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EPIGRAPHY.

Reviewing the report on epigraphical work accomplished during 1895-96 and directing its transmission to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper :—

From Dr. E. HULTZSCH, Government Epigraphist, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Bangalore, 30th June 1896, No. 271.

I have the honour to submit the following report on epigraphical work accomplished from July 1895 to June 1896.

2. During the period under review, the first four parts of the fourth volume of the *Epigraphia Indica* were published. The Government Press at Calcutta continues to print this journal with great care and promptitude. The expenditure from the Imperial grant during 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 1,834-4-1, of which Rs. 1,208 were paid for plates, Rs. 542-9-1 to contributors, and Rs. 83-11-0 for petty charges.

3. The third part of the second volume of *South-Indian Inscriptions* was issued by the Government Press, Madras, and the printing of the first part of the third volume has commenced.

4. The manuscript of a *Second Report on Sanskrit Manuscripts in Southern India* was sent to the press on the 18th February 1896. It has been set up in full and will be ready for issue at an early date.

5. Subjoined is a list of the places at which impressions of stone inscriptions were prepared during 1895-96 :—

I. North Arcot district :—Kil-Muttugūr, Āmbūr, Sholinghur, Karikkal, Mahēndravādi, Tiruvālaṅgādu and Anaikkattāttūr.

II. Chingleput district :—Madras, St. Thomas' Mount, Manimaṅgalam, Madurāntakam, Naraṅgaṅpuram, Śivapuram and Dāmal.

III. Tanjore district :—Shiyali and Tiruvenkādu.

IV. Travancore State :—Nagercoil, Chōlapuram, Puravari, Śuchindram and Cape Comorin.

V. Bellary district :—Saṅkalāpuram.

VI. Belgaum district :—Ikkēri and Hūli near Saundatti.

VII. Ganjam district :—Mukhalīngam, Dīrghāsi, Śrīkūrmam, Arasavilli, Rāyipādu, Rāgōlu, Rōṇaṅki and Mahēndragiri.

A complete list of the inscriptions which were copied at these places, is given in the Appendix. In the following paragraphs I shall notice a few of the results which may be derived from the fresh materials.

6. Kil-Muttugūr is a village in the Gudiyātam taluk of the North Arcot district, about 2½ miles north of the Virinchipuram Railway Station. On a visit to this place in 1887, I found in a field four stone slabs with rude sculptures and Tamil inscriptions, which were noticed in *South-Indian Inscriptions*, Volume I, page 137. When I visited the same village again in 1896, one of the four slabs had disappeared. Probably the owner of the field had utilised it for building purposes. Of the remaining three slabs, photographs and inked estampages were prepared. The most archaic of the three inscriptions (No. 3 of 1896) records a gift of land during the reign of Narasimha-varman. Below it are figured, in bas-relief, an elephant and a goose. As the elephant appears at the top of three inscriptions of the Western Gaṅga dynasty, which have

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 செப்புவதற்காக எடுத்த
 கொள்கைப்படி நாள்
 செப்புவதற்கு முந்த நாள்
 சரிபார்க்கும் தவிர்ப்பம்
 கு.க.யா.ப.ப.ம்
 கருவியா.ப.ப.ம்

been published by Mr. Kittel (*Indian Antiquary*, Volume VI, page 101), and as the goose is said to have been the device on the banner of the mythical Ganga king Konkani (*South-Indian Inscriptions*, Volume II, page 387, note 5), it may be assumed with some probability that Narasimhavarman belonged to the Western Gangas. The two remaining stones are dated in the time of the Chôla king Parântaka I., who ruled from about A.D. 900 to 940. The first of them (No. 1 of 1896) refers to the death of a warrior, who was killed during a cattle-raid which was undertaken by a Western Ganga king. The second (No. 2 of 1896) marks the spot at which a tiger had been killed by an inhabitant of Mukkuttûr,—the modern Mutṭugûr.

7. The temple of Nâgêśvara in the town of Âmbûr in the Vellore taluk contains three inscriptions of different dynasties (Nos. 4 to 6 of 1896). In the Kângarettikka Street two rough stone slabs are set up. Each of them bears at the top a Tamil inscription (Nos. 7 and 8 of 1896) and below, on a countersunk surface, a bas-relief which represents a warrior who is advancing towards the proper left, holds a bow in his left hand and a sword in his right, and is pierced by arrows. The head of the warrior is placed between two *chauris*, which appear to signify his being received into *svarga* on account of his heroic death. Behind the warrior on the left slab is a basket of fruits. The warrior on the right slab has a lamp in front, and a pot and another lamp at the back. These articles may be explained as offerings for the benefit of the souls of the two deceased warriors. The inscriptions at the top of the two stones are nearly identical with each other. The first records the death of a son, and the other the death of a nephew, of a certain Akalanṅkattuvarāyar during a cattle-raid which the ruler of Nulambapādi had organised against Âmaiṭṭûr. This name means "the tortoise-village" and is the original of the modern name Âmbûr. Both inscriptions are dated during the reign of Nripatungavikramavarman. Other records of the same king are found at Kandiyûr in the Tanjore taluk (No. 17 of 1895) and at Lâlgudi in the Trichinopoly taluk (No. 84 of 1892). M. J. de la Fon has favoured me with a transcript of an inscription on five copper-plates from Bâhûr near Pondicherry. From these plates we learn that Nripatungavarman was a Pallava king, that his father Nandivarman married a Râshtrakûta princess, and that his grand-father was named Dantivarman. In the *Epigraphia Indica* (Volume IV, No. 23) I have attempted to show that Dantivarman was the contemporary and opponent of the Râshtrakûta king Gôvinda III.; that the father-in-law of Nandivarman was the Râshtrakûta king Amôghavarsha I.; and that, accordingly, Nripatungavarman reigned in the ninth century of our era.

8. Sholinghur is the Anglo-Indian name of a town in the North Arcot district, and of a Railway Station which is situated at a distance of about 7 miles from the town near the village of Bânavaram. The present Tamil name of the town, Sôlaṅgi-puram, is probably connected with the Chôla dynasty. The Tamil work *Guruparam-parâprabhâva* uses the Sanskrit form Chôlasimhapura. A modern temple of Śiva in the town bears the name Chôlapuriśvara, which yields another Sanskrit designation of the place, viz. Chôlapuri. A neighbouring hill bears a temple of Âñjanêya, which contains a Telugu inscription of Râmadêva of Penugonda, dated A.D. 1620-21 (No. 11 of 1896). A hard climb of one hour takes the visitor to the top of a still higher hill, which bears a temple of Narasimha. This temple is noticed in the *Nâlâgiraprabandha*, the *Guruparamparâprabhâva*, and the *Viśvagunâdarśa* (verses 289 to 297). The names by which these works designate the hill, are *Kudigai* in Tamil and *Ghatikâchala* in Sanskrit. The only two inscriptions of the temple belong to the time of the third Vijayanagara dynasty. Another temple of Narasimha in the town itself contains a number of inscriptions of the later kings of Vijayanagara, from which it appears that the term *Ghatikâchala* was then applied to this temple as well as to the one on the hill. A slab which the temple people have utilised for a bench, bears a long inscription in Chôla characters (No. 10 of 1896); but the first line, which contained the name of the king, has been cut away. Close to the town, on the south-east corner of a large tank, rises a rocky hill, which is known as Śudukâtṭumalai on account of its proximity to the burning-ground (*śudu-kâdu*) of Sholinghur. At the base of this hill, a large piece of rock rests on two boulders, thus forming a sort of massive natural door-way. The inner side of one of the two boulders bears an inscription in Grantha and Tamil (No. 9 of 1896), which records that the Chôla king

Parântaka I. granted the revenue from a field in favour of the tank on the bank of which the inscription is engraved, and that this tank bore the name Chôlavâridhi, i.e. "the Chôla ocean." The execution of the grant was entrusted to a feudatory prince, the Ganga-Bâna king Prithivîpati II., surnamed Hastimalla, who is already known from a copper-plate inscription from Udayêndiram (*South-Indian Inscriptions*, Volume II, No. 76). Four Sanskrit verses of the Sholinghur rock-inscription are identical with four verses of the copper-plate inscription. In the former, Prithivîpati II. receives the title *Vîra-Chôla*. This enables us to identify him with the executor of another incomplete copper-plate inscription from Udayêndiram (*Epigraphia Indica*, Volume III, No. 14), and with the Vîra-Chôla who is mentioned in a rock-inscription of the Râshtrakûta king Krishna III. near Vellore (*ibid.*, Volume IV, No. 10). In the village of Karikkal near Sholinghur is a small shrine, dedicated to the goddess Ponni-Amman. A slab which forms the roof of this shrine, bears an inscription (No. 12 of 1896), recording the foundation of the temple during the reign of "Râja-kêsarivarman, the conqueror of Madura," who may have been one of the successors of Parântaka I.

