

Government of Madras.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

G.O., &c., Nos. 855, 856, 12th October 1895.

Epigraphy.

Forwarding to the Government of India report on the Epigraphical work accomplished during 1894-95, and approving the programme of work for the next field season.

Government of Madras.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Recd.

Regd.

} 1895.

Enclosures

Spare copies

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OCTOBER.

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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From Dr. E. HULTZSCH, Government Epigraphist, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Bangalore, 3rd October 1895, No. 404.

I have the honour to submit the final proof of my annual report for 1894-95 and request that the Government might supply me with twelve copies of the report when it is issued.

ENCLOSURE.

From Dr. E. HULTZSCH, Government Epigraphist, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Bangalore, the 26th August 1895, No. 346.

I have the honour to submit the following report on epigraphical work accomplished from July 1894 to June 1895. The submission of this report was unavoidably delayed by my absence on privilege leave during April, May and June 1895.

2. Of the *Epigraphia Indica*, Volume III was issued, with the exception of Part VIII which will contain the index to the volume. Meanwhile Part I of Volume IV will be published next month. The work of editing and correcting is now much lighter, as the Government Press at Calcutta are supplying very correct and careful proofs-sheets, in spite of the difficulties which the great variety of types must undoubtedly offer to the compositor and press reader. The journal continued to receive most valuable aid by the contribution of materials and papers from Dr. Fleet and Professor Kielhorn. Special thanks are due to Mr. C. J. Weir, I.C.S., Collector of Ganjam, who has sent me no less than six new sets of copper-plate edicts of the Gangas of Kalinga, four of which had been discovered by Mr. G. V. Ramamurthi, Parlakimedi. Three of the six sets were published in Volume III of the *Epigraphia Indica*, and the three others will appear in Volume IV. Major H. A. Deane, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, furnished impressions of three interesting Buddhist inscriptions from Swat, which will shortly be edited by Professor Bühler. The expenditure on account of the *Epigraphia Indica* during 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 2,247-14-6, of which Rs. 1,554-2-11 were paid for plates, Rs. 648-9-7 to authors of papers and Rs. 45-2-0 for petty charges.

3. A *First Report on Sanskrit Manuscripts in Southern India* was submitted to Government on the 6th November 1894. It was printed and published by the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, in the following year.

4. The issue of *South Indian Inscriptions*, Volume II, Part III, was still delayed, as a considerable portion of my time had to be devoted to the publications mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs. The whole of it is now set up and will be issued at an early date.

5. At the desire of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, fresh impressions were prepared of the three edicts of Aśoka at Siddāpura. The Mysore Government provided at my suggestion bamboos and mats for the erection of a temporary shed over the inscriptions, in order to protect the impressions, while they were being prepared, from wind and sun. Owing to this precaution, the new copies are much superior to those which I had taken in 1892. They were forwarded to Calcutta and will be exhibited in the Indian Museum.

6. The following is a list of the places at which inscriptions were copied in 1894-95:—

- I. Nellore district: Nellore, Kāvali, Jaladanki, Singarāyakonda and Chedalavāda.
- II. North Arcot district: Vallimalai, Pañchapāṇḍavamalai and Vellore.
- III. Chingleput district: Conjeeveram.
- IV. Trichinopoly district: Tirumalavādi and Kīrapparuvūr.
- V. Tanjore district: Tiruvaiyārn, Kaṇḍiyūr, Tillasthānam, Tiruchchatturai, Tiruvēdikudi, Tirupparanam and Tiruvīdaimarudūr.
- VI. Tinnevely district: Gaṅgaikondān, Śrīvaikunṭham, Shermadevi, Tenkāsi and Courtallum.

- VII. Malabar district: Palghat, Ponāni, Verūr, Śukapuram, Ānakarai, Panuiyūr, Mannūr and Calicut.
- VIII. Cochin State: Trichur, Pārōla, Tiruvañjikulam and Tirukkulasēkharapuram near Cranganore and Cochin.
- IX. Travancore State: Vekkam, Kōttayam, Quilon, Varkkalai and Trivandrum.
- X. Mysore district: Suttūru, Nandigunda, Sindhuvalli, Ēchiganahalli and Balmuri.
- XI. Kōlār district: Mīṇḍigal.

A complete list of the fac-similes is given in the Appendix. Most of the inscriptions are already transcribed. An account of some of the more important ones is furnished in the following paragraphs.

7. During his tour in search of Sanskrit manuscripts, the Kanarese Assistant prepared estampages of a number of inscriptions in the Nellore district. The Raṅganāyaka (Vishnu) temple at Nellūr (Nellore), the headquarter station of the district, contains some records of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries of our era in the Tamil alphabet and language. Since that time, the Tamil language has receded further south and has been supplanted by Telugu in the town of Nellore itself and the surrounding country. This change was evidently caused by the fact that the Nellore district was annexed by Telugu rulers, while at the time when the inscriptions of the Nellore temple were engraved, the country formed part of the dominions of the Tamil dynasties of the Chōlas and Pāndyas. Of special value is the inscription No. 197 of 1894, which supplies a Śaka date for a Chōla king Kulōttuṅga, who describes himself as the conqueror of supplies a Śaka date for a Chōla king Kulōttuṅga, who describes himself as the conqueror of Madura and Ceylon, and whose numerous inscriptions in the more southern districts are undated. In a former report (G.O., dated 6th August 1892, No. 544, Public, page 6, No. 18), I proposed to identify this king with the Chālukya-Chōla king Kulōttuṅga II. The new Nellore inscription shows, however, that he ascended the throne half a century later than his namesake Kulōttuṅga II. Another Nellore inscription of the same king (No. 195 of 1894) mentions as his feudatory Tammusiddhi, whose inscriptions at Conjeeveram (No. 35 of 1893) and at Tiruvorriyūr near Madras (No. 104 of 1892) are dated in Śaka 1127 and 1129. To the same dynasty as Tammusiddhi belonged Nallasiddha and Rājagandagopāla. The former of these two chiefs was a feudatory of the same king as Tammusiddhi (No. 205 of 1894), and the other ascended the throne in Śaka 1213 (No. 194 of 1894). All three bore the surname Pottappi-Chōla. This designation is connected with Pottappi-nāḍu, a district mentioned in the *Periāpurānam* and in the Nellore inscription, No. 197. The Tiruvorriyūr inscription of Tammusiddhi derives the name Pottappi-Chōla from the town of Pottappi, which his ancestor Madhurāntaka is said to have founded in the Andhra (Telugu) country. No. 192 of 1894 incidentally refers to Pūdamali, a city in Puliyūr-kōttam. This district was named after Puliyūr, a village close to Madras (*Epigraphia Indica*, Volume IV, page 8, note 1). Hence Pūdamali must be the modern "Poonamallee" near Madras. Nellore itself bore, at the time of the inscriptions, the surname Vikramasimhapuram, under which it is mentioned in the Bitraguṇṭa grant of Saṅgama II, of the first Vijayanagara dynasty, who held portions of the Nellore and Cuddapah districts in Śaka 1278 (*Epigraphia Indica*, Volume III, page 24). No. 196 of 1894 records that the Pāndya king Sundara granted to the Nellore temple a village, from the produce of which the expenses for certain rites had to be met. In his inscriptions at Jambukēśvaram and Tirukkarukkunram, Sundara-Pāndya claims to have been "anointed as a hero in the town of Nellūr" (*Indian Antiquary*, Volume XXI, pages 121 and 343). As the Nellore temple actually contains an inscription of the same king, it may be taken for granted that the Nellūr of the two last mentioned inscriptions is intended for the modern town of the same name.

8. Two inscriptions at Hampe (Nos. 25 and 26 of 1888-89) and three others at Tirupati (Nos. 53 to 55 of 1888-89), all of which are dated in Śaka 1436, inform us that Krishnarāya, the most powerful king of the second Vijayanagara dynasty, captured the hill fort of Udayagiri in the Nellore district. Two inscribed slabs at the Nrisimha temple near Singarāyakonda in the Kandukūr taluk show that, subsequent to this conquest, Udayagiri was made the seat of a governor of the surrounding country. During the reign of Krishnarāya, the governor of Udayagiri was Ayyaparasa, who made grant of land to the temple of Narasimha near Sōmarājapalli (No. 209 of 1894), a village close to Singarāyakonda. The second slab belongs to the time of Rāmābhatlayya, the governor of Udayagiri, in the time of Krishnarāya's successor Achyutarāya, and records the gift of the village of Chāngollu in Kandukūrisīma, a subdivision of Udayagiri-rājya (No. 210 of 1894). Of these names, Chāngollu is the modern Chāgollu, south of Singarāyakonda, and the Kandukūrisīma is named after Kandukūru, west of Singarāyakonda. A slab in front of the temple of Raghunāyaka at Chedaluvāda in the Ongole taluk (No. 211 of 1894) records that Chedaluvāda was made over to the temple on the strength of certain copper-plates which had been issued in the time of Prāṇḍha-Dēvarāya (of the first Vijayanagara dynasty). To the same temple the income from the tolls at Chedaluvāda in the Ammanambōli-sīma were assigned in the time of the Mahāmandalēśvara Siddirāja Timmarājayya of Kondavīdu, who was a vassal of Sadāsivarāya, the last king of the second Vijayanagara dynasty (No. 212 of 1894). The district of Ammanambōli-sīma owes its name to Ammanabrōlu, north-east of Ongole.

