

ORDINARY, PRINTED.

Public DEPARTMENT.
G.O., DATED 28. 10. 90
No. 717.

First copy sent to Press.

Returned for signature.

Despatched in print.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Archæology

Receiving process report
of the Govt. Epigraphist
for May to Sept. 90

Recd
+ I 29/10
29/11/12 ✓
28/4/13 12-1-12
17-3-16 ✓

BACK PAPER, No.

READ IN ORDER OF GOVERNMENT, DATED
18. No.

FURTHER PAPER, No.

ENCLOSURES.

CURRENT No. 2928 — a

STATEMENT WITH DITTO.

ORDER, &c., OF GOVERNMENT—A.

PAPERS KEPT OUT OF FILE FOR DESPATCH IN ORIGINAL
(not paged).

Number of copies required. { Order complete. 180
Letter only.
Order complete with Letter.

H.B.—

A = Print in full.
B = Not to be printed.
P = Print abstract only.
Q = Print heading only.
R = Print, but not for monthly volumes.

126-

Send 2 proofs please
Rev.

Despatcher
send proof to Dr.
Hultzsch.

4

28TH OCTOBER 1890, No. 717, PUBLIC.

ORDER—dated 28th October 1890, No. 717, Public.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To Dr. J. Burgess, C.I.E.

Dr. E. Hultzsch, Epigraphist.

~~the 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.

the Superintendent, Government Central Museum, Madras.

V. A. Smith, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.

Dr. R. Rost, C.I.E., Librarian, India Office.

A. C. MacDonald, Esq., Dy. Keeper of the Indian Institute, Oxford.

J. F. Fleet, Esq., B.C.S., C.I.E., Bijapur.

Dr. G. Oppert, Madras.

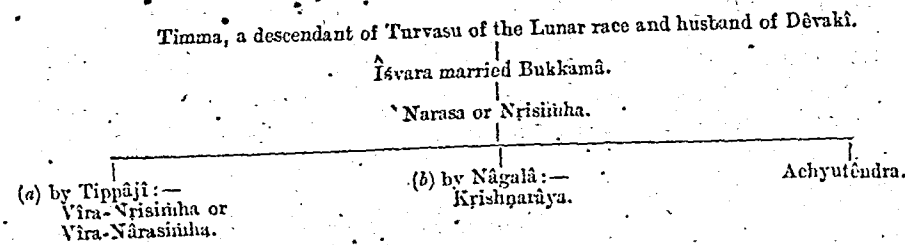
Syed Ali Bilgrami, Esq., B.A., Hyderabad (Deccan).

M.R.Ry. M. Seshagiri Sastriyar Avargal, M.A., Mylapore, Madras.

Editors' Table.

Exd. A. D. Xavier.

Department an inscription on three copper-plates, which was subsequently deposited in the Government Central Museum, Madras. The plates are strung on a ring, which bears the royal seal, representing a boar. The inscription is written in the Nandināgarī character. Most of it is in Sanskrit verse. A few lines of the last plate contain a description of the boundaries of the village granted in the Tamil language. This is the only attempt hitherto known of writing Tamil in the Nāgarī character. The Sanskrit portion of the inscription is full of clerical mistakes, most of which can, however, be corrected with the help of similar documents. The inscription opens with the following pedigree of the second dynasty of Vijayanagara:—



On Saturday, the new moon of Śrāvaṇa in the Śaka year 1460, * which corresponded to the cyclic year Vilambin (A.D. 1538), Achyutendra, being present at the temple of Viṭṭhalēśvara at Vijayanagara on the bank of the Tūṅgabhadra, gave the village of Aranēri *alias* Raghunāthapuram, to Vāmana-Yajvan, the son of Krishna-Yajvan. The village granted belonged to the Patavita-rājyam, the Kūṇṇu-nāḍu, the Ūttukkādu-pattu and the Senkāṭṭa-kōṭṭam, and was situated to the south-west of Pontūr, to the north of Pālānelūr and to the east of Śilayūr and Māmpākkam. Among these geographical names the following can be identified:—The Patavita-rājyam owes its name to Padavēdu, a ruined town in the Pōlūr taluk of the North Arcot district. Ūttukkādu and Senkāḍu are in the Conjeeveram taluk of the Chingleput district. The printed list of villages in the same taluk contains the names Aranēri (No. 334) and Pondūr (No. 333).