9. The *Manual of the North Arcot District* (second edition, Volume II, page 438 f.) states that the village of Mahêndravâdi near the Sholinghur Railway Station contains a monolithic temple on the bank of a tank which "must originally have been larger than that of Kâvēripâk, and served lands some 7 or 8 miles distant. The bund was enormously high, and might be restored to its original height, in which case a great extent of land could be brought under irrigation." The rock-cut temple faces the east, and consists of a front veranda which is supported by two rows of four plain pillars each, and of a niche which is flanked by rock-cut figures of two door-keepers, and which is now occupied by a painted image of Narasimha. The north face of the first pillar from the left in the outer row of pillars bears an inscription in Pallava characters (No. 13 of 1896). It consists of a single Sanskrit verse and records that Gunabhara caused to be cut out of the rock the temple on which the inscription is engraved; that it was called "the Vishnu temple of Mahêndra;" that it stood on the bank of "the tank of Mahêndra;" and that it was situated in Mahêndrapura, which is the Sanskrit equivalent of the Tamil name Mahêndravâdi. The "tank of Mahêndra" is the partially ruined tank near which the temple stands. The king after whom the city, the tank and the temple were named, is probably identical with the Pallava king Mahêndravarman I., surnamed Gunabhara. His inscriptions at Mahêndravâdi, at Vallam near Chingleput (*South-Indian Inscriptions*, Volume II, No. 72), and on the Trichinopoly rock (*ibid.*, Volume I, Nos. 33 and 34) show that in the first half of the seventh century A.D. the Pallava kingdom embraced not only the Tondai-mandalam, but also the Chôla country.

10. The Śiva temple at Tiruvâlâṅgâdu or, in Sanskrit, Vatâranya near Chinnamapet Railway Station contains an inscription of the second year of the reign of the Chôla king Kulôttunga I. (No. 14 of 1896), in which he still bears his original name Râjendra-Chôla, just as in two other inscriptions of the same year at Tiruvorriyûr near Madras (No. 106 of 1892) and at Kôlâr (No. 131 of 1892). No. 16 of 1896 is an inscription of a later Chôla king who bore the name of his ancestor Parântaka, and No. 15 belongs to some modern ruler who claimed descent from the ancient Pallava dynasty. An inscription in ancient Tamil characters on a stone at Anaikkattâtṭûr near Kadambattûr (No. 288 of 1895) is dated during the reign of Pârthivêndravarman, a hitherto unknown king, and records a gift of land by some private persons to a temple of the Sun-god (Âdityadêva), which has now disappeared.

11. In the Government Central Museum, Madras, impressions were taken of all inscribed stones, with the exception of the Amaravati marbles, which have been published before. One of the stones (No. 293 of 1895) is dated in A.D. 1371-72, and mentions the village of Kâranai (north of the Kadambattûr Railway Station), from which it was removed to the Museum. Two stone inscriptions (Nos. 295 and 297 of 1895) belong to the time of Nîla-Ganga, a prince whose name occurs also in an inscription at Conjeeveram (No. 41 of 1893). According to three inscriptions (No. 297 of 1895 and Nos. 21 and 131 of 1896) he lived in the time of the Chôla king Kulôttunga III., who ascended the throne in A.D. 1177-78. No. 297 of 1895 records the gift of the village of Tanniyâlattûr, which is stated to have been situated to the north of

Pallāpuram, to the east of Pammal, and to the south of Polirchēlūr. The name of the village itself is not found on the map. But Pammal and Polirchēlūr are entered in the required position near Pallāvaram on the map of the Saidapet taluk. The village of Tanniyālattūr is also referred to in two inscriptions of the Chōla king Rājarāja, who ascended the throne in A.D. 984-85 (Nos. 290 and 291 of 1895). It belonged to Śurattūr-nādu, a sub-division of Puliyūr-kōttam, which took its name from Puliyūr, a village near Kōdambākkam on the west of the Mailapur tank. The same district and sub-division are mentioned in a copper-plate inscription from Chingleput, which Professor Kielhorn has lately published in the *Epigraphia Indica* (Volume IV, page 8). At St. Thomas' Mount, inked estampages were prepared of the famous Pahlavi inscription round the cross (No. 289 of 1895). These were sent to Dr. West along with the *facsimiles* of the two similar inscriptions round the two crosses in the church at Kōttayam in Travancore, which were noticed in the last Report (Nos. 230 and 231 of 1895). Part IV of *Epigraphia Indica*, Volume IV, contains Dr. West's paper on these three curious Christian documents.

12. At Manimaṅgalam copies were prepared of 11 inscriptions (Nos. 19 to 29 of 1896) which had been left uncopied during my first visit to that place in 1892. The whole of the Manimaṅgalam inscriptions will appear in *South-Indian Inscriptions*, Volume III. The Śiva temple at Kadappēri near the Madurāntakam Railway Station bears in its inscriptions the name "lord of Tiruvenkādu," which is derived from that of a village near Shiyali (see paragraph 13 below). According to an inscription of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga I. (No. 138 of 1896), this temple had been built by a military officer. No. 17 of 1896 records that king Achyuta of Vijayanagara assigned an allowance of money, food, &c., to certain Brāhmanas who had to recite the Vēda in the Lakshminārasimha temple at Kōvām *alias* Narasānāyakapuram (the present Narasiṅgapuram) in the Chandragiri-rājya. This endowment was made for the spiritual merit of Achyuta's father, Narasānāyaka, from whose name the second designation of the village must have been derived. The first name of the village, Kōvām, is identical with that of the well-known river "Cooum," which passes near the village and flows into the sea at Madras. The Śiva temple at Śivapuram near Kadambattūr bears the name Rājarājēśvara in an inscription of Rājendra-Chōla (No. 18 of 1896). Accordingly, it must have been named after Rājarāja, the father of the latter and the founder of the Tanjore temple, the original name of which was likewise Rājarājēśvara. The Śiva temple at Dāmal contains an inscription (No. 139 of 1896) of a son of the Vijayanagara king Krishnarāja, called Tirumalaiyadēva, whose name has not yet been met with in other inscriptions of the second dynasty.

13. The town of Shiyali (Śirgāli) is renowned in Tamil literature as the birth-place of the great Śaiva saint and poet, Tiruñānasambandha, who, by the researches of Rao Bahadur P. Sundaram Pillai and Mr. V. Venkayya, is proved to have lived in the first half of the seventh century A.D. The Śiva temple at Shiyali contains a shrine which is dedicated to Tiruñānasambandha himself, and which bears an inscription of some Rājādhirāja (No. 123 of 1896), recording a gift to Āṇḍaiya-Pillaiyār, which is one of the names of Tiruñānasambandha. Tiruvenkāttu-nāngai, the wife of the Śaiva saint Śiruttōnda, owes her name to the village of Tiruvenkādu or, in Sanskrit, Śvētāranya near Shiyali. The Śiva temple at Tiruvenkādu contains a number of inscriptions of Rājarāja and his successors. Two of them (Nos. 111 and 112 of 1896) record gifts of gold and jewels by two queens of Rājarāja. An inscription of Vikrama-Pāndya (No. 122 of 1896) refers to a victory over (the Kākatīya king) Gaṇapati, whose inscriptions are dated in the Śaka years 1153 and 1172 (*Epigraphia Indica*, Volume III, page 95).

14. The inscriptions of the Chōla king Kulōttuṅga I., who ascended the throne in A.D. 1070, inform us that he conquered and colonized Kōttāru. This ancient town now belongs to the Travancore State, and is situated about 10 miles north of Cape Comorin and near the British Post Office "Nagercoil." The only Chōla temple of Kōttāru is situated in a quarter which now bears the name Chōlapuram, while the inscriptions call it Kōttāru and Mummudi-Chōlanallūr or Mummudi-Chōlapuram. The second and third names have to be derived from a surname of the Chōla king Rājarāja. As we learn from No. 31 of 1896, the temple was founded during the very reign of Kulōttuṅga I. by a certain Madhurāntaka, and received the designation

Rājendra-Chōlēśvara with reference to Rājendra-Chōla, a name which Kulōttuṅga I. bore during the first years of his reign (see paragraph 10 above). Next in chronological order after Kulōttuṅga I. follow some inscriptions of a Chōla king who assumed certain Pāndya titles (Nos. 32, 34, 38, 39, 43, 44 and 45 of 1896). One of these inscriptions (No. 44 of 1896) mentions a prince who bore Chalukya titles and may have been a relative of the king from the Vēṅgi country. In A.D. 1125-26 Kōttāru was in the possession of Vira-Kēralavarman of Vēṇādu, *i.e.* Travancore (No. 33 of 1896). In three inscriptions of the thirteenth century (Nos. 35, 37 and 40 of 1896) Kōttāru receives the surname Chōla-Kēralapuram, which suggests that this originally Chōla town was then in the possession of a king of Kērala, *i.e.* Malabar. A century later we find it in the hands of a king of Madura; for, in A.D. 1371-72, the Rājendra-Chōlēśvara temple was repaired by the Pāndya king Parākrama (No. 30 of 1896; compare Dr. Caldwell's *History of Tinnevely*, page 52).

15. One of the inscriptions in the Vishnu temple at Puravari near Kōttāru (No. 56 of 1896) is dated in A.D. 1160-61, and records that eighteen Brāhmanas were settled in a village near the temple by a certain Śiṅga Arāṅgaṇ of Paṇṇūḷam in Tennādu. The very same person is referred to in connection with Puravari in an inscription of the Pāndya king Śrīvallabhadēva (No. 50 of 1896). Another inscription of A.D. 1160-61 (No. 53 of 1896) records a grant to the temple by Vira-Ravi-varman of Travancore. Hence it may be safely concluded that this king was a tributary of the Pāndya king, and that Śrīvallabhadēva, whose numerous inscriptions do not contain any Śaka or Kollam dates, was reigning about the middle of the twelfth century A.D.