9. The volume of inscriptions from the Mysore district, which Mr. Rice issued last year, supplies a great desideratum as it contains Śaka dates for several Chôla kings whose inscriptions in the Madras Presidency are only dated in years of the reign. The First Assistant visited the Mysore district in order to prepare careful estampages of the most important ones among these dated Chôla inscriptions (Nos. 1 to 5 of 1895). Transcripts of the dates were forwarded to Professor Kielhorn, whose astronomical calculations of them are about to appear in the *Epigraphia Indica* (Volume IV, page 66 ff.). The most valuable result of Mr. Rice's discoveries and Professor Kielhorn's calculations is that they prove the accession of the great Râjarâja to have taken place in A.D. 984-85. Another important date was discovered by the Kanarese Assistant at the village of Mindigal in the Kôlâr district. This inscription (No. 279 of 1895) couples the Śaka year 970 with the thirtieth year of the reign of the Chôla king Râjâdhirâja, who must have accordingly ascended the throne in or about A.D. 1018, and during the lifetime of his predecessor Râjendra-Chôla. This conclusion is corroborated by an inscription of Râjâdhirâja himself (No. 75 of 1895), in which the people of Tirumarapâdi speak of "our emperor Râjendra-Chôla-dêva." In the introduction of the same inscription, Râjâdhirâja appears to represent himself as co-regent of his father (?), "who conquered his army the Gangâ in the north, Ceylon in the south, Mahôdai (Tiruvanjikulam) in the west, and Kaḍaram in the east," i.e., of Râjendra-Chôla. In an inscription of his successor Râjendradêva at Tirumalavâdi (No. 87 of 1895, Râjâdhirâja is called the elder brother of the latter. The hitherto known inscriptions of Râjendradêva speak only of his "elder brother" without mentioning the name. The reign of the next Chôla king, Vîra-Râjendradêva, appears to have overlapped that of his predecessor Râjendradêva. This may be concluded from the Tirumalavâdi inscription of the ninth year of Râjendradêva No. 87 of 1895), which refers to a gift made in the third year of Vîra-Râjendradêva.

10. During my first visit to Vallimalai near Tiruvallam in 1889, I did not succeed in preparing good impressions of the Jaina rock-inscriptions at this place. More perfect copies taken recently show that this Jaina cave was excavated by (the Gaṅga king) Rājamalla, the son of Ranavikrama, grandson of Śrīpurnuṣa, and great-grandson of Sivamāra (No. 6 of 1895). One of the Jaina images represents Dēvasēna, the pupil of Bhavanandin who was the spiritual preceptor of a Bāṇa king (No. 7 of 1895). This image and another (No. 8 of 1895) were set up by the Jaina preceptor Āryanandin. The erection of a temporary scaffold of bamboos made it possible to prepare fac-similes of an otherwise inaccessible rock-inscription on the hill of Pañchapāṇḍavamalai near Arcot. This inscription (No. 10 of 1895) belongs to the fiftieth year of the reign of (the Pallava king) Nandivarmaṇ and records that the image of a Yakṣi, which is preserved to the present day, was cut out of the rock.

11. The temple of Śiva at Tiruvaiyāru contains three different shrines, viz., the central shrine of Pañchanadēśvara, and two smaller ones, called Uttara-Kailāsa and Dakṣiṇa-Kailāsa. The Pañchanadēśvara shrine is, as might be expected, the oldest of the three. It bears a large number of inscriptions of the Chōla kings who preceded Rājārāja. Nos. 233 and 232 of 1894 are important as they are dated in the thirty-ninth and fortieth year of the reign of Parāntaka I., whose latest date hitherto known (No. 100 of 1892) was the thirty-sixth year. In these two inscriptions, the king styles himself "Parakēśarivarman who took Madura and Ceylon," as in a copper-plate inscription of the Madras Museum (G.O., dated 10th June 1891, No. 452, Public, page 5), while in his other inscriptions he calls himself only "the conqueror of Madura." No. 240 of 1894 is an inscription of Rājārāja's elder brother Aditya II., of whose reign only a single inscription had been hitherto discovered at Ukkal in the North Arcot district (No. 32 of 1893). The second shrine, which is now called Uttara-Kailāsa, i.e., "the northern Kailāsa," was founded by Dantiśākti-Vitāṅki, a queen of the great Rājārāja, and was called Lōkamahādēśvara after the queen's title Lōkamahādēvi, i.e., "the great queen of the world" (Nos. 219 and 222 of 1894). She gave to the shrine a number of golden flowers (No. 220 of 1894) and appointed a goldsmith to work for the temple (No. 216 of 1894). No. 217 of 1894, which is dated in the twenty-second year of Rājārāja's reign, refers to the conquest of Rattapādi, i.e., the Western Chālukya empire, which is not mentioned in inscriptions of the twenty-first year, and thus proves that Rājārāja's expedition against Satyāśraya II. of Kalyāṇi took place in or about A.D. 1005. No. 215 of 1894 is dated in the twenty-ninth year of Rājārāja, i.e., 1012-13 A.D., and records a gift of silver vessels by Viṣṇuvardhana-Mahārāja *alias* Vimalādityadēva. There is hardly any doubt that the donor is identical with Rājārāja's son-in-law, the Eastern Chālukya king Vimalāditya, who ruled over Vēṅgī from A.D. 1015 to 1022. No. 221 of 1894 is dated in the thirty-second year of Rājādhirāja (i.e., A.D. 1049) and contains a list of gifts which were made to the shrine by Pillaiyār Viṣṇuvardhanadēva, (a) in the twenty-seventh year of "the great king who conquered the eastern country and the Gaṅgā," i.e., of Rājendra-Chōla, and (b) in the thirty-first year of Rājādhirāja himself. By Pillaiyār (i.e., prince) Viṣṇuvardhanadēva we have perhaps to understand the future emperor Kulōttuṅga I., one of whose titles was Saptama-Viṣṇuvardhana (see page 5 of my last report). The third shrine in the temple at Tiruvaiyāru is called Dakṣiṇa-Kailāsa, i.e., "the southern Kailāsa." It bears a Sanskrit verse in praise of Rājendra-Chōla, which is identical with the inscription on the seal of the large Leyden grant (No. 214 of 1894), and a Tamil inscription of Rājendradēva, which records a gift of gold ornaments by his queen to the shrine of Teṇ-Kailāsa, i.e., the southern Kailāsa (No. 213 of 1894).

Among the more modern inscriptions of the Pañchanadēśvara temple there is one of the time of the Vijayanagara king Sadāśivarāya (No. 256 of 1894), which is dated in A.D. 1559 and mentions his feudatory Venkatādridēva (the younger brother of) Rāmārāja. This Venkatādrī is the same who was subsequently killed in the battle of Tālikōt in A.D. 1565.

