*. In a fragmentary inscription (No. 53) my assistant discovered the names of three other persons, who are mentioned in the 36th chapter of the *Periyapuranam* (Madras 1888, page 217). These are Siruttonda-nambi, his wife Tiruvenkattunangai, and their son Siraladevar.

5. From the 7th to 13th April, I halted at Mahabalipuram and took fresh copies of those four inscriptions, of which Sir Walter Elliot has published tentative transcripts and translations. One of these four inscriptions (No. 55), which according to Sir Walter Elliot (*Carr's Seven Pagodas*, page 124), contains the Saka year 1157 and the name of Vikramadeva, turned out to be an inscription of the Vijayanagara king Achyutadeva, dated in Saka 1457.

6. On the 15th April, I returned to head-quarters and have been engaged during the rest of the month in examining and transcribing the materials collected on tour. Over 100 manuscript pages of *South Indian Inscriptions*, Vol. II, have been forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Press.

## APPENDIX.

Inscriptions copied in 1890—cont.

| No. | Place of inscription.                                                                                                      | Dynasty.     | King.                                                            | Date.                                                  |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 19  | On the rock of Panohapandavamalai, near Arcot.                                                                             | Chola        | Ko-Rajarajakesarivarma                                           | 8th year.                                              |
| 20  | North wall of the garbhagriha of the Vasisthesvara temple at Veppur, near Arcot.                                           | ...          | Vira-Bukkana-udaiyar                                             | Bakshasa year.                                         |
| 21  | North wall of the Vighnesvara shrine in the same temple.                                                                   | ...          | Vira-Kambana-udaiyar                                             | Prabhava year.                                         |
| 22  | South base of the Anekatangapadam temple at Conjeeveram.                                                                   | ...          | Kulottunga-Choladeva                                             | 34th year.                                             |
| 23  | North base of the same                                                                                                     | ...          | ...                                                              | ...                                                    |
| 24  | West base of the same                                                                                                      | ...          | ...                                                              | ...                                                    |
| 25  | West and south walls of the Sabhanayaka shrine in the Ekamranatha temple at Conjeeveram.                                   | Pandya       | Kulottunga-Choladeva                                             | 20th year.                                             |
| 26  | North wall of the second prakara of the same temple.                                                                       | Kakatiya     | Bhuvanekevira, alias Samarkola-bala.                             | Saka 1391 expired, Virodhi year.                       |
| 27  | Do. do.                                                                                                                    | ...          | Ganapati                                                         | Saka 1172, San-nya year.                               |
| 28  | South wall of the Nayar Mandapa in the Ekamranatha temple at Conjeeveram.                                                  | ...          | Tribhuvanachakravartin Ganda-Gopaladeva.                         | Saka 1187, 16th (regnal) year.                         |
| 29  | Right of the entrance into the inner prakara of the Kamakshi temple at Conjeeveram.                                        | Vijayanagara | Kambana-udaiyar                                                  | Ananda year.                                           |
| 30  | Left of the front entrance into the Ulagalanda-Perumal temple at Conjeeveram.                                              | ...          | Harihara                                                         | Saka 1315 expired, Sri-mukha year.                     |
| 31  | Right of the entrance into the east wall of the second prakara of the Arulala-Perumal temple at Little Conjeeveram.        | ...          | Sakpalalokachakravartin yana Sambuvaraya.                        | [Saka] 1268 expired, Vyaya year and 9th (regnal) year. |
| 32  | Left of the entrance into the same temple.                                                                                 | ...          | Hariyana Udaiyar                                                 | Saka 1307 expired, Krodhana year.                      |
| 33  | Right of the entrance into the Tayar Samnidhi at the same temple.                                                          | ...          | Vira-Hariyana-Udaiyar                                            | Saka 1300 expired, Kalayukti year.                     |
| 34  | East wall of the so-called rock (malai) in the same temple.                                                                | Kerala       | Vira-Kambana-Udaiyar                                             | Saka 1288 expired, Parabhava year.                     |
| 35  | South wall of the "rock" in the same temple.                                                                               | ...          | Jayasimha and his son Ravivarma.                                 | Saka 1138.                                             |