16. The name of Nagercoil, a town which at present occupies a portion of the site of the ancient Kōttāru, is derived from that of a temple in its midst. This temple is now dedicated to Śiva. But the existence in it of a large number of stone images of hooded serpents (*nāga*) suggests that it was originally sacred to the serpent-gods, who still play a conspicuous part in the worship of the masses, and used to be held in great respect in earlier times by the Buddhists and Jains. This suggestion is borne out by the inscriptions of the temple, which belong to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Five of them (Nos. 59 to 63 of 1896) refer to gifts made to the "Nāga" and to the "Nāga king" by two persons who, to judge from their names, must have been Jains. In another inscription (No. 57 of 1896) the deity of the temple is said to be the serpent-king Anant.

17. Śuchindram, a village on the road from Kōttāru to Cape Comorin, possesses two temples. The larger one contains, besides some Pāndya records, four inscriptions of the Chōla king Rājarāja in the Vatteluttu alphabet (Nos. 67, 71, 75 and 85 of 1896) and one of his ancestor Parāntaka I. in the same alphabet (No. 82 of 1896). The second temple bears a few private grants (Nos. 87 to 91 of 1896), in which the deity of the temple is styled "our lord of Dvārakā."

18. On a half-ruined temple close to Cape Comorin on the road to Nagercoil are engraved several inscriptions of Rājendra-Chōla and his successors (Nos. 92 to 104 of 1896). Its ancient name Rājarājēśvara is evidently derived from that of Rājendra-Chōla's father, the Chōla king Rājarāja (compare paragraph 12 above). An inscription of Rājādhirāja (No. 96 of 1896) refers to the conquest of the Kūpaka kingdom, which is now a portion of the Travancore State. The same conquest is mentioned in an inscription at Tirumalavādi (No. 75 of 1895). The southernmost point of the peninsula is occupied by a temple of the goddess Kanyākumari, which contains an inscription of the Chōla king Rājendradēva and two Pāndya inscriptions. In the former (No. 105 of 1896) Kumari, *i.e.* Cape Comorin, bears the second name Gaṅgaikōṇḍa-Chōlapuram, which is probably derived from a surname of Rājendra-Chōla. An inscription of A.D. 1532-33 (No. 109 of 1896) belongs to the reign of a king Udaya-mārtāṇḍavarman, surnamed Bhūtalavīra. Another inscription of the same king was found at Nagercoil (No. 63 of 1896). Two later kings bearing the title Bhūtalavīra are Ravivarman (No. 79 of 1896) and Rāmavarman (No. 64 of 1896). The epithet Bhūtalavīra, *i.e.* "the hero (or conqueror) of the surface of the earth," is perhaps connected with the legend of certain Pāndya coins, which were described by Mr. Traoy (*Madras Journal of Literature and Science* for 1887-88, page 140), and which bear the legend *Bhūtalā*.

19. At the request of the Collector of Bellary, impressions were prepared of a slab at Saṅkalāpuram near Hospet (No. 398 of 1896). This inscription records the grant of the village of Saṅkalāpuram to a temple of Gaṇeśa by the Vijayanagara king Krishnarāya. One of my copyists was deputed to Saundatti in the Belgaum district of the Bombay Presidency, in order to copy a few Chalukya and connected inscriptions (Nos. 280 to 287 of 1895) which Dr. Fleet intends to publish in the *Epigraphia Indica*.

20. The copper-plate grants of the ancient Ganga kings of Kalinga profess to be issued from a place named Kalinganagara, which used to be identified with Kalingapatnam in the Ganjam district. Mr. G. V. Ramamurti has lately shown that this identification is untenable, and that the actual capital of the Ganga kings was situated on the site of the present village of Mukhalingam near Parlā-Kimedi (see his paper on the *Antiquities of Mukhalingam* in the *Madras Journal of Literature and Science* for 1889-94, page 68 ff.). He further showed that the two temples of Mukhalingeśvara and Bhīmeśvara at Mukhalingam formerly bore the names of Madhukēśvara and Aniyānkabhīmeśvara, and that the former had been founded by the Ganga king Kāmārṇava II. In another paper (*Epigraphia Indica*, Volume IV, No. 24) he has shown that the second of the two temples owed its foundation to Vajrahasta II. Through the kind mediation of Mr. Weir, the Collector of Ganjam,—Mr. H. Krishna Sastri was permitted to copy the whole of the inscriptions at both temples. They fully bear out the correctness of Mr. Ramamurti's conclusions. Most of the records belong to the time of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōdaganga. According to his copper-plate inscriptions, this king ascended the throne in A.D. 1078. But his stone inscriptions at Mukhalingam and elsewhere, which are dated both in Śaka and regnal years, show that his accession, or perhaps his appointment as co-regent of his predecessor, took place about three years earlier. Two of his queens bore the grandiloquent names Lakshmi and Prithvi (Nos. 210, 211, 392 and 393 of 1896). Two inscriptions appear to refer to his Eastern Chalukya contemporary Vira-Chōḍa (Nos. 140 and 223 of 1896). An inscription of his grandfather Vajrahasta is dated in A.D. 1068-69 (No. 248 of 1896). The latest date of Anantavarman's reign is his 72nd year (Nos. 387 and 388 of 1896). Two inscriptions which are dated a few years earlier, mention another Ganga king, Vikrama-Ganga (Nos. 169 and 170 of 1896). Anantavarman-Chōdaganga's actual successor appears to have been another Anantavarman (Nos. 204, 269, 270, 384 and 385 of 1896), surnamed Madhukāmārṇava (No. 383 of 1896) and Jatēśvara (No. 178 of 1896), who ascended the throne in A.D. 1146. A slab in a field near Dirghāsī bears a Sanskrit and Telugu inscription of Vanapati, the son of Gōkarna and door-keeper of the Ganga king Rājārāja. He defeated the king of Vēṅgi and other enemies, and built a hall in the temple of Durgā at Dirghāsī in A.D. 1075-76 (No. 271 of 1896).

21. The Vishnu temple at Śrīkūrmam near Chicacole contains many inscribed pillars of hard black stone, which have successfully withstood the influence of the climate. Most of their inscriptions are consequently in much better preservation than other stone records in the Telugu country. Many of them belong to the successors of the Ganga king Anantavarman-Chōdaganga, among whom no less than four bore the name Narasimha. The first Narasimha was the son of Anaṅgabhīma (No. 307 of 1896). The second ascended the throne about A.D. 1275-76 (Nos. 272, 297, 304, 323, 335, 356, 363, 367 and 375 of 1896), and the third about A.D. 1322-23 (Nos. 300, 310, 319, 343, 355 and 358 of 1896). His queens bore the names Gaṅgā and Sitā (Nos. 308, 309, 324, 343, 344 and 345 of 1896). The reign of the fourth Narasimha began about A.D. 1376-77 (Nos. 326 and 329 of 1896). Further confusion is caused by the fact that there were four different kings of the name Bhānudeva or Bānudeva. The first of them appears to have reigned between the first and the second Narasimha (Nos. 351 and 353 of 1896). The second and the third were contemporaries of the third Narasimha (Nos. 302 and 324 of 1896), and the fourth reigned between the third and the fourth Narasimha (Nos. 315 and 336 of 1896). A single inscription supplies the name of Jagannātha, perhaps a successor of the second Narasimha (No. 332 of 1896). Certain ministers or vassals of these later Ganga kings (Nos. 288, 332, 352 and 359 of 1896) derive their descent from the Eastern Chalukya king Vimalāditya, whose son Rājārāja (A.D. 1022 to 1063) is said to have ruled at Rājamahēndri and to have had the *Mahābhārata* translated into Telugu (No. 352 of 1896). Here we

have an important epigraphical confirmation of the tradition according to which Nannaya-Bhaṭṭa, the first Telugu translator of the *Mahābhārata*, wrote his work at the direction of Rājārāja of Rājamahēndri. No. 312 of 1896 records a gift by a follower of Rāmānuja, and a few other inscriptions (Nos. 290, 291, 367, 369 and 370 of 1896) refer to grants made by Naraharitirtha, an adherent of Ānandatirtha (Madhva). Some later inscriptions settle the date of the accession of two Gajapati kings. Kapi-Śeśvara was crowned about A.D. 1429-30 (Nos. 284 and 313 of 1896) and Puru-śōttama about A.D. 1464-65 (Nos. 274, 347, 365 and 366 of 1896). No. 346 is a record of the next Gajapati king, Rudra, who was defeated by Krishnarāya of Vijayanagara (see my *Annual Report* for 1892-93, page 3). No. 372 of 1896 belongs to the time of Muhammad Quli Pādshāh of Golkōnda. No. 322 of 1896 refers to an image of Lakshmana, which had been carried away by the Mahrattas. The most recent of the Śrīkūrmam inscriptions (No. 311 of 1896) commemorates a visit paid to the temple by the second son of the "late" (దేవ) Zamindār of Jeypore.