12. The Siva temple at Kaṇḍiyūr between Tanjore and Tiruvaiyāru is already mentioned in the *Periappurāṇam*. One of its inscriptions (No. 23 of 1895) supplies a correction in the translation of the historical introduction of Rājendra-Chōḷa's inscriptions. Instead of *nirai-sir-vaṣaiyan*, which I had translated "Vijayan of great" fame (*South-Indian Inscriptions*, Volume II, page 109) it reads *nirai Srīviśhayaṁ*, "the prosperous Śrīviśhaya," which according to line 80 of the large Leyden grant was the name of the country ruled over by the king of Kaṭāha or Kaḍāram. According to Nos. 22 and 23 of 1895, the Kaṇḍiyūr temple was situated in Āyirattali, a place which is repeatedly mentioned in a Tanjore inscription of Rājarāja. The Siva temple at Tillasthānam bears the name Neyttānam in its inscriptions and in the *Periappurāṇam*. The modern name of the temple, Ghrīstasthānēśvara, is a Sanskrit translation of Neyttānam. The inscription No. 25 records that a son of the Chōḷa king Parāntaka I. deposited for the maintenance of a perpetual lamp 40 Ceylon *kaṛaṇṇu* which were reckoned as equal to 20 current *kaṛāḍu*. This shows that the *kaṛaṇṇu* of Ceylon was equal to 10 *maṇḍuḍi*, while the Chōḷa *kaṛaṇṇu* consisted of 20 *maṇḍuḍi*. The same relation between the gold weights of Ceylon and of the Chōḷa country is implied by No. 156 of 1895. No. 38 of 1895 records a gift of gold for a lamp by Ādittan Kaṇṇarādēvan, the son of the Chōḷa king. The inscription is dated in the reign of Rājākēsarivarman. Its antiquity is evident from the repeated use of the *virāma* above consonants. The name Ādittan Kaṇṇarādēvan may be explained as "Krishna (the son of) Āditya." The only Āditya of whom we know before the reign of Parāntaka I. was his father, the son of Vijayālaya. Hence I would consider Krishna as (an otherwise unknown) brother of Parāntaka I. and would attribute some of the archaic inscriptions which are dated in the reign of Rājākēsarivarman, to Āditya I. As we know from the large Leyden grant and from actual examples in the history of the later Chōḷas that the titles Rājākēśarin and Parakēśarin were borne alternately by reigning kings, I further propose to attribute some of those inscriptions which are dated in the reign of Parakēsarivarman (without any distinguishing epithet as Madirai-konda in the case of Parāntaka I.), to Vijayālaya, the father of Āditya I. and the earliest historical person who is referred to in the genealogical inscriptions of the Chōḷa dynasty. No. 45 of 1895 records the gift of a lamp by Mullūr-naṅgai, the mother-in-law of the early Chōḷa king Parakēsarivarman. The same princess is mentioned in an inscription of the temple at Tirupparaṇam (No. 125 of 1895). No. 52 is an inscription of (the Pallava king) Nandipōttaraiyar, 'who was victorious at Tellāru.' Another inscription of the same king at Conjeeveram (No. 12 of 1895) has been already published by Mr. Venkayya.

[illegible]

of 1895.

14. The village of Kīrapparuṁṁ is named Sīruparuṁṁ in its inscriptions and Tirupparuvur in the *Periappurānam*. The inscriptions call the Śiva shrine at Kīrapparuṁṁ Tiruvālandurai, of which the modern designation of the temple, Vāṭamūlēśvara, is a Sanskrit translation. A list of its Chōḷa inscriptions is given under Nos. 100 to 122 of 1895, and of those at Tirupparuvur under Nos. 123 to 129. One of the numerous Chōḷa inscriptions of the Śiva temple at Tiruvālandurai (No. 143 of 1895) is dated in the second year of Tribhuvanaśaṅkara's reign. Rājārājadeva, who is known to have ascended the throne in Śaka 1138 (*South Indian Inscriptions*, Volume I, page 86), and refers to the thirty-seventh year of "the great king Tribhuvanaśaṅkara," which was a title of that Kulōttuṅga who ascended the throne about Śaka 1100 (see above, paragraph 7). The thirty-seventh year of the latter would correspond to about Śaka 1137, which would be very near to the date of the accession of the former. In this way it becomes probable that Tribhuvanaśaṅkara was the direct successor of Kulōttuṅga III. Another inscription (No. 139 of 1895) refers to the temple of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷēśvara at Maṅgalakkaḍi near Tiruvālandurai, which had been built in memory of Kulōttuṅga-Chōḷadeva (I.). This document is dated during the reign of his successor Vikrama Chōḷadeva.

15. Nos. 160 to 204 are inscriptions from the southern portion of the Pāndya country and will, it is hoped, contribute to clear up some of the chronological difficulties in which the history of the Pāndya dynasty is still involved. A few of them are in the Vatteruttu alphabet. The existence in the Tinnevely district of inscriptions of Rājarāja, Rājendra-Chōla and Kulōttunga-Chōla proves that, during the zenith of their power, the Chōlas held sway over the southernmost portion of the peninsula. Mr. Bell has sent me an impression of a Tamil inscription of Rājarāja from Ceylon, which shows that this island, which the king claims to have conquered, was actually included in his empire. According to No. 163, the original name of the village of Gaṅgaikondān was Gaṅgaikonda-Chōla-chaturvēdimāṅgalam. This name suggests that the place was founded by a Chōla king. Instead of it, other inscriptions use the designation Śrivalabhamaṅgalam, which may be derived from the name of the Pāndya king Śrivalabhadeva. The present name Sermadevi is an abbreviation of Sēraṇmahādēvi-chaturvēdimāṅgalam, which occurs in several inscriptions of the temples at Sermadevi. Two inscriptions of the sixteenth century A.D. at Sermadevi (Nos. 186 and 190 of 1895) mention coins (*panam*) which were called *Kaliyuga-rāman*. The legend *Kaliyugarāman* is actually found on certain copper coins from the Pāndya country (see Mr. Tracy's paper on *Pāndyan Coins* in the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science* for the session 1887-88, and my *Annual Report* for 1892-93, page 5). No. 87 of 1895 refers to one of the earlier Nāyakas of Madura, viz., Virappa (A.D. 1573-90), the son of Krishnappa and grandson of Viśvanātha, as a feudatory of the Vijayanagara King Śrīranga (II.).

16. On the western coast epigraphical records are far less numerous and extensive than in the remainder of Southern India. Two slabs in the Vatteruttu character, which were originally at Tirupparaṅḍu and Tiruvannūr, and which are now preserved in the Collector's bungalow at Calicut, are dated during the reign of two kings named Ravi and Rāma (Nos. 219 and 220 of 1895). The original name of the town of Trichur in the Cochin State is said to have been Tiruchchivappērūr, "the holy great town of Śiva." In two Vatteruttu inscriptions of the Trichur temple we find the corrupt forms Tiruchchuppērūr and Tiruchchapērūr (Nos. 221 and 222 of 1895). A third inscription in Malayālam characters (No. 223 of 1895) employs the Sanskrit form Śivapura. The inscriptions of the Travancore State are now being examined by Mr. P. Sundaram Pillai, whose essay on "Some Early Sovereigns of Travancore" is about to be republished in the *Indian Antiquary*. A preliminary list of the inscriptions which were copied in the Travancore State by the First Assistant, is given in the appendix (Nos. 228 to 278). Among them is a Pāndya inscription in the Museum at Trivandrum (No. 277 of 1895), which refers to a battle with the Chēra king at Viriṇam—the Viriṇam of Tamil poems—and to the death of a certain Rānakīrti. Careful estampages were prepared of the Pahlavi inscriptions on the two crosses in the church at Kōttayam (Nos. 230 and 231 of 1895). The Metropolitan of the Syrian Churches also permitted the First Assistant to take fresh impressions of the two copper-plate inscriptions in the possession of the Syrian Christians.

17. In conclusion, I beg to submit my programme for the next field season. With the view of copying additional records of the Pāndya dynasty, I intend to visit the southernmost portion of the Tinnevely district and of the Travancore State, and to halt at the following places:—Kāyal, Tenkarai, Korkai, Kōttār, Nagercoil, Kadigapatnam, Kolachel, Eranīl, Nīndakara, Tiruvāṅkōd, Vajavāṅkōd, Kutturai, Suchindram and Nāguneri.

APPENDIX.
A.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1894—cont

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	King.	Date.	Alphabet and language.	Remarks.
191	On a slab from Doḍḍaḥuṇḍi in the Bangalore Museum.	(Ganga)	Satyavākya	...	Kanarese	Published by Mr. Rice in his <i>Epigraphia Carnataca</i> , Part I, page 166.
192	On the east wall of the Raṅganāyaka temple at Nellore.	Chōla	Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kulōttunga-Chōla-deva, "who took Madurai and the crowned head of the Pāndya."	31st year	Tamil.	
193	On the same wall	Do.	Do.	10th year	Do.	
194	On the inner side of the east wall of the same temple	Do.	Do.	9th year and [Śaka] 1221	Do.	
195	On the same side of the same wall	Chōla	Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kulōttunga-Chōla-deva, "who took Madurai and the crowned head of the Pāndya."	26th year	Do.	
196	Do.	Pāndya	Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kōṇērjuna-kōṇṇān Sundara-Pāndya-deva.	Lost	Do.	Gift of land.
197	On the north wall of the same temple	Chōla	Kulōttunga Chōladeva, "who took Madurai, Ceylon and the crowned head of the Pāndya."	[9th year and Śaka 1119 [expired], Pin-gala.	Do.	Do.
198	On the same wall	...	...	Śaka 1202	Do.	Fragment. Gift of a lamp.
199	On the west wall of the same temple	...	...	28th year	Do.	Do.
200	On the south wall of the same temple	Chōla	Tribhuvana-chakravartin [Rājajayadeva]	[Śaka] 1111	Gantha	Fragment; mentions the king's ancestors; Kalikāla-Chōla and Bēdādhātā.
201	On the same wall	...	Tammasiddhi	...	Tamil.	Gift of a lamp.
202	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	Gift of land.
203	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	Gift of land.
204	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	Gift of land.
205	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	Gift of land.
206	On the Āṣṭārēya shrine in the Viṅṇu temple at Kāvali.	...	Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kulōttunga-Chōla-deva, "who took Madurai and the crowned head of the Pāndya. Mahārāja. [Ja.]gadhobaganda Kāmayadeva Mahārāja.	[3]rd year	Telugu	Mentions the Mahārājadeva-mannasiddhadēva-Chōlamahārāja. Gift of a lamp.
207	On a pillar in the Rāmasvāmin temple at Jaladāki.	...	...	...	Do.	Incomplete.
208	On another pillar in the same temple	Vijayanagara	Mahamandalesvara Chōdamahārāja.	Śaka 1186 [expired]. Raktākshin.	Do.	
209	On a slab near the temple of Nṛsiṅha on the hill at Singārāyākōṇḍa.	Do.	Krishnadeva-Mahārāja	Śaka 1166	Telugu and Sanskrit.	
210	On another slab near the same temple	...	Achyutadeva Mahārāja	Śaka 1447, Sarvajit.	Do.	
211	On a slab in front of the Raṅganāyaka temple at Chedalavāda.	...	...	Śaka 1458, Mannatha.	Do.	
212	On another slab in the same place	Vijayanagara	Sadāsivadeva-Mahārāja	Śaka 1404 [expired], Subhakti.	Telugu.	
				Śaka 1481 Kālayukti.	Do.	