No. IX.—The Superintendent, Government Central Museum, sent me for inspection an inscription on five copper-plates, belonging to Mr. Whiteside. The plates are strung on a ring, which bears the royal seal, representing a boar. The inscription is written in the Nandināgarī character and in Sanskrit verse. It opens with a pedigree of the third Vijayanagara dynasty, which is nearly identical with that in two inscriptions, which I have published in the *Indian Antiquary* (vol. XIII, pp. 125 and 153).

† गुणनेत्रकल्लेन्दुगणिते शकवत्सरे.

On the twelfth day of the bright half of Āshādha in the Śaka year 1526,† which corresponded to the cyclic year Krōdhin

(A.D. 1604), and in the presence of Venkatēsa (*i.e.*, at Tirupati), king Venkatapati (I) gave to a number of Brāhmanas, whose names are not recorded, the village of Kachchūri *alias* Veṅgalāmbapuram, together with (the hamlets of) Narellakuppam, Chamallakuppam and Potarājukuppam. The village granted belonged to the Chandra-giri-rājyam, the Ikāṭi-kōṭṭam, the Kachechi-nāḍu and (the division of) Nārāyanavanam; and was situated to the east of Tolupākam, to the south of Podavākam, to the west of Yaḍamēti and Kalivyāgrahāra and to the north of Kuñjaram. Most of these names can be identified. Chandragiri is the head-quarters of a taluk in the North Arcot district. Ikāṭi is Ikāḍu in the Tiruvallūr taluk of the Chingleput district (No. 73 on the taluk map), Kachechi is one of the names of Conjeeveram, and Nārāyanavanam is three miles east of the Puttūr railway station. Most of the villages, which formed the boundaries of Kachchūri, are found on the Tiruvallūr taluk map. Podavākam is the boundaries of Kachchūri, are found on the Tiruvallūr taluk map. Podavākam is Pondavākkam (No. 229); Yaḍamēti and Kalivya are Edambēdu (No. 224) and Kalavai (No. 222); Kuñjaram has the number 220. From the relative position of these villages on the taluk map it follows that both Kachchūri and Tolupākam, its western boundary, must be situated in the Kālahastī Zamindārī, of which I have no map at hand.

1001. The new inscription records that the king gave to five hundred and thirty-six Brāhmanas the villages of Mālavelli and of Ponnattorā in the district of Prōlunāḍu and the village of Ālami in the district of Ūttaravarusa, having clubbed the three together under the new name of Śrī-Vira-chōḍa-chaturvēdimaṅgalam.

No. IV.—In his *Lists of Antiquities*, vol. I, p. 84, Mr. Sewell refers to a copper-plate inscription, which belongs to a resident of the village of Pedda Cherukūru in the Bāpatla taluk of the Kistna district. Through the kindness of the Collector of Kistna I obtained a loan of the original, which consists of three copper-plates. These are strung on a ring, which bears the seal, containing a rude representation of a boar. The grant turned out to be a recent forgery in Nāgarī characters, though it professes to be an edict of a Chalukya king Vishnuvardhana, grandson of another Vishnuvardhana. The forger has been inconsiderate enough to date the inscription long before the time of the Nāgarī alphabet and of Indian inscriptions in general, viz., in the year

* इक्षुनेत्रसदोः.

2625 * of the Kali-yuga, which would correspond to B.C. 477. The object of the spurious grant is Ikshupurī, a Sanskrit

translation of Cherukūru, the Telugu name of the village to which the plates belong.

No. V.—The Collector of Kistna also sent me for inspection three detached copper-plates, which contain an incomplete but valuable Sanskrit record of a king of Koṇḍaviḍu in the Kistna district. The genealogical part of the inscription opens with the name of Kapila Gajapati, who belonged to the Solar race, resided at Kāṭaka (Cuttack) on the Mahānadi river and was a worshipper of Jagannātha (Juggernaut). A descendant of his was Chandradēva, his son Guhidēva and his grandson Gānadēva *alias* Rautarāja, who resided at Koṇḍaviḍu. In

† शके शैलतुंगमाम्निशसिंख्याते.

the Śaka year 1377,† which corresponded to the cyclic year Yuvaṇ (A.D. 1455), he

gave the village of Chāvali (in the Repalle taluk) to a number of Brāhmanas.