22. The early Ganga kings of Kalinga profess to have been devotees of the temple of "Gōkarnasvāmin, established on the Mahēndra mountain." This mountain is now accessible from the Mandasa Road Station on the East Coast Railway and was visited by Mr. H. Krishna Sastri, whom the Zamindār of Mandasa kindly supplied with Sabara guides and other assistance. The Gōkarnēśvara temple occupies the top of the mountain, together with two other temples of Yudhishtira and Bhīma. From two inscriptions in Sanskrit and Tamil (Nos. 396 and 397 of 1896) we learn the interesting fact that Rājēndra-Chōla, having defeated (his brother-in-law) Vimalāditya (A.D. 1015 to 1022), set up a pillar of victory (*jayastambha*) on the Mahēndra mountain. Below the Sanskrit version is engraved the tiger,—the crest of the Chōla king,—and in front of it two fishes,—the emblems of his vassal, the Pāndya king. The two remaining inscriptions on the hill (Nos. 394 and 395 of 1896) belong to the time of Anantavarman-Chōdaganga.

23. In conclusion, I beg to submit the programme for the next field season. I propose to visit the Kistna, Godavari and Vizagapatam districts and to copy inscriptions at and near the following places:—Vinukōṇḍa, Amarāvati, Chēzarlā, Tsandavōlu, Bāpatlā, Chēbrōlu, Cherukūru, Vēgi, Deṇḍalūru, Gaṇapavaram, Nārāyaṇapuram, Pāṭchadāralu and Śrīsimhāchalām.

APPENDIX.

A.—Stone inscriptions copied in 1895.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	Name of king.	Date.	Language and alphabet.	Remarks.
280	On a rock near the village of Ikleri near Saundatti in the Belgaum district.	Chalukya	Satyakaya-Pullabhi-Vallabhamaharaja	Obeliskated	Sanskrit in Kanarese characters.	Damaged.
281	On the east wall of the Virabhadra temple at Helli near Saundatti.	Western Chalukya	Tribhuvanamalla	Chalukya-Vikrama year 67, Dundubhi.	Kanarese	Gift of land by Ravikimayya-Nayaka to the temple of Narayana.
282	On a pillar in a <i>mandapa</i> in the Pachchalingsdeva temple in the same village.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Records the erection of the pillar by a certain Nagarajadeva.
283	On another pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i>.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Records the gift of the pillar by a pupil of Nagarajadeva.
284	On the north wall of the Virabhadra temple in the same village.	Western Chalukya	Tribhuvanamalla	Saka 1019, Isvara	Do.	Records the building of the temple of Virabhadra by Nakhimayya.
285	On a slab in the same temple	Do.	Ahavamalla	Saka 966, Tanana	Do.	Records the building of a Jaina temple.
286	On the same slab	Do.	Jagadekamalla	Saka 1067, Krodhuna.	Do.	Gift of land to the same temple.
287	On a slab in the Pachchalingsdeva temple at Helli.	Kalachurya	Tribhuvanamalla	Saka 1084, Chitrahannu.	Do.	Gift of land to the temple of Keshavadeva at Nagarabhandi.
288	On a stone at Agaitkatattur near Kadambatti.	.....	Parthivendravarma	9th year	Tamil	Much damaged.
289	Round the cross in the church on Saint Thomas' Mount near Madras.	.....	.....	.....	Pahlavi	Compare <i>Jedion Antiquary</i> , Vol. III, p. 308 ff.
290	On a stone in the Government Central Museum, Madras.	Chola	Ko-Rajadeva-Rajakesarivarman alias Rajadeva.	19th year	Tamil	Gift of a lamp.
291	On the same stone	Do.	do.	Do.	Do.	Damaged. Vijaya-Pandya is mentioned. Records a grant of land by a Nayaka on the day of a solar eclipse.
292	On another stone in the same place	Kalachurya	Ahavamalla	Sarvarin (A.D. 1180-81).	Kanarese	Mutilated.
293	On a stone in the same place from Karasi near Kadambatti.	Udayar	Vira-Kampana-[Udayar], son of Vijaya Udayar.	[Kalliyuga 4472] and Saka 1238, Virahikrit.	Tamil	Damaged.
294	On a stone in the same place from Chingleput.	Vijayanagara	Vira-Venkatasatya	Saka 15[30] expired, Saumya.	Do.	Damaged.
295	On a stone in the same place	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Records a grant of land to a Vaishnava temple in the time of Nila-Gadgaraiyan.
296	Do.	.....	Lost	.....	Vatteluttu	Mutilated.
297	On a stone in the same place from Chingleput.	Chola	Tribhuvanachakravartin Vira-Rajendra-Choladeva.	6th year	Tamil	Gift of land by Nila-Gadgaraiyan.
298	On a stone in the same place	.....	.....	A.H. 1104	Persian	Much damaged.
299	On a stone in the same place from Chingleput.	Vijayanagara	Achyutadeva[Varahadeva]	.....	Tamil	.....

B.—Stone inscriptions copied in 1896.

1	On a stone at Kij. Muttingar.	Chola	Madiraitonda Ko-Parakesarivarman	29th year	Tamil	.....
2	On another stone in the same place	Do.	do.	32nd year	Do.	.....
3	Do.	(Ganga)	Ko-Vijaya-Narasimhavarman	18th year	Do.	.....
4	On the north wall of the Nagdevara shrine at Ambur.	Vijayanagara	Rajasekharamaharaja, son of Mallikarjuna-deva.	Saka 1390 expired, Sarvadhartin.	Do.	Mentions Saktava-Namalingayadeva and Saptayadeva.

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1896—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	Name of king.	Date.	Language and alphabet.	Remarks.
5	On a stone set up near the <i>mandapa</i> in front of the same shrine.	Chola	Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulottunga-Choladeva.	15th year	Tamil	Gift to the Nagdevara temple at Annaiydr by the inhabitants of Sittirampel-nadu.
6	On the base of the north wall of the same <i>mandapa</i> .	Hoysala	Vira-Va[?]adeva	Krodh[in]	Do.	Gift of land to the Nagdevara temple at Annaiydr.
7	On a stone set up in the Kangaretikka Street at Ambur.	(Pallava)	Ko-Vijaya-Nripatungavikramavarman	26th year	Do.	.....
8	On a stone set up to the right of No. 7	Do.	do.	Do.	Do.	.....
9	On a boulder near the tank at Sholinghur.	Chola	Parantaka I.	9th year	Grantha and Tamil	First line lost.
10	On a stone in the north-west corner of the Narasimhaswami temple at Sholinghur.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Beginning only copied.
11	On a boulder in the Annaiydr temple on a hill at Sholinghur.	Vijayanagara	Ramaddevamaharaja of Tenugonda	Saka 1542 expired, Raudra.	Telugu	.....
12	On a slab forming the roof of the Perumal temple at Kikkal near Sholinghur.	Chola	Madiraitonda Ko-Rajakesarivarman	6th year	Tamil	.....
13	On a pillar in the rock-cut temple at Mahendravadi near Sholinghur Railway Station.	Pallava	Gupabara	.....	Grantha	.....
14	On the east wall of the second <i>prakhara</i> of the Vadaranyesvara temple at Tiruvallan-gudi, right of entrance.	Chola	Ko-Rajakesarivarman alias Rajendra-Choladeva.	2nd year	Tamil	Gift of a lamp.
15	On the south wall of the Nataraja shrine in the same temple, left of entrance.	Pallava (?)	Madhusudanadeva, (son of) Tripurantakadeva.	18th year	Grantha and Tamil	Gift of land. The king bears the title Vijaya-Gandagopala.
16	On the west wall of the same shrine	Chola	Ko-Parakesarivarman alias Tribhuvanachakravartin Parantakadeva.	9th year	Tamil	Gift of land.
17	On the south wall of the Lakshminarasimhaswami temple at Narasingapuram near Kadambatti.	Vijayanagara	Achyutadevamaharaja	Saka 1456 expired, Jaya.	Tamil and Telugu	The language is Tamil, but Telugu characters are intermixed with Tamil ones.
18	On the east wall of the Siva temple at Sivapuram near Kadambatti, left of entrance.	Chola	Ko-Parakesarivarman alias Rajendra-Choladeva.	8th year	Tamil	Gift of two lamps by the king to the temple of Rajarajesvara.
19	On the east wall of the Dharmesvara temple at Manimuchalam.	Do.	Tribhuvanachakravartin Rajarajadeva	18th year	Do.	Gift of two lamps.
20	On the east wall of the <i>mandapa</i> in front of the Rajagopala-Perumal temple at Manimuchalam.	Do.	do.	Do.	Do.	Records the building of the steps leading to the <i>mandapa</i> .
21	On the same wall	Do.	Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulottunga-Choladeva, who took Madurai and the crown-head of the Pandya.	28th year	Do.	Gift of four lamps.
22	On the south wall of the same <i>mandapa</i>	Pandya	Ko-Jajavarman alias Sundara-Pandya	15th year	Do.	Incomplete.
23	On the west wall of the same <i>mandapa</i>	Chola	Ko-Rajakesarivarman alias Kulottunga-Choladeva.	48th year	Do.	Sale of land.
24	On the same wall	Do.	Ko-Parakesarivarman alias Vikrama-Choladeva.	4th year	Do.	Do.
25	Do.	Do.	Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulottunga-Choladeva.	8th year	Do.	Quotes an inscription of the 13th year of Vikrama-Choladeva.
26	On the outside of the east wall of the second <i>prakhara</i> of the same temple.	Do.	Tribhuvanachakravartin Rajarajadeva	18th year	Grantha and Tamil	Gift of two lamps.
27	On the same wall	Do.	Rajarajadeva	13th year	Tamil	Do.
28	Do.	Do.	do.	10th year	Do.	Incomplete.