A.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1894—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	King.	Date.	Alphabet and language.	Remarks.
213	On the east wall of the Dakshinakālāśa shrine in the Pañchadeśvara temple at Tiruvaiyaru.	Chōla	Kō-Parakēśarivarmañ alias Rājēndradēva	3rd year	Tamil.	
214	On the same wall.	Do.	Parakēśarivarmañ alias Rājēndradēva	29th year	Grantha. Tamil.	
215	On the east wall of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the Uttarakālāśa shrine in the same temple, right of entrance.	Do.	Kō-Rājāśa-Rājakēśarivarmañ alias Rājāśa-rājadēva.	4th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
216	In the same place, left of entrance	Do.	Kō-Parakēśarivarmañ alias Rājēndradēva.	22nd year	Do.	Gift of two lamps.
217	On the south wall of the same shrine	Do.	Kō-Rājāśa-Rājakēśarivarmañ alias Rājāśa-rājadēva.	21st year	Do.	
218	On the same wall	Do.	Kō-Rājāśa-Rājakēśarivarmañ alias Rājāśa-rājadēva.	Do.	Do.	
219	On the base of the same wall	Do.	Kō-Rājāśa-Rājakēśarivarmañ alias Rājāśa-rājadēva.	23rd year	Do.	
220	On the west wall of the same shrine	Do.	Kō-Parakēśarivarmañ alias Rājēndradēva.	32nd year	Do.	Gift of gold ornaments and vessels.
221	On the north wall of the same shrine	Do.	Kō-Rājāśa-Rājakēśarivarmañ alias Rājāśa-rājadēva.	24th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
222	On the base of the south wall of the Pañchadeśvara shrine in the same temple.	Do.	[Madiraikonda] Kō-Parakēśarivarmañ	21st year	Do.	
223	On the base of the same shrine	Do.	Kō-Rājāśa-Rājakēśarivarmañ	10th year	Do.	Gift of land.
224	On the west wall of the same shrine	Do.	Kō-Rājāśa-Rājakēśarivarmañ	22nd year	Do.	Gift of a lamp by a queen.
225	On the base of the same wall	Do.	Madiraikonda Kō-Parakēśarivarmañ	Lost	Do.	Gift of a lamp by queen Chōlāsī-khāmañ.
226	In the same place	Do.	Do.	16th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
227	On the north wall of the same shrine	Do.	Kō-Rājāśa-Rājakēśarivarmañ	Lost	Do.	Gift of land for a lamp.
228	On the same wall	Do.	Kō-Rājāśa-Rājakēśarivarmañ	9th year	Do.	Gift of gold for a lamp.
229	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājāśa-Rājakēśarivarmañ	10th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
230	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājāśa-Rājakēśarivarmañ	4th year	Do.	Gift of land by a merchant of Tanjāvár.
231	On a stone built into the <i>maṇḍapa</i> surrounding the same shrine.	Do.	Kō-Parakēśarivarmañ "who took Madurai and Ceylon."	40th year	Do.	Fragment.
232	On another stone in the same place	Do.	Do.	39th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp. Incomplete.
233	On the same stone	Do.	Do.	3rd year	Do.	Gift of land for three lamps.
234	On the south wall of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the same shrine.	Do.	Kō-Parakēśarivarmañ	17th year	Do.	Gift of land for two lamps. Partly built in.
235	On the same wall	Do.	Kō-Rājāśa-Rājakēśarivarmañ	21st year	Do.	Gift of land for a lamp. Partly built in.
236	Do.	Do.	Do.	26th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp by an inhabitant of Tanjāvár.
237	Do.	Do.	Do.	19th year	Do.	Gift of land for a lamp by a queen.
238	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Partly built in.
239	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājāśa-Rājakēśarivarmañ	Lost	Do.	Gift of a lamp by a queen. Partly built in.
240	Do.	Do.	Kō-Parakēśarivarmañ "who cut off the head of Vira-Pāṇḍya."	Lost	Do.	Gift of a lamp. Partly built in.

W-2

A.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1894—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	King.	Date.	Alphabet and language.	Remarks.
241	On the same wall	Chōla	Madiraikonda Kō-Parakēśarivarmañ	31st year	Tamil	Incomplete.
242	Do.	Do.	Kō-Madiraikonda Parakēśarivarmañ	14th year	Do.	Gift of gold for a lamp by a queen.
243	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājāśa-Rājakēśarivarmañ	17th year	Do.	Gift of gold for a lamp by a dancer of the king.
244	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Gift of land for a lamp.
245	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājāśa-Rājakēśarivarmañ	Doubtful	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
246	Do.	Do.	Kō-Parakēśarivarmañ	2nd year	Do.	Gift of gold for a lamp by a merchant.
247	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājāśa-Rājakēśarivarmañ	31st year	Do.	Gift of a silver lamp and of land by a queen.
248	Do.	Do.	Madiraikonda Kō-Parakēśarivarmañ	16th year	Do.	Gift of land for a lamp.
249	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājāśa-Rājakēśarivarmañ	12th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp by a queen.
250	Do.	Do.	Do.	20th year	Do.	Gift of land for a lamp by the nurse of Kanmaradēva.
251	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
252	Do	Do.	Kō-Parakēśarivarmañ	Indistinct	Do.	Gift of land.
253	On the east wall of the second <i>prākāra</i> of the same temple, left of entrance.	Uḍaiyar	Vira-(Sāraṇa-Uḍaiyar, son of Vira-Mukhaṇa-Uḍaiyar.	Saka 1303 expired, Durmati.	Do.	
254	On the south wall of the third <i>prākāra</i> of the same temple.	Pāṇḍya	Kō-Rājāśa-Rājakēśarivarmañ alias Sundara-Pāṇḍya-dēva.	2nd year	Do.	
255	On the west wall of the same <i>prākāra</i>	Vijayanagara	Vira-pratāpa-Dēvarāya-Mahārāya (II)	Saka 1351 expired, Saṁnya.	Do.	
256	On a stone standing to the north of the Uttarakālāśa shrine in the same temple.	Do.	Sadāsivarāya	Sārvāhana-Saka 1480 expired, Siddhārthin.	Do.	

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1895.

1	On a stone standing to the north of the Sōśēvara temple at Sutturu in the Tāyaru hōbali of the Nanjānagudi taluk.	Chōla	Kō-Parakēśarivarmañ alias Rājēndradēva.	31st year, and Saka 954, Aṅgira.	Kanarese	<i>Epigraphia Carnataca</i> , Part I, page 208, No. 164.
2	On a broken stone lying in front of the Mallēśvara temple at Nandigunda in the Hadināru hōbali of the same taluk.	Do.	[Parakēśarivarmañ alias Rājēndradēva.]	Saka 943, Raudra	Kanarese and Tamil in Kanarese characters.	<i>Epigraphia Carnataca</i> , Part I, page 204, No. 134.
3	On a stone standing close to the north wall of the Saṁkarēśvara temple at Sindhuravalli in the Kālale hōbali of the same taluk.	Do.	Kulōttuṅga-Chōlādēva	37th year and Saka 1030, [Vya]ya.	Tamil	<i>Epigraphia Carnataca</i> , Part I, page 191, No. 51.
4	On a stone lying in the ruins of a temple called Sōśēvara in the midst of the rice-fields of Kichiganahalli near Nanjānagudi.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1035, Jaya	Kanarese	<i>Epigraphia Carnataca</i> , Part I, page 180, No. 44.
5	On a stone standing close to the west wall of the Agasthēśvara temple at Rāmuri in the Balagula hōbali of the Seringapatam taluk.	Do.	Kō-Rājāśa-Rājakēśarivarmañ alias Rājāśa-dēva.	28th year and Saka 984, Paridhāvin.	Do.	<i>Epigraphia Carnataca</i> , Part I, page 78, No. 140.