No. VI.—From the Collector of Ganjam I received an inscription on three copper-plates, which were “found in an earthen pot buried in a field in the village of Buguda, Gumsūr taluk, while the owner of the field was ploughing it.” The plates themselves and the seal, which accompanies them, are much injured. The writing is Nāgarī and the language Sanskrit. The inscription records the grant of a village in “Gudda” district and opens with a genealogical account of the donor, which contains the following names:—

1. Pulindasēna, ruler of Kālīṅga.
2. Śailōdbhava, his successor.
3. Raṇabhīta, a descendant of his.

4. Sainyabhīta I, his son.
5. Yaśōbhīta, a descendant of his.
6. Sainyabhīta II, his son.

No. VII.—The Collector of North Arcot sent me for inspection an inscription on three copper-plates, which “was found hidden in a patta land belonging to one Arunachala Aiyar in the village of Śatyamangalam in the Vellore taluk” (see the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 1890, page 785). The inscription is written in the Nandināgarī character and in Sanskrit verse. It opens with the following pedigree of the first dynasty of Vijayanagara:—Saṅgama, a descendant of Yadu of the Lunar race; his son Bukka married Gaurī; their son Harihara (II) married Mēlāmbikā; their son Pratāpa-Dēvarāja (I) married [Hē]māmbikā; their son Vijaya married Nārāja-nāmbikā; and their son was Dēvarāja (II). On Monday, the new moon of Āshādha,

† तत्तल्लोके शकस्याब्दे.

in the Śaka year 1346,† which corresponded to the cyclic year Krōdhin (A.D. 1424), Dēvarāja II, being present at the

temple of Virūpāksha at Vijayanagara on the Tūṅgabhadra river, conferred on eight Brāhmanas the village of Chit-yātyūru as an *agrahāra*.

No. VIII.—Through the kind offices of the Collector of Chingleput, the Dharmakartā of Śrīperumbudūr in the Chingleput district presented to the Archæological

180

28TH OCTOBER 1890, No. 717, 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 October 1890, No. 278.

I have the honor to submit my progress report for May to September 1890. During this period I have been chiefly engaged in preparing the second volume of *South-Indian Inscriptions* for publication. Pages 118 to 327 of the manuscript were forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Press. Of the first eleven sheets I have received final proofs. Most of the remaining matter has still to be set up.

2. During my spare time I have examined and transcribed some copper-plate inscriptions, regarding which I beg to subjoin the following particulars :—

No. I.—Through the kindness of Mr. A. E. Castle Stuart I received some time ago an inscription on two copper-plates from Tirunelli in the Wynaad. The character of the document is Vatteruttu and the language Tamil. It is dated during the reign of Bhāskara Ravivarman, a sovereign whose name appears also in the deed of the Cochin Jews, which has engaged the attention of most Dravidian scholars and is considered by them as the oldest historical record of Malabar. The new inscription of Bhāskara Ravivarman, which will be published in the *Indian Antiquary*, contains an order, regulating the management of the temple of Tirunelli and issued by Śankarā Kōdavarman of Puṛaṁkīrā-nāḍu, who must have been a vassal of the king.

No. II.—To the Superintendent, Government Central Museum, I am indebted for the loan of an inscription on seven copper-plates (Mr. Sewell's *Lists of Antiquities*, vol. II, No. 175). It consists of two parts, the first of which is in the Grantha character and the Sanskrit language, and the second in the Vatteruttu character and the Tamil language. The document belongs to the seventeenth year of the reign of the Pāndya king Jatilavarman, who was the son of Māravarman. Unfortunately the inscription is not dated in any era and gives no clue for fixing its age.