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1896—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	Name of king.	Date.	Language and alphabet.	Remarks.
29	On the same wall	Chola	Ko-Parakasavarman alias Kajarajadeva	8th year Saka 1229	Tamil	Gift of land. Records repairs to the temple by the king.
30	On the east wall of the first prakāra of the Chola temple at Chola, near Nagarcoti, right of entrance.	Pandya	Ko-Jatavarman alias Parakrama-Pandya-deva.	5 + 10th year	Do.	Do.
31	On the north, west and south walls of the same prakāra.	Chola	Ko-Rajakesarivarman alias Kulottunga-Chola-deva.	30th year	Do.	Gift of land.
32	On the north wall of the same prakāra.	Chola	Ko-Jatavarman alias Sundara-Chola-Pandya-deva.	11th year	Do.	Do.
33	On the west wall of the same prakāra.	Travancore	Vira-Kolavarman	Kollam 301	Do.	Published by Rao Bahadur P. Sundaram Pillai, <i>Severigns of Travancore</i> , p. 11 f.
34	On the north wall of the same prakāra.	Chola	Ko-Jatavarman alias Sundara-Chola-Pandya-deva.	19th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
35	On the south wall of the same prakāra.	Chola	Kollam [127]	Kollam [127]	Do.	Gift of land.
36	On the same wall.	Chola	Kollam [119]	Kollam [119]	Do.	Do.
37	Do.	Chola	Kollam [119]	Kollam [119]	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
38	Do.	Chola	Kollam [119]	Kollam [119]	Do.	Gift of two lamps.
39	Do.	Chola	Do.	11th year	Do.	Do.
40	Do.	Chola	Do.	11th year	Do.	Do.
41	Do.	Chola	Do.	11th year	Do.	Do.
42	Do.	Chola	Do.	11th year	Do.	Records the setting-up of an image of Subrahmanya and endowments to it.
43	Do.	Chola	Do.	11th year	Do.	Records the setting-up of an image of the consort of the above-mentioned god and endowments to her.
44	Do.	Chola	Do.	11th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
45	Do.	Chola	Do.	11th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
46	Do.	Chola	Do.	11th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
47	On the north wall of the first prakāra of the Vishnu temple at Paravani near Nagarcoti.	Pandya	Ko-Rajakesarivarman alias Kulottunga-Chola-deva.	12th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp by a certain Narvala-kastaya Ari-Vishnavasanthanahā-rāja alias Subhakti-Vijayadittan Vikativan.
48	On the same wall	Pandya	Ko-Māvarman alias Śrīvallabhadēva	39th year	Do.	Incomplete.
49	Do.	Pandya	Do.	Do.	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
50	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Incomplete.
51	On the west wall of the same prakāra	Travancore	[Vira]-Ravivarman	Lost	Do.	Published by Rao Bahadur P. Sundaram Pillai, <i>Severigns of Travancore</i> , p. 21.
52	On the south wall of the same prakāra	Travancore	Lost	Kollam 3 X X	Do.	Partially published <i>ibid.</i> , p. 23.

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1896—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	Name of king.	Date.	Language and alphabet.	Remarks.
63	On the same wall	Travancore	Vira-Ravivarman	Kollam 336	Tamil	Published <i>ibid.</i> , p. 19 f.
64	Do.	Travancore	Vira-Ravivarman	Kollam 336	Do.	Gift of 401 <i>Kalinga-dana-pāṇis</i> .
65	Do.	Travancore	Vira-Ravivarman	Kollam 372	Do.	Gift of land to two Brahmins for teaching the <i>Agveda</i> and <i>Yajurveda</i> in the temple.
66	On the west wall of the Nagatōga shrine at Nagarcoti.	Chola	Do.	Kollam 336	Do.	Incomplete.
67	On a pillar to the left of the entrance into the same shrine.	Chola	Do.	Kollam 764	Do.	Gift of money.
68	On another pillar in the same temple	Chola	Do.	Saka 1567	Do.	Provides for the supply of lamp-oil to the temple.
69	On the same pillar	Chola	Do.	and Kollam 320	Do.	Gift of land.
70	On the west face of another pillar in the same temple.	Chola	Do.	(Kollam) 692	Do.	Gift of land near Sermadevi.
71	On the east face of the same pillar	Chola	Do.	(Kollam) 691	Do.	Do.
72	On the front face of another pillar in the same temple.	Chola	Do.	(Kollam) 697	Do.	Do.
73	On the front face of the same pillar	Chola	Do.	(Kollam) 697	Do.	Do.
74	On the front face of the same pillar	Chola	Do.	(Kollam) 697	Do.	Do.
75	On the front face of the same pillar	Chola	Do.	(Kollam) 697	Do.	Do.
76	On the front face of the same pillar	Chola	Do.	(Kollam) 697	Do.	Do.
77	On the south wall of the second prakāra of the same temple.	Pandya	Bhūtalavira-Vira-Udayamartāndavarman	Kollam 722	Do.	Gift of land for offerings on the birth-day of Viṭṭhalasvarnadhā-rāja.
78	On a boulder in the same temple.	Do.	Ko-Vira-Pandya, "who cut off the head of the Chola."	15 + 4th year	Do.	Do.
79	On the same boulder	Do.	Ko-Mārajadevayana	2 + 3rd year	Vatā-lattu	Damaged.
80	Do.	Do.	Ko-Rajakesarivarman	[10]th year	Do.	Incomplete.
81	Do.	Do.	Ko-Mārajadevayana	2 + 3rd year	Do.	Gift of land.
82	Do.	Do.	Ko-Jatavarman alias Chola-Pandya-deva	24th year	Tamil	Gift of a lamp.
83	Do.	Do.	Do.	26th year	Do.	Gift of land.
84	Do.	Do.	Ko-Rajakesarivarman	10th year	Vatā-lattu	Gift of a lamp.
85	Do.	Do.	Ko-Sadaiyamān	2 + 10th year	Do.	Do.
86	Do.	Do.	Abhaya	2 + 8th year	Do.	Do.
87	Do.	Do.	Ko-Rajakesarivarman	Incomplete	Tamil	Fragment.
88	Do.	Do.	Ko-Jatavarman alias Sundara-Chola-Pandya-deva.	14th year	Vatā-lattu	Gift of land.
89	Do.	Do.	Ko-Sadaiyamān	9th year	Tamil	Gift of a lamp.
90	Do.	Do.	Ko-Mārajadevayana	2 + 14th year	Vatā-lattu	Do.
91	Do.	Do.	Bhūtalavira-Ravivarman	2nd year	Do.	Do.
92	Do.	Do.	Ko-Māvarman alias Vira-Pandya-deva	Kollam 712	Tamil	Gift of land.
93	Do.	Do.	Ko-Rajakesarivarman	Lost	Do.	Do.
94	Do.	Do.	Ko-Parakasavarman, "who took Madurai and Ceylon."	34th year	Vatā-lattu	Gift of a lamp.
95	Do.	Do.	Ko-Vira-Pandya, "who cut off the head of the Chola."	13th year	Do.	Do.
96	Do.	Do.	Ko-Vira-Pandya	Lost	Do.	Do.
97	On the west wall of the Kailāsanātha shrine in the same temple	Chola	Ko-Rajakesarivarman	16th year	Do.	Partially built in.
98	Do.	Chola	Do.	Kollam 420	Tamil	Gift of a lamp.