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1895—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	King.	Date.	Alphabet and language.	Remarks.
6	On the rock at Vallimalai	(Ganga)	Rajamalla	...	Kanarese in Grantha characters.	Records the founding of a Jain shrine.
7	Do.	Bana	...	...	Do.	Records the setting of a Jain image.
8	Do.	...	...	...	Kanarese	Do.
9	Do.	...	...	...	Do.	Damaged.
10	On a boulder at Panchapandayamalai	(Pallava)	Nandipottarasar	10th year	Tamil	Published in the <i>Epigraphia Indica</i> , Vol. III, page 369 f.
11	On a pillar in the Kailasanatha temple at Conjeeveram.	Western Chalukya.	Vikramaditya (II.)	...	Kanarese	Published by Mr. Venkayya in the <i>Madras Christian College Magazine</i> , Vol. VIII, p. 98 ff.
12	On a stone built into the veranda round the garbhagriha of the Chagalandam-Perumal temple in the same place.	(Pallava)	Telajarenda Nandipottariyar	18th year	Tamil	Gift of gold by an inhabitant of Tanjavur.
13	On the north wall of the central shrine in the Virattanesvara temple at Kandiyur.	Chola	[Uttama-Choladeva alias] Kō-Parakēsarivarmān.	9th year	Do.	Gift of land.
14	On the same wall	Do.	Nadiraikonda Kō-Parakēsarivarmān	Lost	Do.	Do.
15	Do.	Do.	Kō-Parakēsarivarmān "who took Madurai and Ceylon."	4[5]th year	Do.	Do.
16	Do.	Do.	Madiraikonda Kō-Parakēsarivarmān	...	Do.	Do.
17	Do.	Do.	Kō-Vijaya-Nripatungavikramavarmān	...	Do.	Do.
18	Do.	Do.	Kō-Parakēsarivarmān "who cut off the head of the Pāṇḍya."	4th year	Do.	Mutilated.
19	On the east wall of the same shrine.	Do.	Madiraikonda Kō-Parakēsarivarmān	26th year	Do.	Gift of gold for a lamp.
20	On the south wall of the same shrine	Do.	Kō-Parakēsarivarmān	10th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
21	On the same wall	Do.	[Kō-Parakēsarivarmān]	Lost	Do.	Gift of land.
22	On the shrine of Maṅgalambikā in the same temple.	Do.	Kō-Parakēsarivarmān alias Rājendra-Chōladeva.	6th year	Do.	Do.
23	On the same wall	Do.	Do.	5[10]th year	Do.	Records that a new dancing master was appointed instead of a deceased relative of his.
24	On the south wall of the <i>manḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine in the (Girita-)sthānēsvara temple at Tillaṣṭhānam.	Do.	Kō-Rājākēsarivarmān	3rd year	Tamil	Incomplete.
25	On the same wall	Do.	Madiraikonda Kō-Parakēsarivarmān	4[4]th year	Do.	Gift of gold for a lamp.
26	Do.	Do.	Kō-Parakēsarivarmān	8th year	Do.	Gift of gold for two lamps by a drummer of the temple.
27	Do.	Do.	Do.	6[6]th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
28	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Gift of gold for a lamp.
29	Do.	Do.	Do.	...	Do.	Incomplete.
30	Do.	Do.	Kō-Parakēsarivarmān alias Vikrama-Chōladeva.	10[10]th year	Do.	Private document in archaic characters.
31	On the base of the same wall	Do.	Madiraikonda Kō-Parakēsarivarmān	26th year	Do.	...
32	On the north wall of the same <i>manḍapa</i>	Do.	...	...	Do.	...

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1895—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	King.	Date.	Alphabet and language.	Remarks.
33	On the same wall	Chola	Madiraikonda Kō-Parakēsarivarmān	27th year	Tamil	Gift of a lamp by a merchant.
34	On the south wall of the shrine in the same temple.	Do.	Kō-Rājākēsarivarmān	17th year	Do.	Gift of gold for a lamp.
35	On the same wall	Do.	Do.	11th year	Do.	Gift of gold for ornaments.
36	Do.	Do.	Do.	14th year	Do.	Gift of gold for a lamp by a dancing-girl.
37	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
38	Do.	Do.	Do.	8th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp by an inhabitant of Tanjavur.
39	Do.	Do.	Do.	16th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
40	Do.	Do.	Kō-Parakēsarivarmān	10th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp by his queen.
41	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājākēsarivarmān	17th year	Do.	Gift of gold for a lamp by another queen of his.
42	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājākēsarivarmān	Do.	Do.	Gift of gold for a lamp.
43	Do.	Do.	Madiraikonda Kō-Parakēsarivarmān	3[16]th year	Do.	Gift of gold for a lamp.
44	On the base of the same wall	Do.	Madiraikonda Kō-Parakēsarivarmān	34th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp by his queen.
45	In the same place	Do.	Kō-Parakēsarivarmān	3rd year	Do.	Partly built in.
46	On the west wall of the same shrine	Do.	Kō-Rājākēsarivarmān	18th year	Do.	Sale of land.
47	On the base of the same wall	Do.	Kō-Parakēsarivarmān	6th year	Do.	Gift of gold for a lamp.
48	On the north wall of the same shrine	Do.	[Kō-Parakēsarivarmān alias Rājendra-deva]	...	Do.	Fragment.
49	On the base of the same wall	Do.	Kō-Parakēsarivarmān	11th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp at a solar eclipse.
50	At the entrance of the <i>manḍapa</i> in front of the same shrine.	Do.	[Kō-Rājākēsarivarmān alias Rājādhirāja-deva.]	...	Do.	Fragment.
51	On the gateway of the same shrine, right of entrance.	Pāṇḍya	Kō-Mārājādaiyay	4[4]th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp for the spiritual merit of Varaguna Mahārāja.
52	In the same place, left of entrance	(Pallava)	Tollare rinda [Naṇḍipottariyar]	1[10]th year	Do.	Gift of gold for a lamp.
53	On the south wall of the <i>manḍapa</i> in front of the shrine in the Odānavānēsvara temple at Tiruchohaturai.	Chola	Kō-Rājākēsarivarmān	6th year	Do.	Gift of fifty lamps by Rājārāja deva.
54	On the same wall	Do.	Kō-Rājākēsarivarmān	...	Do.	...
55	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājākēsarivarmān alias Kō-Rājākēsarivarmān	...	Do.	...
56	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājākēsarivarmān	...	Do.	Gift of land.
57	On the south wall of the same shrine	Do.	Parakēsarivarmān	Do.	Do.	Gifts of gold for a lamp by a merchant.
58	On the base of the same wall	Do.	Kō-Rājākēsarivarmān	3[2]nd year	Do.	Gift of gold for a lamp by a native of the Pāṇḍya country.
59	In the same place	Do.	Kō-Rājākēsarivarmān	19th year	Do.	Gift of two conches.
60	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājākēsarivarmān	Doubtful	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
61	On the west wall of the same shrine	Do.	Kō-Parakēsarivarmān	10th year	Do.	Gift of gold for a lamp
62	On the north wall of the same shrine	Chola	Kō-Parakēsarivarmān	...	Do.	In archaic characters; gift of gold for a lamp.
63	On the same wall	Do.	Madiraikonda Kō-Parakēsarivarmān	3rd year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
64	On the north wall of the <i>manḍapa</i> in front of the same shrine.	Do.	Kō-Rājākēsarivarmān	11th year	Do.	Gift of gold for a lamp.
65	On the north wall of the shrine in the Vēṭapurisvara temple at Tiruvēṭikudi.	Do.	Kō-Rājākēsarivarmān	15th year	Do.	Incomplete.
				26th year	Do.	Gift of gold.