No. III is an inscription on nine copper-plates which was originally sent by the Raja of Pittāpuram to Mr. Carmichael and which the Government have forwarded to me for publication (G.O., dated 27th March 1890, No. 405-R). The plates are strung on a massive ring which bears a well-executed seal with the figure of a boar. A *fac-simile* of plate iii-B was published on plate xxix of the second edition of Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Palæography*. The inscription opens with a genealogical account of the Eastern Chalukya dynasty, which agrees closely with the corresponding part of a copper-plate grant from Chellūr, which forms part of the Sir W. Elliot collection in the British Museum (*South-Indian Inscriptions*, vol. I, p. 49). The latter belongs to the twenty-first year and the new inscription to the twenty-third year of the Eastern Chalukya king Vīra-chōḍa, who ascended the throne in Śaka

413/50 208 180 70

Govt. of {1890} Madras
PUBLIC.

Issued.

Recd.

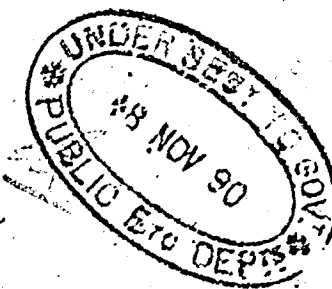
Encl.

G.O., 28th October 1890, No. 717.

OCTOBER.

Archæology.

Recording progress report of the Government Epigraphist for May to September 1890.



Public A 3283/90.

ORDER—dated 28th October 1890, No. 717, 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. Rost, Librarian, India Office.

„ A. C. MacDonald, Esq., Dy. Keeper of the Indian Institute, Oxford.

„ J. F. Fleet, Esq., Bo. C.S., C.I.E., Bijapur.

„ Dr. G. Oppert, Madras.

Editors' Table.

Syed Ali Bilgrami, Esq., B. A., Hyderabad (Deccan).

M. A. Ry. M. Leshagiri Gasteriyar Avgl., M. A., Mylapore, Madras.

The Superintendent,
Government Central
Museum, Madras.

R. / C. I. E. /

Govt. of Madras
PUBLIC

Issued.

Recd.

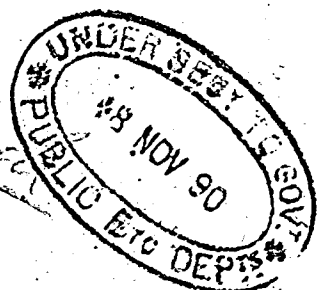
Encl.

G.O., 28th October 1890, No. 717.

OCTOBER.

Archæology.

Recording progress report of the Government
Epigraphist for May to September 1890.



Public 3283/90.

2

28TH OCTOBER 1890, No. 717, PUBLIC.

1001. The new inscription records that the king gave to five hundred and thirty-six Brâhmanas the villages of Mâlavelli and of Ponnattorra in the district of Prâmunâdu and the village of Alami in the district of Uttaravarusa, having clubbed the three together under the new name of Sri-Vira-Phôda-chaturvêdimangalam.

No. IV.—In his *Lists of Antiquities*, vol. I, p. 84, Mr. Sewell refers to a copper-plate inscription, which belongs to a resident of the village of Pedda Cherukûru in the Bâpatla taluk of the Kistna district. Through the kindness of the Collector of Kistna I obtained a loan of the original, which consists of three copper-plates. These are strung on a ring, which bears the seal, containing a rude representation of a boar. The grant turned out to be a recent forgery in Nâgarî characters, though it professes to be an edict of a Chalukya King Vishnuvardhana, ~~son of Bâpatla~~ grandson of another Vishnuvardhana. The forger has been inconsiderate enough to date the inscription long before the time of the Nâgarî alphabet and of Indian inscriptions in general, viz., in the year 2625* of the Kali-yuga, which would correspond to B.C. 477. The object of the spurious grant is Ikshupurî,

* इयुनेत्रसदोः.

a Sanskrit translation of Cherukûru, the Telugu name of the village to which the plates belong.

No. V.—The Collector of Kistna also sent me for inspection three detached copper-plates, which contain an incomplete but valuable Sanskrit record of a king of Kon-
daividu in the Kistna district. The genealogical part of the inscription opens with the name of Kapila Gajapati, who belonged to the Solar race, resided at Kataka (Cuttack) on the Mahânadi river and was a worshipper of Jagannâtha (Juggernaut). A descendant of his was Chandradêva, his son Guhidêva and his grandson Gânadêva alias Rautarâya, who resided at Kôndavidu. In the Saka year 1377,† which corresponded to the cyclic year Yuvan (A.D. 1455), he

† शा शैलतुंगमग्निशशिख्याते.

gave the village of Châvali (in the Râpalle taluk) to a number of Brâhmanas.