13. —Stone Inscriptions copied in 1896—*cont.*

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	Name of king.	Date.	Language and alphabet.	Remarks.
87	On the north wall of the shrine of the Nandisān temple in the same place.	....	....	Kollam 402 ..	Tamil.	Gift of land.
88	On the same wall .. .. .	....	....	Do. 406 ..	Do.	....
89	Do. .. .. .	....	....	Do. 400 ..	Do.	Gift of land for the maintenance of a lamp.
90	On the south wall of the same shrine .. .. .	....	....	Kollam 404 ..	Do.	Gift of paddy.
91	On the north wall of the Bhuvanāp : svara temple near Cape Comorin.	Chōla	Kō-Rājakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Rājādhirājadeva.	Lost ..	Do.	Gift of land.
92	On the same wall .. .. .	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
93	Do.	Do.	Do.	30th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
94	Do.	Do.	Kō-Parakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Rājendra-Chōladeva.	31st year	Do.	Do.
95	On the north and west walls of the same temple.	Do.	Do.	29th year	Do.	Do.
96	On the west wall of the same temple	Do.	Kō-Rājakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Rājādhirājadeva.	31st year	Do.	Gift of land.
97	On the same wall .. .. .	....	....	....	Do.	Gift of paddy for a waterlashed at Kumari.
98	Do. .. .. .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the establishment of a waterlashed by a minister of the Chōla king.
99	On the west and south walls of the same temple.	Chōla	Kō-Parakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Rājendra-Chōladeva.	28th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
100	On the south wall of the same temple .. .. .	....	Kō-Mānvarman <i>alias</i> Vik[rana]-Chōla-Pāṇḍvadeva.	24th year	Do.	Gift of money.
101	On the same wall	Chōla	Kō-Parakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Rājendra-Chōladeva.	24th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
102	Do.	Do.	Do.	28th year	Do.	Do.
103	Do.	Do.	Kō-Parakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Rājendra-Chōladeva.	5th year	Do.	Do.
104	Do.	Do.	Kō-Parakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Rājendra-Chōladeva.	30th year	Do.	Incomplete.
105	On the inner side of the west wall of the second <i>prākāra</i> of the Kaṇyakumari temple at Cape Comorin.	Do.	Kō-Parakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Rājendra-Chōladeva.	4th year	Do.	Do.
106	On the inner side of the north wall of the same <i>prākāra</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Beginning and end lost.
107	In the same place	Pāṇḍya	Kō-Sādaiyamāraṇ	2 + 14th year	Vatteluttu Tamil	Damaged.
108	On the inner side of the east wall of the same <i>prākāra</i> .	Do.	Parāntakadeva	9th year	....	Specifies the boundaries of the temple land.
109	On a pillar to the left of the entrance into the same temple.	....	Bhātala-vīra-Vīra-Udayamārtiśōdavarman	(Kollam) 706	Do.	Gift of land.
110	On the south wall of the Śvētāraṇśvara shrine at Tiruvelkattu.	Chōla.	Kulōttunga-Chōla (I.)	39th year	Grantha	Gift of a lamp.
111	On the same wall	Do.	Kō-Rājā-rāja-Rājakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Rājadeva.	20th year	Tamil	Gift of a golden bowl by a queen of Rājā-rājadeva.
112	Do.	Do.	Do.	19th year	Do.	Gift of a string of rubies by another queen of his.
113	On the west wall of the same shrine	Do.	Kō-Rājakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Vīra-Rājendra-Chōladeva.	2nd year	Do.	Gift of several villages.

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1896—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty	Name of king.	Date.	Language and alphabet.	Remarks.
114	On the north wall of the same shrine	Chola	Ko-Rajakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Rajadhirajadeva.	20th year	Tamil	Gift of land
115	On the same wall	Do.	[Ko-Rajakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Rajarajadeva.	27th year	Do.	Beginning built in.
116	Do.	Do.	Ko-Rajajakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Rajarajadeva.	Do.	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
117	Do.	Do.	Do.	28th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp by the mother of a queen.
118	On the north wall of the second <i>prakhara</i> of the same temple.	Do.	Ko-Parakatesarivarman <i>alias</i> Kulottunga-Choladeva.	8th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
119	On the same wall	Do.	Tribhuvanachakravartin Rajarajadeva	22nd year	Do.	Records a sale of land to the temple.
120	Do.	Pandya	Ko-Magavarman (<i>alias</i>) Vikrama-Pandya	6th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
121	On the west wall of the same <i>prakhara</i> , right of entrance.	Chola	Ko-Parakatesarivarman <i>alias</i> Vikrama-Choladeva.	Do.	Do.	Gift of land.
122	On the same wall, left of entrance	Pandya	Vikrama-Pandya	7th year	Grantha and Tamil.	Do.
123	On the north wall of the Tirundisambandha shrine in the Brahmapurisvara temple at Shiyeli.	Chola	Tribhuvanachakravartin Rajadhirajadeva.	11th year	Tamil	Gift of land for providing offerings to Aludaiya-Pillaiyar.
124	On the south wall of the Brahmapurisvara shrine in the same temple.	Do.	Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulottunga-Choladeva, "who was pleased to take Madurai and the crowned head of the Pandya."	14th year	Do.	Gift of land.
125	On the same wall	Do.	Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulottunga-Choladeva, "who was pleased to take Madurai."	9th year	Do.	Quotes an inscription of the 16th year of Kulottunga I.
126	On the south wall of the Kodandarama shrine at Madurantakam.	Do.	Parantakadeva	7th year	Do.	Gift of land to the temple of Ayodhya-Perumal.
127	On the west wall of the Arullesvara shrine at Madurantakam.	Chola	Ko-Rajakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Kulottunga-Choladeva.	4th year	Do.	Incomplete. Refers to the Aka-laktesvara temple.
128	On the south wall of the same shrine	Do.	Ko-Parakatesarivarman <i>alias</i> Vikrama-Choladeva.	6th year	Do.	Gift of land.
129	On the outer side of the east wall of the second <i>prakhara</i> of the Syedmanysvara temple at Kadapperi near Madurantakam, right of entrance.	Do.	Ko-Rajakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Rajadhirajadeva.	Lost	Do.	Gift of money.
130	In the same place	Do.	Tribhuvanachakravartin Tribhuvanaviradeva, "who was pleased to take Madurai and the crowned head of the Pandya."	37th year	Do.	Much worn.
131	Do.	Do.	Tribhuvanachakravartin Kulottunga-Choladeva.	16th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
132	On the same wall, left of entrance	Do.	Ko-Parakatesarivarman <i>alias</i> Rajarajadeva	9th year	Do.	Gift of land.
133	On the inner side of the south wall of the same <i>prakhara</i> .	Vijayanagara	Pandha-Devastaya	Saka 1370 expired	Do.	Records the gift of the village of Karunguli to the temple.
134	On the inner side of the east wall of the same <i>prakhara</i> .	Pandya	Ko-Magavarman (<i>alias</i>) Kulasekharadeva	40th year	Do.	Gift of land to two images.
135	On the east wall of the shrine in the same temple, right of entrance.	Chola	Ko-Rajakesarivarman <i>alias</i> Kulottunga-Choladeva.	29th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
136	On the same wall, left of entrance	Do.	Kulottungadeva	35th year	Do.	Do.
137	On the south wall of the same shrine	Do.	Kulottungadeva	6th year	Do.	Records the pledging of certain land.

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1896—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	Name of king.	Date.	Language and alphabet.	Remarks.
138	On the north, west and south walls of the same shrine.	Chola	Kō-Rājasekarvarman alias Kulottunga-Chōdodēva.	15th year ..	Tamil	Gift of land.
139	On the west wall of the shrine of the Śiva temple at Dāmal.	Vijayanagara	Tirumalayadēva, son of Kṛishnadēva	Saka 1446 expired, Tāraa.	Do.	Gift of land to the Paṇḍarāra temple at Tāmar.
140	On a pillar to the left of the entrance to the central shrine of the Mukhalīgēvara temple at Mukhalīgum.	Gaṅga	Anantavarmanadēva	Saka 10[3]4, [2]8th year.	Telugu	Mentions Vira-Chōdodēva.
141	On a pillar to the right of the same entrance, north face	Gajapati	Pratāpa-Kapilēvarnadēva	....	Urviya	....
142	On the same pillar, east face	....	....	Saka 1056	Sanskrit	Gift of a lamp.
143	Do.	Gaṅga	Anantavarmanadēva	Saka 1049, 53rd year.	Telugu	Do.
144	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Do.	Do.
145	Do.	Do.	Anantavarman alias Chōdagaṅgadēva	....	Nāgarī	Damaged.
146	Do.	....	....	Saka 1030	Sanskrit and Telugu.	Gift of a lamp by Sōmalahādēvi, queen of the Gaṅga king.
147	On the first pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamandapa in the same temple, north face.	Gaṅga	Anantavarmanadēva	Obliterated ..	Telugu	Gift of a lamp.
148	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Gift of two lamps by an inhabitant of Bikkivēlu.
149	Do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1064, 58th year.	Do.	Gift of a lamp; mentions Chōdagaṅgadēva.
150	Do.	Do.	Chōdagaṅgadēva	Saka 1[05]9	Do.	Gift of a lamp by a Daṇḍāyaka.
151	On the same pillar, east face	Gaṅga	Do.	Saka 1060, 54th year.	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
152	Do.	Do.	....	Saka 10[4]7, [50]th year.	Do.	Do.
153	Do.	Do.	Anantavarmanadēva	Saka 10[55], 5[9]th year.	Do.	Gift of a lamp by the wife of Chōdagaṅgadēva's younger brother.
154	Do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1066, 5Xth year.	Do.	End built in.
155	Do.	Do.	....	67th year	Do.	....
156	Do.	Do.	Anantavarmanadēva	Saka 1061, 65th year.	Do.	Beginning lost; gift of a lamp.
157	Do.	Gaṅga	Chōdagaṅgadēva	Doubtful.	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
158	Do.	Do.	....	Saka 10[4]2	Do.	Do.
159	Do.	Gaṅga	Anantavarmanadēva alias Chōdagaṅgadēva	Saka 10[3]3, 37th year.	Sanskrit	Gift of a lamp by a Brāhmana.
160	Do.	Do.	Anantavarmanadēva	....	Telugu	End built in.
161	Do.	Do.	....	Saka 105[2], 5Xth year.	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
162	Do.	Do.	Anantavarmanadēva	Saka 1048	Do.	Do.
163	Do.	Gaṅga	....	Saka 1047, 5[1]st year.	Do.	Do.
164	On the second pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamandapa in the same temple, north face.	Do.	Do.	37th year	Do.	Do.
165	Do.	Do.	....	Saka 106[2], 65th year.	Do.	Do.