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1895—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	King.	Date.	Alphabet and language.	Remarks.
66	On the same wall	Chola	Kō-Parakēsarivarma	3rd year	Tamil	Gift of gold for a lamp.
67	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājāśarivarma	19th year	Do.	Do.
68	On the base of the same wall	Do.	Do.	5th year	Do.	Gift of thirty lamps by Rājāśarivarma.
69	On the base of the west wall of the same shrine.	Do.	Do.	25th year	Do.	Incomplete.
70	On the first <i>gopura</i> of the Vaidyanātha temple at Tirumalavādi, right of entrance.	Hoysala	Vira-Rāmanāthadēva	15th year	Do.	Gift of salt by salt dealers.
71	In the same place, left of entrance.	Pāndya	Kō-Jatāvarman <i>alias</i> Sundara-Pāndyadēva.	11th year	Do.	Incomplete.
72	On the second <i>gopura</i> of the same temple, right of entrance.	Hoysala	Vira-Somēśvaradēva	23rd year	Do.	Gift of land by an officer of Singanadandānyaka.
73	In the same place	Do.	[Vira-Somēśvaradēva]	2nd year	Do.	Gift of land by an officer of Kōva-Sōmayadandānyaka.
74	Do.	Chola	Kō-Parakēsarivarma <i>alias</i> Tribhuvanavira-dēva, who took Madurai, Ceylon, Karuvir, and the crowned head of the Pāndya.	34th year	Do.	Gift of land.
75	On the third <i>gopura</i> of the same temple, right of entrance.	Do.	Kō-Parakēsarivarma <i>alias</i> Rājendra-Chōladēva.	[26]th year	Do.	Do.
76	In the same place, left of entrance	Hoysala	Do.	15th year	Do.	Gift of land by Gangana-dandānyaka.
77	On the east wall of the second <i>prākāra</i> of the same temple, right of entrance.	Chola	Do.	16th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp by a daughter of the king.
78	In the same place, left of entrance	Do.	Do.	16th year	Do.	Do.
79	In the same place	Do.	Do.	16th year	Do.	Gift of two vessels of gold and silver by his queen.
80	On the south wall of the same <i>prākāra</i>	Do.	Kō-Rājāśarivarma <i>alias</i> Kulottunga-Chōladēva.	45th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp by a princess.
81	On the same wall	Do.	Kō-Rājāśarivarma <i>alias</i> Kulottunga-Chōladēva.	32nd year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
82	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājāśarivarma <i>alias</i> Vikrama-Chōladēva.	15th year	Do.	Incomplete.
83	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājāśarivarma <i>alias</i> Kulottunga-Chōladēva.	Do.	Do.	Gift of lamps.
84	Do.	Do.	Kō-Parakēsarivarma <i>alias</i> Rājendradēva	8th year	Do.	Gift of land.
85	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājāśarivarma <i>alias</i> Kulottunga-Chōladēva.	2nd year	Do.	Incomplete.
86	Do.	Do.	Kō-Parakēsarivarma <i>alias</i> Rājādhirājadēva.	4th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
87	On the west wall of the same <i>prākāra</i>	Do.	Kō-Parakēsarivarma <i>alias</i> Rājendradēva.	9th year	Do.	Gift of ornaments.
88	On the same wall	Do.	Rājendra-Chōladēva	31st year	Do.	Incomplete.
89	On the south wall of the Utsavavigraba shrine in the same temple.	Pāndya	Kō-Jatāvarman <i>alias</i> Sundara-Pāndyadēva.	3rd year	Do.	Do.
90	On the west wall of the same shrine	Do.	Do.	2nd year	Do.	Do.
91	On the south wall of the central shrine in the same temple.	Chola	Kō-Parakēsarivarma <i>alias</i> Rājendra-Chōladēva.	14th year	Do.	Do.
92	On the same wall	Do.	Kō-Rājāśarivarma <i>alias</i> Rājendradēva.	28th year	Do.	Do.
93	On the west wall of the same shrine	Hoysala	[Vira-Rāmanāthadēva]	22nd year	Do.	Provides for the bathing of the image.

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1895—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	King.	Date.	Alphabet and language.	Remarks.
94	On the same wall	Chola	Madiraikonda Kō-Parakēsarivarma	20th year	Tamil	Incomplete.
95	Do.	Do.	Kō-Parakēsarivarma	5th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
96	Do.	Do.	Madiraikonda Kō-Parakēsarivarma	12th year	Do.	Incomplete.
97	On the west wall of the Junēśvara shrine in the same temple, left of entrance.	Hoysala	Vira-Rāmanāthadēva	13th year	Do.	Gift of land.
98	On the south wall of the <i>gopura</i> between the second and third <i>gopura</i> in the same temple.	Do.	Do.	....	Grantha	....
99	On the west wall of a ruined <i>mandapa</i> to the north of the shrine of the goddess in the same temple.	Chola	Kō-Rājāśarivarma	Lost	Tamil	Fragment.
100	On the south wall of the second <i>prākāra</i> of the Vataudēśvara temple at Kitraparuvir.	Do.	Kulottunga-Chōladēva	6th year	Do.	Gift of a betel-leaf.
101	On the same wall	Do.	Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulottunga-Chōladēva.	5th year	Do.	Gift of land.
102	Do.	Do.	Tribhuvanachakravartin Rājādhirājadēva	11th year	Do.	Do.
103	On the west wall of the same <i>prākāra</i>	Do.	Kō-Parakēsarivarma	10th year	Do.	In comparatively modern characters; gift of land.
104	On the same wall	Do.	Kō-Rājāśarivarma <i>alias</i> Rājendra-Chōladēva.	8th year	Do.	Gift of money.
105	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājāśarivarma <i>alias</i> Kulottunga-Chōladēva.	20th year	Do.	Gift of land.
106	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājāśarivarma	10th year	Do.	Do.
107	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
108	Do.	Do.	Do.	11th year	Do.	Do.
109	Do.	Do.	Do.	8th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
110	Do.	Do.	Do.	3rd year	Do.	Gift of two silver vessels.
111	Do.	Do.	Vikrama-Chōladēva	Do.	Do.	Gift of gold ornaments.
112	On the north wall of the same <i>prākāra</i>	Do.	Kō-Parakēsarivarma	8th year	Do.	Gift of land.
113	On the east wall of the <i>mandapa</i> in front of the shrine in the same temple, right of entrance.	Do.	Do.	13th year	Do.	Gift of copper vessels by a merchant.
114	On the south wall of the same <i>mandapa</i>	Do.	Kō-Rājāśarivarma (<i>alias</i>) Ma[n]junadi-Chōla	16th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
115	On the north wall of the same <i>mandapa</i>	Do.	Kō-Rājāśarivarma	4th year	Do.	Gift of gold for a lamp.
116	On the same wall	Do.	Kō-Parakēsarivarma <i>alias</i> Rājendra-Chōladēva.	12th year	Do.	Gift of land.
117	Do.	Do.	Do.	4th year	Do.	Do.
118	On the south wall of the shrine in the same temple.	Do.	Kō-Rājāśarivarma	5th year	Do.	Do.
119	On the west wall of the same shrine	Do.	Maduraikonda Kō-Parakēsarivarma	10th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
120	On the north wall of the same shrine	Do.	Kō-Parakēsarivarma	12th year	Do.	Gift of two lamps.
121	On the same wall	Do.	Kō-Rājāśarivarma	8th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
122	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājāśarivarma	12th year	Do.	Do.
123	On the south wall of the shrine in the same temple.	Do.	Kō-Rājāśarivarma	17th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp by his queen.

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1895—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	King.	Date.	Alphabet and language.	Remarks.
124	On the same wall	Chōla	Kō-Rājakesarivarman	30th year	Tamil	Gift of a lamp.
125	Do.	Do.	Kō-Parakesarivarman	3rd year	Do.	Do.
126	On the west wall of the same shrine	Do.	Do.	6th year	Do.	Gift of gold for a lamp.
127	On the same wall	Do.	Madirakōṇḍa Kō-Parakesarivarman	11th year	Do.	Gift of gold ornaments.
128	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājārāja-Rājakesarivarman	9th year	Do.	Gift of land by the nurse of the
129	Do.	Do.	Madirakōṇḍa Kō-Parakesarivarman	31st year	Do.	Chōla king Parāntaka (I).
130	On the east wall of the second <i>prakāra</i> of the Mādāṅgaśvāmī temple at Tiruvīdai-marudūr, right of entrance.	Do.	Kō-Parakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Vikrama-Chōla-dēva.	5th year	Do.	Gift of land and money.
131	In the same place	Do.	Tribhuvanaachakravartin Vikrama-Chōladēva	7th year	Do.	Gift of money for two lamps.
132	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Kulōttunga-Chōla-dēva.	26th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
133	On the same wall, left of entrance	Do.	Tribhuvanaachakravartin Kulōttunga-Chōla-dēva.	49th year	Do.	Gift of money for a pot.
134	In the same place	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Gift of money for a lamp.
135	Do.	Do.	Sakalabhuvanaachakravartin Kō-Perunjiṅga-dēva.	18th year	Do.	Gift of land.
136	On the south wall of the same <i>prakāra</i>	Do.	Vikrama-Chōladēva	6th year	Do.	Gift of money for a lamp.
137	In the same place	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Gift of money for a lamp by an inhabitant of Conjeeveram.
138	Do.	Do.	Kō-Parakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Vikrama-Chōla-dēva.	4th year	Do.	Refers to the 26th year of Kulōttunga-Chōladēva.
139	Do.	Do.	Do.	7th year	Do.	Gift of two villages by Rāmarāja-Viṭṭaladēva-Mahārāja.
140	Do.	Vijayanagara	Sadāsivadēva-Mahārāja	Saka 1466 expired	Do.	Gift of land.
141	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Kulōttunga-Chōladēva.	9th year	Do.	Gift of land.
142	Do.	Chōla	Tribhuvanaachakravartin Kulōttunga-Chōla-dēva, "who took Madurai and out of the crowned head of the Pāṇḍya".	12th year	Do.	Allotment of shares.
143	Do.	Do.	Tribhuvanaachakravartin Rājārājadēva	2nd year	Do.	Gift of land.
144	Do.	Do.	Tribhuvanaachakravartin Kōṇṇimakkondān	18th year	Do.	Gift of eating vessels.
145	On the south wall of the <i>mandapa</i> in front of the shrine in the same temple.	Do.	Kō-Parakesarivarman	4th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
146	On the same wall	Do.	[Madirakōṇḍa-Kō-Parakesarivarman]	10th year	Do.	Gift of money for a lamp.
147	On the south wall of the shrine in the same temple.	Do.	Madirakōṇḍa Kō-Parakesarivarman	37th year	Do.	Gift of gold.
148	On the same wall	Do.	Kō-Rājakesarivarman	16th year	Do.	Gift of land for a lamp.
149	On the west wall of the same shrine	Do.	Madirakōṇḍa Kō-Parakesarivarman	26th year	Do.	Incomplete.
150	On the same wall	Do.	Kō-Parakesarivarman	11th year	Do.	Gift of land.
151	Do.	Do.	Do.	3rd year	Do.	Gift of eating vessels.
152	On the north wall of the same shrine	Do.	Kō-Rājakesarivarman	3rd year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
153	On the same wall	Do.	Do.	Lost	Do.	Gift of paddy.