No. VI.—From the Collector of Ganjam I received an inscription on three copper-plates, which were “found in an earthen pot buried in a field in the village of Buguda, Gumsû, taluk, while the owner of the field was ploughing it.” The plates themselves and the seal, which accompanies them, are much injured. The writing is Nâgarî and the language Sanskrit. The inscription records the grant of a village in the “Gudda” district and opens with a genealogical account of the donor, which contains the following names:—

1. Pulindasêna, ruler of Kalînga.
2. Sailôdbhava, his successor.
3. Ranabhita, a descendant of his.

4. Sainyabhita I, his son.
5. Yasôbhita, a descendant of his.
6. Sainyabhita II, his son.

No. VII.—The Collector of North Arcot sent me for inspection an inscription on three copper-plates, which “was found hidden in a patta land belonging to one Aru-nachala Aiyar in the village of Satyamangalam in the Vellore taluk” (see the *Fort St. George Gazette* of 1890, page 785). The inscription is written in the Nandinâgarî character and in Sanskrit verse. It opens with the following pedigree of the first dynasty of Vijayanagara:—Sâlgama, a descendant of Yadu of the Lunar race; his son Bukka married Gaurî; their son Harihara (II) married Mēlâmbikâ; their son Pratâpa-Dêvarâya (I) married [Hē]mâmbikâ; their son Vijaya married Nârâya-nâmbikâ; and their son was Dêvarâya (II). On Monday, the new moon of Âshâdha, in the Saka year 1346,† which corresponded to the cyclic year Krôdhin (A.D. 1424), Dêvarâya II, being present at the

† तत्त्वलोके शकस्याब्दे.

temple of Virûpâksha at Vijayanagara on the Tungabhadra river, conferred on eight Brâhmanas the village of Chiteya-yûru as an agrahâra.

No. VIII.—Through the kind offices of the Collector of Chingleput, the Dharmakart of Sriperumbûdûr in the Chingleput district presented to the Archæological

28TH OCTOBER 1890, No. 717, PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following p

From Dr. E. HULTZSCH, Government Epigraphist, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Bangalore, 1st October 1890, No. 278.

I have the honor to submit my progress report for May to September 1890. During this period I have been chiefly engaged in preparing the second volume of *South Indian Inscriptions* for publication. Pages 118 to 327 of the manuscript were forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Press. Of the first eleven sheets I have received final proofs. Most of the remaining matter has still to be set up.

2. During my spare time I have examined and transcribed some copper-plate inscriptions, regarding which I beg to subjoin the following particulars:—

No. I.—Through the kindness of Mr. A. E. Castle Stuart I received some time ago an inscription on two copper-plates from Tirunelli in the Wynaad. The character of the document is Vatteruttu and the language Tamil. It is dated during the reign of Bhaskara Ravivarman, a sovereign whose name appears also in the deed of the Cochin Jews, which has engaged the attention of most Dravidian scholars and is considered by them as the oldest historical record of Malabar. The new inscription of Bhaskara Ravivarman, which will be published in the *Indian Antiquary*, contains an order, regulating the management of the temple of Tirunelli by Sankara Kodavarman, who must have been a vassal of the king. (and issued by of Puraikirā-nādu)

No. II.—To the Superintendent, Government Central Museum, I am indebted for the loan of an inscription on seven copper-plates (Mr. Sewell's *Lists of Antiquities*, vol. II, No. 175). It consists of two parts, the first of which is in the Grantha character and the Sanskrit language and the second in the Vatteruttu character and the Tamil language. The document belongs to the seventeenth year of the reign of the Pāndya King Jatilavarman, who was the son of Māvarman. Unfortunately the inscription is not dated in any era and gives no clue for fixing its age.