| 36  | Do. do.                                                                                                                    | ...          | Tribhuvanachakravartin Ganda-Gopaladeva.                         | Saka 1187, 1 [6th] (regnal) year.                      |
| 37  | Left of the entrance into the first prakara of the same temple.                                                            | Vijayanagara | Do. do.                                                          | Saka 1187, 15th (regnal) year.                         |
| 38  | East wall of the Abhisheka-mandapa at the same temple.                                                                     | ...          | Mallikarjunadeva                                                 | Saka 1387 expired, Parthiva year.                      |
| 39  | South wall of the Abhisheka-mandapa at the same temple.                                                                    | Vijayanagara | Sakalabhuvanachakravartin Perun-Singadeva.                       | Saka 1182 expired, 18th (regnal) year.                 |
| 40  | North wall of the store room in the Jaina temple at Tirupparuttikkunru.                                                    | ...          | Virupakshadeva                                                   | Saka 1392 expired, Vikriti year.                       |
| 41  | Base of the same wall                                                                                                      | ...          | Rajarajadeva                                                     | 20th year.                                             |
| 42  | On the roof of the mandapa in front of the shrine in the same temple.                                                      | ...          | ...                                                              | Dundubhi year.                                         |
| 43  | On the base of the veranda in front of the same shrine.                                                                    | ...          | ...                                                              | Prabhava year.                                         |
| 44  | West wall of the Santimandapa in the same temple.                                                                          | ...          | Tribhuvanachakravartin Rajarajadeva.                             | 21st year.                                             |
| 45  | Right of the entrance into the same temple.                                                                                | Vijayanagara | Krishnadeva                                                      | 19th year.                                             |
| 46  | North wall of the second prakara of the Sundaresvara temple at Madura.                                                     | Pandya       | ...                                                              | Saka 1440 expired, Bahudhanya year.                    |
| 47  | Do. do.                                                                                                                    | Do.          | Tribhuvanachakravartin Koneri-Namai-kondan Sundara-Pandya.       | ...                                                    |
| 48  | Do. do.                                                                                                                    | Do.          | Ko-Jatavarman, alias Tirubhuvanachakravartin Vira-Pandya-deva.   | 21st year.                                             |
| 49  | East wall of a rock-cut cave, now called Umaiyanadan-koyil, on the south side of the rock of Tirupparankunram near Madura. | Do.          | Do. do.                                                          | Do.                                                    |
| 50  | North wall of the second prakara of the Sundaresvara temple at Madura.                                                     | ...          | Ko-Maravarman, alias Tribhuvanachakravartin Sundara-Pandya-deva. | 7th year.                                              |
| 51  | On a rock, called Cholamparai, close to Uraiyur, near Trichinopoly.                                                        | ...          | Tribhuvanachakravartin Koneri-Namai-kondan.                      | ...                                                    |
|     |                                                                                                                            | ...          | Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanavi[ra-Vikrama]deva.             | ...                                                    |

## Inscriptions copied in 1890—cont.

| No. | Place of inscription.                                                              | Dynasty.      | King.                                            | Date.                              |
|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 52  | North wall of the garbhagriha of the Krihadisvara temple at Tawjere.               | Chola         | Ko. Rajakesarivarman, alias Rajarajadeva.        | 29th year.                         |
| 53  | Base of the west veranda of the same temple.                                       | ...           | ...                                              | ...                                |
| 54  | On a rock-cut niche to the left of the Varahasvamin temple at Mahabulipuram.       | Chola         | Ko. Parakesarivarman, alias Udayar Rajendradeva. | 9th year.                          |
| 55  | On a stone near the tank at Pavarakkaran-sattram (or-obavadi), near Mahabulipuram. | Vijayanagara. | Achhutadeva                                      | Saka 1457 expired, Man-matha year. |
| 56  | On a rock to the north of the caves at Sahavankuppam, near Mahabulipuram.          | ...           | ...                                              | ...                                |
| 57  | On another rock close to the preceding.                                            | ...           | Tribhuvanaviradeva                               | 27th year.                         |

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