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1895—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	King.	Date.	Alphabet and language.	Remarks.
154	On the same wall	Chōla	Kō-Parakesarivarman "who cut off the head of the Pāṇḍya."	4th year	Tamil	Gift of land.
155	Do.	Do.	Madirakōṇḍa Kō-Parakesarivarman	34th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
156	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājakesarivarman	10th year	Do.	Gift of gold for a lamp.
157	Do.	Do.	Madirakōṇḍa Kō-Parakesarivarman	37th year	Do.	Gift of land.
158	On a pillar in the <i>mandapa</i> surrounding the shrine in the same temple.	Do.	[Kō-Rājārāja] Kō-Parakesarivarman	14th year	Do.	Do.
159	On another pillar in the same place	Do.	Kō-Rājārāja-Rājakesarivarman	16th year	Do.	Do.
160	On the north wall of the shrine in the Kailāśpati temple at Gaṅgaikōṇḍāṭṭu.	Do.	Kō-Rājārāja-Rājakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Rājārāja-Rajadēva.	26th year	Do.	Do.
161	On the same wall	Do.	Lost	Do.	Vaterruttu	Gift of a lamp.
162	On the south wall of the same shrine	Pāṇḍya	Kō-Jatavarman <i>alias</i> Sundaracholapāṇḍya-dēva.	21st year	Do.	Gift of land.
163	On the west wall of the same shrine	Chōla	Kō-Rājakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Kulōttunga-Chōladēva.	28th year	Tamil	Gift of a lamp.
164	On the same wall	Pāṇḍya	Kō-Māravarman <i>alias</i> Śrivalabhadeva	[4] + 3rd year	Vaterruttu	Do.
165	Do.	Chōla	Kō-Parakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Rājendra-Chōladēva.	7th year	Tamil	Do.
166	On the east wall of the <i>mandapa</i> in front of the same shrine.	Pāṇḍya	Kō-Māravarman <i>alias</i> Śrivalabhadeva	12th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp by an inhabitant of Kōttāṭṭu.
167	On the same wall	Do.	Śrivalabhadeva	14th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
168	Do.	Do.	Kō-Jatavarman <i>alias</i> Śrivalabhadeva	18th year	Do.	Incomplete.
169	On the east wall of the <i>mandapa</i> surrounding the shrine of the goddess in the same temple.	Do.	Kō-Māravarman <i>alias</i> Sundara-Pāṇḍya-dēva.	Do.	Do.	Damaged.
170	On the north wall of the same <i>mandapa</i>	Do.	Do.	4th year	Do.	Gift of land.
171	On the same wall	Do.	Do.	2 + 22nd year and Saka 1477 expired, Rākshasa.	Do.	Damaged.
172	On the north wall of the shrine in the Kailāśpati temple at Śrivaikūṇṭham	Do.	Vira-Pāṇḍyadeva	2 + 18th year and Saka 1363 expired.	Do.	Gift of land.
173	On the north wall of the <i>mandapa</i> in front of the same shrine.	Do.	Do.	15th year	Do.	Do.
174	On the same wall	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
175	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
176	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
177	On the east wall of the <i>mandapa</i> in front of the shrine in the Vaikūṇṭhātha temple at Śrivaikūṇṭham, right of entrance.	Do.	Lost	Do.	Do.	Gift of land.
178	On the same wall, left of entrance	Pāṇḍya	Tribhuvanaachakravartin Kōṇṇimakkondān.	36th year	Do.	Do.
179	On the north wall of the shrine in the Rāmasvāmī temple at Śhērnadēvi.	Chōla	Kō-Māravarman <i>alias</i> Vira-Pāṇḍyadeva	2 + 17th year and Saka 1361 expired.	Do.	Do.
180	On the same wall	Do.	Kō-Parakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Rājendra-Chōladēva.	3rd year	Vaterruttu	Gift of a lamp.
181	Do.	Do.	Kō-Rājārājakesarivarman	Lost	Do.	Incomplete.
			[Kō-Parakesarivarman] <i>alias</i> Rājendra-Chōladēva.	3rd year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1895—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	King.	Date.	Alphabet and language.	Remarks.
182	On the same wall	Chola	Kō-Rājārajakesarivarman	15th year	Vatṭeruttu	Incomplete.
183	On the south wall of the same temple	Do.	Kō-Parāśēśvarman alias Rājendra Chōla-dēva.	8th year	Tamil	Gift of land.
184	On the south wall of the <i>mandapa</i> in front of the same shrine.	Do.	Do.	Kollam 476	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
185	On the east wall of the second <i>prākāra</i> in the Appan temple at Śhērnādēvi, right of entrance.	Pāndya	Kō-Jatāvarman alias Vira-Pāndyadēva	[14th year	Do.	Incomplete.
186	On the same wall, left of entrance	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
187	On the inner side of the north wall of the second <i>prākāra</i> in the same temple	Vijayanagara	Śrīratagadēva-Mahārāja	Saka 1463 expired, Kollam 717	Grantha and Tamil	Makes provision for feeding 24 Brahmanas.
188	On a stone standing in front of the Bhuktavatsala temple at Śhērnādēvi	Pāndya	Kō-Jatāvarman alias Kulasekharadēva	Saka 1513 expired, Kollam 709	Do.	Mentions Viśvanātha-Krishnaappa-Virappanāyaka as a feudatory.
189	On another stone in the same place	Chola	Kulōttunga-Chōladēva	26th year	Tamil	Gift of paddy.
190	On the right of the entrance into the same temple.	Do.	Do.	Kollam 679	Do.	Mentions a certain Janārdana Sarasvatī.
191	On the same place	Do.	Do.	[Vikrama]-Sāmrat 1483 and Kollam 601	Nāgarī and Tamil	Mentions Narasimha Sarasvatī.
192	On the south wall of the shrine in the Ambalanāthesvara temple at Śhērnādēvi.	Chola	Kō-Rājārajakesarivarman alias Rājendra Chōla-dēva.	27th year	Tamil	Gift of a lamp to the temple of Chōlendrāsīmabhēvara.
193	On the west wall of the same shrine	Pāndya	Kō-Jatāvarman alias Sundarachōladēva	12th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
194	On the south wall of the same shrine	Do.	Kō-Māravarman alias [Vikrama]-Chōladēva.	21st year	Do.	Do.
195	On the north wall of the shrine of the Viśvanātha temple at Teṅkāśi.	Do.	Kō-Jatāvarman alias Parākrama-Pāndyadēva.	31st year	Do.	Gift of land.
196	On the same wall	Do.	Kō-Māravarman alias Vira-Pāndyadēva	2 + 11th year	Do.	Do.
197	On the same wall	Do.	Kō-Jatāvarman alias Parākrama-Pāndyadēva	20th year and Saka 1421 expired.	Do.	Do.
198	On the south wall of the <i>mandapa</i> in front of the same shrine.	Do.	Kō-Jatāvarman alias Kulasekharadēva	2 + 42nd year	Do.	Records that the Viśvanātha temple was built by Parākrama-Pāndya.
199	On the north wall of the same <i>mandapa</i>	Do.	Arikēśar[ī]dēva alias Parākrama-Pāndyadēva.	31 + 8th year and Saka 1381 expired.	Do.	Gift of land.
200	On the south wall of the Subrahmanya shrine in the same temple.	Do.	Kō-Jatāvarman alias Śrīvallebbhadēva	1469 expired, Hēri-lambin.	Grantha and Tamil	Do.
201	On the north wall of the shrine in the Kulasekharāma-Udayar temple at Teṅkāśi.	Do.	Kō-Jatāvarman alias [Ativirāma] alias Śrīvallebbhadēva.	Saka 1409 expired	Tamil	Do.
202	On the south wall of the same shrine	Do.	Kō-Jatāvarman alias Ativirāma alias Śrīvallebbhadēva.	5th year and Saka 1489 expired, Prabhava.	Grantha and Tamil	Incomplete.
203	On the south wall of the second <i>prākāra</i> of the Kuttianātha temple at Kuttālam.	Do.	Parākrama-Pāndyadēva	31st year and Saka 1337 expired.	Do.	Gift of land.
204	On the same wall	Do.	Kō-Jatāvarman alias Parākrama-Pāndyadēva.	31 + 4th year	Tamil	Do.