No. III is an inscription on nine copper-plates which was originally sent by the Raja of Pimpuram to Mr. Carmichael and which the Government have forwarded to me for publication (G.O., dated 27th March 1890, No. 405-R). The plates are strung on a massive ring which bears a well-executed seal with the figure of a boar. A facsimile of plate (II) B was published on plate (XXIX) of the second edition of Dr. Burnell's *South Indian Palaeography*. The inscription opens with a genealogical account of the Eastern Chalukya dynasty, which agrees closely with the corresponding part of a copper-plate grant from Chellā, which forms part of the Sir W. Elliot collection in the British Museum (*South Indian Inscriptions*, vol. I, p. 49). The latter belongs to the twenty-first year and the new inscription to the twenty-third year of the Eastern Chalukya king Virābhōda, who ascended the throne in Śaka

Clean copy of the last sentence of para 2, No. I.
The new inscription of Bhaskara Ravivarman, which will be published in the *Indian Antiquary*, contains an order, regulating the management of the temple of Tirunelli and issued by Sankara Kodavarman of Puraikirā-nādu, who must have been a vassal of the king.

(Addresses the same
as to G.O. No. 355 of 14/5/90.)

Proofs to Dr. Hultzsch.

Submitting his
progress report from May to
September 1890 —

W.O.

C. 16/10
R. 23/10

2928

Public Department

11/3/90 Mr. 189 (288)
14/5/90 Mr. 300 (288)
25/4/90 Mr. 300 (288)
25/4/90 Mr. 300 (288)

148
Order 28th Oct. 90. No. 717.
H. 22/10/90

Recorded.

From

The Govt. Epigraphist

No. 278.

2813.
14/5/90.

Dated 1st }
Oct 9th } October 1890 -

(Addresses the same
as to G.O. No. 3558 14/5/90.)

See slip attached

Proofs to Dr. Hultzsch.

Submitting his
progress report from May to
September 1890 -

W.O.

C. 16/10
R. 23/10

717 PUBLIC.

GOVERNMENT OF
PUBLIC DEPT.
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
INDIA

Dr. J. Burgess, C.I.E.

- To the Director General, Archaeological Survey.
" 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. Rost, Librarian, India Office.
" A. C. MacDonald, Esq., Dy. Keeper of the Indian Institute, Oxford.
" J. F. Fleet, Esq., B.O.S., C.I.E., Bijapur.
" Dr. G. Oppert, Madras.
Editors' Table.

who ascended the throne in Saka

of Kachchūri are found on the Tiruvallūr Taluk map. Podavākam is Podavākkam (No. 229); Yaḍamēti and Kalivya are Edambēdu (No. 224) and Kalavai (No. 222). Kuñjaram has the number 220. From the relative position of these villages on the taluk map it follows, that both Kachchūri and Tolupākam, its western boundary, must be situated in the Kālahasti Zamīndārī, of which I have no map at hand.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
E. Hultsch,
Epigraphist.

P. S. As many proper names occur in this paper, I have the honour to request that I might be supplied with a proof in duplicate, before it is printed.

E. H.

the village of Kachchūri, alias Vēngalāmbapuram, together with (the hamlets of) Narellakuppam, Mallakuppam (or Chamallakuppam?), and Pōtarājukuppam. The village granted belonged to the Chandragiri-rājyam, the Ikāti-kōtam, the Kachchi-nādu and (the division of) Nārāyanavanam, and was situated to the east of Tolupākam, to the south of Podavākam, to the west of Yaḍamēti and Kalivyāgrahāra, and to the north of Kuñjaram. Most of these names can be identified. Chandragiri is the head-quarters of a taluk in the North Arcot District. Ikāti is Ikādu in the Tiruvallūr Taluk of the Chingleput District (No. 73 on the taluk map), Kachchi is one of the names of Conjeeveram, and Nārāyanavanam is three miles east of the Pattin Railway Station. Most of the villages, which formed the boundaries,

office
for attention



11

Taluk contains the names Aranêri (No. 334) and Pondûr (No. 333).