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1896—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	Name of king.	Date.	Language and alphabet.	Remarks.
165	On the second pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamandapa in the same temple, north face.	Gaṅga	Chōdagaṅgadēva	Saka 105[8], 5[7]th year.	Telugu	Gift of a lamp.
166	Do.	Do.	....	Saka 1048, 53rd year.	Do.	Do.
167	Do.	Do.	Anantavarmanadēva	Saka 1030, [2]3rd year.	Do.	Do.
168	Do.	....	....	Saka 1064	Do.	Do.
169	Do.	....	....	Saka 1065	Sanskrit	Gift of a lamp by a superintendent of salt mines and minister of Vikrama-Gaṅga to the temple of Madhukēvara at Kalingāvaninagara.
170	Do.	....	....	Saka 106X ..	Do.	Gift of a lamp by another minister of Vikrama-Gaṅga to the temple of Madhukēvara at Kalingāvaninagara.
171	On the same pillar, east face	....	....	....	Telugu	Beginning built in; gift of a lamp.
172	Do.	....	....	Saka 1045 (?)	Sanskrit and Telugu.	Gift of a lamp; mentions Chōdagaṅga.
173	Do.	Gaṅga	Chōdagaṅgadēva	Saka 10[43], 4[5]th year.	Telugu	Gift of a lamp.
174	Do.	Do.	....	50th year	Do.	Do.
175	Do.	Do.	Anantavarmanadēva	58th year	Do.	Do.
176	Do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1061	Sanskrit	Do.
177	Do.	Gaṅga	Anantavarmanadēva	Saka 1045, [4]6th year.	Telugu	Do.
178	Do.	....	Jatēvarnadēva	Saka 1070, 3rd year.	Do.	Do.
179	Do.	....	....	Saka 1082	Sanskrit	Much damaged.
180	Do.	Gaṅga	Anantavarmanadēva	Saka 1109, 22nd year.	Telugu	Gift of land by the <i>mandālikā</i> Paruhottama.
181	On the third pillar in the right row of the Āsthānamandapa in the same temple, north face.	Do.	Do.	X 7th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
182	Do.	Do.	....	73rd year	Do.	Do.
183	Do.	Do.	Do.	Doubtful	Do.	Do.
184	Do.	....	....	Saka 1041	Sanskrit and Telugu.	Gift of a lamp by a minister of Chōdagaṅga.
185	Do.	Gaṅga	Anantavarmanadēva	Saka 1055, 59th year.	Telugu	Gift of land in Varāhavalīṇani.
186	Do.	Do.	Do.	X 8th year	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
187	On the same pillar, east face	Do.	Do.	Saka 1066, 58th year.	Do.	Do.
188	Do.	Do.	Do.	[59]th year	Do.	Do.
189	Do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1054, 58th year.	Do.	Gift of a lamp by a writer from Aravelli.
190	Do.	....	....	....	Sanskrit	Gift of a lamp by a merchant.

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1896—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	Name of king.	Date.	Language and alphabet.	Remarks.
191	On the same pillar, west face	Ganga	Anantavarmadēva	9th year	Telugu	Gift of a lamp by an officer.
192	On the 4th pillar in the right row of the Asthānamādapa in the same temple, west face.	Do.	Anantavarmadēva	Obiterated	Do.	Damaged.
193	Do. do. do.	Do.	Anantavarmadēva	Saka 105[8], [6]1st year.	Do.	Gift of a lamp
194	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	677th year	Do.	Do.
195	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Obiterated	Do.	Do.
196	On the same pillar, north face	Do.	Do.	Saka 1068	Sanskrit and Telugu	Gift of land in Varāhava[ra]ham by a military officer.
197	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1062	Sanskrit	Gift of a lamp.
198	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1064	Telugu	Do.
199	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 10[64], 68th year.	Do.	Do.
200	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 10[66]	Do.	Gift of land.
201	On the 4th pillar in the left row of the Asthānamādapa in the same temple, south face.	Ganga	Anantavarmadēva	Saka 1060, [6]3rd year.	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
202	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1062	Do.	Do.
203	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1062	Sanskrit	Do.
204	On the same pillar, west face	Do.	Do.	Saka 1070, 3rd year.	Do.	Gift of a lamp by the queen of Gangāvaradēva.
205	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1060, [6]4th year	Telugu	Gift of a lamp.
206	On the 3rd pillar in the left row of the Asthānamādapa in the same temple, south face	Ganga	Anantavarmadēva	Saka 1060	Do.	Do.
207	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Obiterated	Do.	Do.
208	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1016	Sanskrit and Telugu	Gift of a lamp by a minister of Chōdagaṅga.
209	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1244	Do.	Do.
210	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1032	Telugu	Do.
211	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1035	Sanskrit	Gift of a lamp by Lakshmi, queen of a Ganga king.
212	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1054	Sanskrit and Telugu	Gift of a lamp by Prithvīmahadēvi, queen of Chōdagaṅga.
213	On the same pillar, east face	Ganga	Chōdagaṅgadēva	Saka 1055	Telugu	Gift of bells, etc.
214	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1039	Do.	Do.
215	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1035	Do.	Do.
216	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1100 (?)	Sanskrit and Telugu	Gift of a lamp by a dancing-girl.
217	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1100 (?)	Sanskrit	Gift of a lamp by a queen of Chōdagaṅga.
218	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1[2]16	Do.	Gift of a lamp to the temple of Madhukēśvara on the bank of the Vamadhara.
219	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Obiterated	Do.	Gift of a lamp.

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1896—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	Name of king.	Date.	Language and alphabet.	Remarks.
219	On the 2nd pillar in the left row of the Asthānamādapa in the same temple, south face.	Ganga	Chōdagaṅgadēva	Saka 10[5]7, 59th year.	Telugu	Gift of a lamp.
220	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1053, 57th year.	Do.	Gift of a lamp; mentions Varāhava[ra]ham.
221	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1045, 45th year.	Do.	Gift of a lamp by a military officer.
222	Do. do. do.	Do.	Anantavarmadēva	Saka 1046, 45th year.	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
223	On the same pillar, east face	Do.	Do.	Saka 1017	Do.	Gift of a lamp by a servant of Vira-Chōdagaṅga.
224	Do. do. do.	Ganga	Chōdagaṅgadēva	Saka 10[5]5, 49th year.	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
225	Do. do. do.	Do.	Anantavarmadēva	15th year	Do.	End obliterated.
226	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 101X	Do.	Damaged.
227	On the 1st pillar in the left row of the Asthānamādapa in the same temple, south face.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1066	Sanskrit	Gift of a lamp by a military officer.
228	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1052	Do.	Gift of a lamp to the temple of Madhukēśvara in Kalīngadēśanagara by a servant of the Chālukya-Ganga king.
229	Do. do. do.	Ganga	Chōdagaṅgadēva	Saka 10[5]8, [6]7th year.	Telugu	Gift of a lamp.
230	On the same pillar, east face	Do.	Do.	Saka 1052	Sanskrit	Gift of a lamp by a minister of Chōdagaṅga and inhabitant of Dakṣarāna to the temple of Madhukēśvara at Trikalīngāvaninagara.
231	Do. do. do.	Ganga	Anantavarmadēva	63rd year	Telugu	Gift of a lamp.
232	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	18th year	Do.	Damaged.
233	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1291	Do.	Do.
234	Left of the entrance into the Asthānamādapa in the same temple.	Ganga	Chōdagaṅgadēva	Saka 1043, 45th year.	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
235	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1015	Sanskrit and Telugu	Gift of a lamp by a military officer.
236	Right of the entrance into the Asthānamādapa in the same temple.	Ganga	Anantavarmadēva	Saka 1061, 61th year.	Telugu	Gift of a lamp.
237	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1013	Sanskrit and Telugu	Gift of a lamp to the temple of Madhukēśvara at Gōkarpa.
238	On the left door-pillar of the entrance into the Asthānamādapa in the same temple.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1077	Sanskrit	Gift of a lamp.
239	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 106[4]	Do.	Gift of a lamp by U[mā]vallabha, the son of the Ganga king.
240	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1065	Do.	Do.
241	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1067 (?)	Do.	Do.
242	On the right door-pillar of the same entrance.	Ganga	Anantavarmadēva	Saka 1097	Telugu	Do.
243	Do. do. do.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1085	Do.	Do.