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B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1895—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	King.	Date.	Alphabet and language.	Remarks.
205	On a stone set up in front of the Viśvanātha temple at Kaipāt near Palghat.	Do.	Do.	Kollam 10 + 8	Vatṭeruttu.	Records the erection of the lamp pillar.
206	On the base of a lamp pillar in front of the Aiyappan temple at Sembaravattam near Pōnani.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Malayālam	Modern.
207	On a pillar in the <i>mandapa</i> in front of the Subrahmanya temple at Verūr.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tamil	Gift of a lamp to the temple at Sōgiram.
208	On a stone lying in the north veranda of the Dakṣiṇāntī temple at Sūtasaram.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vatṭeruttu	Do.
209	On the base of the second pillar of the platform in front of the same temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
210	On the base of the first pillar of the same	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
211	On a stone built into the pavement of the court-yard of the same temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Malayālam	Gift of land and of a lamp.
212	On the base of a lamp pillar in front of the Siva temple at Anātarai.	Do.	Do.	Kollam 858	Vatṭeruttu	Records the erection of the lamp pillar.
213	On the south wall of the central shrine of the same.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records that the temple was covered with copper.
214	On a stone lying to the right of the north shrine in the same temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Gift by the villagers of Pauriyār.
215	On the base of the Kuṇḍil-Varāhasvāmī shrine in the same temple.	Do.	Do.	Kollam 669 (?)	Do.	Seems to record the building of the shrine.
216	On a stone lying near the well in the Siva temple at Pauriyār.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Malayālam.	Mentions the Siva temple of Maṇḍr.
217	On the base of the north wall of the kitchen of the Maṇḍr-Ambalam temple near Kadalundi.	Do.	Do.	Kollam 734	Do.	Mentions the god of Tirumalūr.
218	To the right of the entrance into the Siva shrine in the same temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vatṭeruttu	Gift to the god of Tirumalūr.
219	On a slab from Tirupparangōdu in the Collector's house at Calicut.	Do.	Kō-Kōḍai-Ravi	23 + 4th year	Do.	Gift of land.
220	On a slab from Tiruvandūr in the same house.	Do.	Rāma	4 + 4th "	Do.	Gift of a lamp to the god of Tirumalūr.
221	On a stone to the right of the middle entrance into the first <i>prākāra</i> of the Vaḍakkunāthan temple at Trisūr.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mentions the temple at Tiruchchuppār.
222	On the base of the west wall of the Gaṇapati shrine in the same temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mentions Tiruchchuppār.
223	On the base of the platform called Mḍasthāna in the same temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records that Ravivira of Sitaailla or Venkumārādu built of stone the Mḍasthāna of Sivapurānātha.
224	On a rock close to the temple at Pārōla	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mentions Tiruvāḷakkalam.
225	On the base of a shrine in front of the west entrance into the first <i>prākāra</i> of the temple at Tiruvāḷakkalam.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

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B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1895—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	King.	Date.	Alphabet and language.	Remarks.
226	At the entrance into the courtyard of the Vishnu temple at Tirukkulaśekharam.	....	....	(Kollam ?) 195	Vatteuttu	Gift of gold.
227	On a stone built into the courtyard of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	
228	On the base of the <i>mandapa</i> in front of the central shrine of the Siva temple at Vekkam.	....	....	....	Do.	
229	On a stone to the left of the entrance into the courtyard of the Siva temple at Kōttayam.	....	....	....	Do.	
230	On the smaller cross in the Valiyapalli church at Kōttayam.	....	....	....	Pahlavi and Syriac.	Compare <i>Indian Antiquary</i> , Vol. III, page 311 ff.
231	On the larger cross in the same church	....	....	....	Pahlavi	See <i>ibid.</i>
232	On four stones built into the north entrance of the same church.	....	....	....	Vatteuttu.	
233	On a stone built into the steps leading into the same church.	....	....	....	Do.	
234	On a stone built into the floor of the Syrian church at Manarkāḍi.	....	....	....	Do.	
235	On a stone at the tank in front of the same church.	....	....	....	Do.	
237	On the base of the <i>śaṅkha</i> of the <i>śaṅkha</i> in front of the same church.	....	....	....	Do.	
238	On the base of the <i>śaṅkha</i> in front of the same church.	....	....	....	Do.	
239	On the base of the <i>śaṅkha</i> in front of the same church.	....	....	....	Do.	
240	On the base of the <i>śaṅkha</i> in front of the same church.	....	....	....	Do.	
241	On the base of the <i>śaṅkha</i> in front of the same church.	....	....	....	Do.	
242	On the base of the <i>śaṅkha</i> in front of the same church.	....	....	....	Do.	
243	On the base of the <i>śaṅkha</i> in front of the same church.	....	....	....	Do.	
244	On the base of the <i>śaṅkha</i> in front of the same church.	....	....	....	Do.	
245	On the base of the <i>śaṅkha</i> in front of the same church.	....	....	....	Do.	
246	On the base of the <i>śaṅkha</i> in front of the same church.	....	....	....	Do.	
247	On the base of the <i>śaṅkha</i> in front of the same church.	....	....	....	Do.	
248	On the base of the <i>śaṅkha</i> in front of the same church.	....	....	....	Do.	

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1895—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	King.	Date.	Alphabet and language.	Remarks.
269	On the north wall of the Krishnaśaśin shrine in the Padmanābhasvāmī temple at Trivandrum.	....	Gōḍa-Mārtāṇḍa of Kōlamba	....	Sanskrit and Vatteuttu.	Sanskrit portion published by Mr. P. Sundaram Pillai, <i>Sovereigns of Travancore</i> , page 28.
270	In the same place	....	....	[Śaka] 1296	Sanskrit	Records the erection of buildings by a certain Sarvaṅganātha.
271	On the base of the south wall of the same shrine.	....	....	....	Vatteuttu	Gift of two lamps.
272	On the base of the east wall of the same shrine.	....	....	....	Do.	Gift of land for a lamp.
273	In the same place	....	....	....	Do.	Gift of land.
274	At the east entrance into the first <i>prākāra</i> of the Padmanābhasvāmī temple at Trivandrum.	....	....	Kollam 384	Do.	Published by Mr. P. Sundaram Pillai, <i>Sovereigns of Travancore</i> , page 42 f.
275	On a stone lying to the left of the entrance into the Museum at Trivandrum.	....	....	Kollam 289	Do.	Compare <i>Sovereigns of Travancore</i> , page 55, footnote.
276	On another stone in the same place	....	....	....	Tamil.	
277	On a stone standing to the right of the entrance into the same place	Pāṇḍya	Kō-Māraṇḍaḍayan	27th year	Vatteuttu.	
278	On another stone in the same place	....	....	Kollam 839	Tamil	Mentions a temple of Siva at Kāndūr Sālai.
279	On a stone behind the temple of Sōmēśvara at Mūṇḍigal near Chintāmani in the Kōlār district.	Chōla	Kō-Rājakeśarivarman <i>alias</i> Rājadhīrajadeva, "who took the head of Vira-Pāṇḍya and the palace of the Chēra King."	30th year and 97[0] Sarvajit.	Kanarese	Gift of land to the temple.

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The Government has perused this valuable report with much interest. It will be forwarded to the Government of India.

2. The thanks of Government will be conveyed to Mr. C. J. Weir and to Major H. A. Deane for the assistance rendered by them.

3. The programme of work for the next field season is approved, subject to any modifications which subsequent orders may necessitate.

(True Extract.)

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Editors' Table.

The Editor of District Manuals.

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(By Order.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.