No. IX. The Superintendent, Government Central Museum, sent me for inspection an inscription on five copper-plates belonging to Mr. Whiteside. The plates are strung on a ring, which bears the royal seal, representing a boar. The inscription is written in the Nandinâgarî character and in Sanskrit verse. It opens with a pedigree of the third Vijayanagara dynasty, which is nearly identical with that in two inscriptions, which I have published in the Indian Antiquary (vol. XIII, pp. 125 and 153). On the twelfth day of the dark half of Āshādha in the Śaka year 1526, * which corresponded to the cyclic year Krodhin (A.D. 1604), and in the presence of Venkatêsa (i.e. at Tirupati), King Venkatapati (I) gave to a member of Brâhmanas, whose names are not recorded.

* गुणनेत्रकलंबेदुगणिते शकवत्सरे.

10

the Śaka year 1460, * which corresponded to the cyclic year Vilambin (A.D. 1538), Achyutêndra, being present at the temple of Vittthalêvara at Vijayanagara on the bank of the Tungabhadra, gave the village of Aranêri, alias Raghunâthapuram to Vâmana-Yajvan, the son of Krishna-Yajvan. The village granted belonged to the Patavîta-râjyam, the Kunna-nâdu, the Uttukkâdu-pattu and the Senkâtta-kôttam, and was situated to the north-west of Pondûr, to the north of Pâlainellur and to the east of Silaipyûr and Mâmpâkkam. Among these geographical names the following can be identified: The Patavîta-râjyam owes its name to Padavêdu, ruined town in the Polur Taluk of the North Arcot District. Uttukkâdu and Senkâdu are in the Conjeeveram Taluk of the Chingleput District. The printed list of villages in the same

* शकवर्षे नतावके.

representing a boar. The inscription is written in the Nandināgarī character. Most of it is in Sanskrit verse. A few lines of the last plate contain a description of the boundaries of the village granted in the Tamil language. This is the only attempt hitherto known of writing Tamil in the Nāgarī character. The Sanskrit portion of the inscription is full of clerical mistakes, most of which can, however, be corrected with the help of similar documents. The inscription opens with the following pedigree of the second dynasty of Vijayanagara:-

Timma, a descendant of Timvasa of the lunar race and husband of Dēvakī.

↓
Iśvara, married Ankkamā.

↓
Narasa or Nṛsiṃha.

a. by Peppāṇḍi:-

Vīra-Nṛsiṃha or

Vīra-Nārasimha.

b. by Nāgalā:-

Kṛishṇarāya.

Achyutēndra.

On Saturday, the new moon of Śrāvana in

Gauri; their son Harikara (II), married
 Mēlāmbikā; their son Pratāpa-Dēvarāya
 (I), married [Kē]māmbikā; their son
 Vijaya, married Nārāyanāmbikā; and
 their son was Dēvarāya (II). On Monday
 the new moon of Ashādha in the Yaka
 year 1346,* which corresponded to the
 Cyclic year Kiōdchin (A.D. 1424), Dēvarāya
 II., being present at the temple of
 Virūpāksha at Vijayanagara on the Tungā
 bhadra river, conferred on eight Brāhmanas
 the village of Chiteyātūr as an agrahāra

No. VIII. Through the kind offices of the
 Collector of Chingleput, the Dharmakarta
 of Sūperumbudūr in the Chingleput
 District presented to the Archaeological
 Department an inscription on three
 copper-plates, which was subsequently
 deposited in the Government Central
 Museum, Madras. The plates are strung
 on a ring, which bears the royal seal,

* तत्कालके शकस्यब्दे.

785
inscription records the grant of a village
in the 'Gudda' district and opens with
a genealogical account of the donor,
which contains the following names:

1. Pulindasena, ruler of Kalinga;
2. Sailodbhava, his successor;
3. Ranabhita, a descendant of his;
4. Sainyabhita I, his son;
5. Yasobhita, a descendant of his;
6. Sainyabhita II, his son.

No. VII. The Collector of North Arcot sent
me for inspection an inscription on three
copper-plates, which "was found hidden
in a patta land belonging to one
Annachala Aiyar in the village of
Salyamangalam in the Vellore Taluk"
(see the Fort St. George Gazette of 1890, page
785). The inscription is written in the
Nandināgarī character and in Sanskrit
verse. It opens with the following
pedigree of the first dynasty of Vijayanagara:
— Sainyama, a descendant of Yadu of
the Lunar race; his son Anka, married

78

68

Chart of the inscription opens with the name of Kapila Gajapati, who belonged to the solar race, resided at Kataka (cuttack) on the Mahānadī river and was a worshipper of Jagannātha (Juggernaut). A descendant of his was Chandra-dēva, his son Gukhidēva and his grandson Gānadēva, alias Rautarāya, who resided at Kondavichu. In the Saka year 1377, which corresponded to the cyclic year Yuvan (A.D. 1455), he gave the village of Chāvali (in the Repalle Taluk) to a number of Brāhmanas.

No. II. From the Collector of Ganjam I received an inscription on three copper-plates, which were "found in an earthen pot buried in a field in the village of Panguda, Gumsin Taluk, while the owner of the field was ploughing it." The plates themselves and the seal, which accompanies them, are much injured. The writing is Nāgarī and the language Sanskrit. The

* शाके शैलवृंगमग्निशरिसंख्याते.

शाकेशैलवृंगमग्निशरिसंख्याते

5
Kistna I obtained a loan of the original,
which consists of three copper-plates. These
are strung on a ring, which bears the seal,
containing a rude representation of a boar.
The front turned out to be a recent forgery
in Nāgarī characters, though it professes to
be an edict of a Chalukya King Vishnu-
vardhana, son of Rāmadēva and grandson
of another Vishnuvardhana. The forger
has been inconsiderate enough to date the
inscription long before the time of the
Nāgarī alphabet and of Indian inscriptions
in general, viz. in the year 2625* of the
Kali-Yuga, which would correspond to
B.C. 477. The object of the spurious front
is Ikshupurī, a Sanskrit translation of
Chernkūru, the Telugu name of the village
to which the plates belong.

No. VI. The Collector of Kistna also
sent me for inspection three detached copper
plates, which contain an incomplete but
valuable ^{Sanskrit} record of a king of Kōndavidu
in the Kistna District. The genealogical

* इषुनेवसदोः.

4
48
Copper-plate grant from Chellur, which forms part of the Sir W. Elliot Collection in the British Museum (South-Indian Inscriptions, vol. I, p. 49). The latter belongs to the twenty-first year and the new inscription to the twenty-third year of the Eastern Chalukya King Vira-Chōḍa, who ascended the throne in A.D. 1001. The new inscription records, that the King gave to five hundred and thirty-six Brāhmanas the villages of Mālavelli and of Ponnatorra in the district of Prolunāṇḍu and the village of Alami in the district of Uttaravarna, having clubbed the three together under the new name of Sri-Vira-Chōḍa-Chaturvēdimangalam.

No. IV. In his dict. of Antiquities, vol. I, p. 84, Mr. Sewell refers to a copper-plate inscription, which belongs to a resident of the village of Pedda-Chernkūra in the Bāpatla Taluk of the Krishna District. Through the kindness of the Collector of

No. I. Through the kindness of Mr. A. E. Castle Stuart I received sometime ago an inscription on two copper-plates from Tirunelli in the Wynnaad. The character of the document is Vatheruthu and the language Tamil. It is dated during the reign of Bhaskara Ravivarman, a sovereign whose name appears also in the deed of the Cochin Jews, which has engaged the attention of most Dravidian scholars and is considered by them as the oldest historical record of Malabar. The new inscription of Bhaskara Ravivarman, which will be published in the Indian Antiquary, fixes certain duties which the inhabitants of the Puraikira-na had to pay to the temple of Tirunelli by order of Sankara Kodavarman, who must have been a vassal or a relation of the king.

No. II. To the Superintendent, Government Central Museum, I am indebted for the loan of an inscription on seven copper-plates (Mr. Jewell's list of Antiquities

No. 278.

Bangalore,
1st October 1890.

From
Dr. E. Hultzsch,
Government Epigraphist,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government,
Coatacamand.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit my progress report for May to September 1890. During this period I have been chiefly engaged in preparing the second volume of South-Indian Inscriptions for publication. Pages 118 to 327 of the manuscript were forwarded to the Superintendent, Government Press. Of the first eleven sheets I have received final proofs. Most of the remaining matter has still to be set up.

2. During my spare time I have examined and transcribed some copper-plate inscriptions, regarding which I beg to submit the following particulars:-

NT

Acknowledgment
of Record Clerk

1205