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1896—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	Name of king.	Date.	Language and alphabet.	Remarks.
244	On a slab to the left of the second entrance into the same temple, west face.	Ganga	Anantavarmadēva	Saka 100[5], 8th year.	Telugu	Gift of a lamp.
245	Do.	...	...	Saka 1014	Do.	Do.
246	On a slab to the right of the same entrance.	Ganga	Anantavarmadēva	Saka 1004, 8th year.	Do.	Do.
247	On a slab to the left of the main entrance into the same temple.	...	...	Saka 990	Sanskrit	Gift by the queen of Vajrabasta, who was the daughter of a Hindu king.
248	On a slab to the right of the same entrance.	Ganga	Anantavarma-Vajrabastadēva	39th year	Nāgarī	Gift of a lamp by the wife of a military officer.
249	On the south wall of the same shrine in the same temple.	Do.	Anantavarmadēva	Doubtful	Telugu	Damaged.
250	On the east wall of the same shrine in the same temple.	...	...	Saka 1002	Sanskrit	Gift of a lamp.
251	Left of the southern entrance into the Ashānāmāṇḍapa in the same temple.	...	...	Saka 1100 X	Do.	In archaic characters; mentions Śaṅkarachārjīdēva.
252	Right of the same entrance.	...	...	Saka 1100	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
253	On a slab in the Nṛsiṃhasvāmī-Maṭha at Mukhalīngam	Ganga	Anantavarma-Vajrabastadēva	Saka 1078	Do.	Do.
254	Left of the east entrance into the Bhīmēśvara temple at Mukhalīngam.	...	...	[32]nd year.	Nāgarī	Damaged.
255	Right of the same entrance.	...	...	Saka 1107	Telugu	Gift of a lamp to the temple of Aniyakabhinēsvara.
256	On the 3rd pillar in the right row of the Ashānāmāṇḍapa in the same temple.	Ganga	Anantavarmadēva	Saka 1064, [67]th year.	Do.	Gift of a lamp to the same temple by a writer from Ippili.
257	Do.	...	...	Saka 1014	Do.	Gift of a lamp to the same temple.
258	On the 2nd pillar in the right row of the Ashānāmāṇḍapa in the same temple.	...	...	Saka 1082	Sanskrit and Telugu	Gift of a lamp to the same temple by a military officer.
259	On a slab to the left of the southern entrance into the Ashānāmāṇḍapa in the same temple.	...	...	Saka 1066	Sanskrit	Gift of a lamp to the same temple.
260	On a slab to the right of the same entrance.	Ganga	Anantavarmadēva	Do.	Do.	Do.
261	On the south face of No. 266	Do.	Do.	Saka 1110, 23rd year.	Telugu	Do.
262	On the west face of No. 266	Do.	Do.	Saka 1093, 3rd year.	Do.	Gift of land to the same temple.
263	On a slab to the left of the second entrance into the central shrine of the same temple.	Ganga	Anantavarmadēva	Saka 991	Do.	Do.
264	Do.	...	...	Obiterated	Do.	Gift of a lamp to the same temple by an inhabitant of Dīṭṭigasi.
265	On a slab in a field north-east of the village of Dīṭṭigasi	Do.	Do.	Saka 1077, 3rd year.	Do.	Gift of a lamp to the same temple.
266	On the 1st pillar from the left in the Tīruchittonāṇḍapa in the Kōrmēśvara temple at Srikūṛṇam, south and east faces.	...	Vīra-Narasimhadēva	Saka 997	Sanskrit and Telugu	Do.
267	On the south face of No. 266	...	...	Saka 1077, 10th year.	Do.	Records the building of a <i>maṇḍapa</i> and the gift of two lamps.
268	On the west face of No. 266	...	...	Saka 1212, 14th year.	Do.	Gift of gold by a minister.

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1896—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	Name of king.	Date.	Language and alphabet.	Remarks.
273	On the same pillar, north and west faces	...	Anantavarma-Pratāpavīra-Narasimhadēva.	Saka 122[7], 33rd year.	Telugu	Gift of land and gold.
274	On the 2nd pillar in the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> , north and west faces.	Gajapati	Pratāpavīra-Purushōttamadēva	Saka 1303, 7th year.	Do.	Gift for offerings.
275	On the same pillar, south face	...	...	Saka 1279, Hēman-tala.	Sanskrit and Telugu.	Gift of two lamps by Lakshmi, the queen of Narasimha of Uṭṭapotta.
276	Do. east face	...	...	12th year	Telugu	Gift of land.
277	On the 3rd pillar in the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> , east face.	...	Vīra-Bāṇadēva	...	Sanskrit	Gift of gold.
278	On the same pillar, south face	...	...	Saka 1281	Telugu	Gift of two lamps
279	On the same pillar, north face	...	...	Doubtful	Sanskrit	Record that king Nṛsiṃha provided for the supply of oil to the temple.
280	On the 5th pillar in the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> , east face.	...	...	Saka 1314	Telugu	Gift of a lamp.
281	On the 7th pillar in the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> , east face.	...	...	Saka 1349, Pīlavāṅga.	Sanskrit and Telugu.	Gift of a lamp by Śiṅgama, daughter of Javandāra and wife of Vatsarāja of the Śilānaya.
282	On the same pillar, west face	...	...	Saka 1206	Do.	Gift of a lamp by a merchant.
283	Do. north face	...	...	Saka 156[9], Sarvajit.	Telugu and Sanskrit.	Records the setting-up of an image of Lakshmi.
284	Do. west face	Gajapati	Pratāpa-Kapilēśvaradēva	Saka 1382, Vikrama, 32nd year.	Telugu	Gift of a brass image carrying a lamp and of land.
285	On the 8th pillar in the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> , east face.	...	...	Saka 1198	Sanskrit and Telugu.	Gift of gold.
286	Do. do.	...	...	Saka 133[6]	Telugu	Gift of a <i>chāmara</i> and of gold.
287	On the same pillar, north face	...	...	Saka 1198	Do.	Gift of gold.
288	Do. west face	...	...	Saka 1220	Sanskrit	Gift of an image by Purushōttama, the brother of Vijayarka and son of Rājārājadēva of the Sōmānaya.
289	Do. do.	...	...	Saka 1357, Rākhasa.	Do.	Gift of the village of Kākatpalikā and of vessels by a Ganga king of the Śilānaya.
290	On the 9th pillar in the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> , east and north faces.	...	...	Saka 1203	Do.	Incomplete: mentions the Mādava teachers Purushōttamavīra, Anandatīrtha and Naraharīrtha.
291	On the same pillar, west and south faces	...	...	Saka 1215	Sanskrit and Telugu.	Records that Naraharīrtha, a pupil of Anandatīrtha, set up images of Rāma, Sītā and Lakshmana, and made various gifts to them.
292	Do. west face	...	Vīra-Narasimhadēva	34th year	Telugu	Gift of two <i>chāmaras</i> .
293	Do. north face	...	...	Saka 1314	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
294	Do. east face	...	...	Saka 1459, Sarvajit	Do.	Gift of an image carrying a lamp.
295	On the 10th pillar in the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> , north and west faces.	...	...	1325, Sarvajit (wrong).	Nāgarī	...
296	On the same pillar, north face	...	...	Saka 1205	Telugu	Gift of a lamp by the wife of Narasimha at Bhāṭṭapādhyāya.
297	Do. west face	...	Vīra-Narasimhadēva	Saka 1211, 14th year.	Do.	Gift of a lamp.

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1896—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	Name of king.	Date.	Language and alphabet.	Remarks.
298	On the same pillar, east face ..	....	....	Śaka 1205	Sanskrit	Gift of a lamp by the wife of Nri-simhatayobhaya, who was a contemporary of king Anagabhadra and had built an enclosure of black stone for the temple.
299	Do. ..	....	Vira-Narasimhadēva	[Śaka] 1324	Telugu	Gift of a lamp by a merchant.
300	On the 11th pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , east face.	....	Pratāpavira-Narasimhadēva	Śaka 1263, 18th year.	Sanskrit and Telugu.	Gift of gold.
301	On the same pillar, west face ..	....	....	Śaka 1367, Raktāk-shin.	Telugu	Gift of a lamp.
302	Do. ..	....	....	Śaka 1348	Do.	Gift of a lamp by a military officer of Vīradhivira-Bānūdeva.
303	On the 12th pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , east and north faces.	....	....	Śaka 1325, Svabhān.	Do.	Gift of an image carrying a lamp.
304	On the same pillar, west and south faces ..	....	Pratāpavira-Narasimhadēva	Śaka 1214, 17th year.	Sanskrit and Telugu.	Gift of a lamp.
305	Do. ..	....	....	Śaka 1207	Telugu	Do.
306	Do. ..	....	....	Śaka 1221	Sanskrit and Telugu.	Gift of land, etc. by a fondatory of Pratāpavira-Narasimhadēva, who was the son of Anagabhadra of the Gaṅga family.
307	On the 14th pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , east, north, west and south faces.	....	....	Śaka 1172	Do.	Gift of an image carrying a lamp and of ornaments by Gaṅganahādēva for the merit of Pratāpavira-Narasimhadēva.
308	On the same pillar, east face ..	....	....	Śaka 1265	Do.	Gift of ornaments, etc., by Gaṅgāmbā, the wife of king Nri-simha.
309	Do. ..	....	....	Śaka 1271, 26th year.	Telugu	Gifts for offerings by Kommiḍavamma.
310	Do. ..	....	Vīradhivira-Narasimhadēva	Śaka 1278, Krādhana.	Do.	Gift of a garden by a follower of Rāmanuja.
311	Do. ..	....	....	Śaka 1263	Telugu and Sanskrit.	Gift of land.
312	On the 17th pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , east face.	....	....	Śaka 1377, 25th year.	Telugu	Gift of a lamp.
313	On the 18th pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , west face.	Gejapati	Pratāpa-Kapilēśvaradēva	7th year ..	Do.	Do.
314	On the 19th pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , east face.	....	Pratāpavira-Narasimhadēva	Śaka 1276, 3rd year.	Do.	Do.
315	Do. ..	....	Pratāpavira-Bānūdeva	Śaka 1226	Sanskrit	Do.
316	On the 20th pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , east face.	....	....	Śaka 1373, Prajāpati.	Do.	Gift of a lamp during the reign of Kapilēśvara; mentions Kalīṅga-nagara.
317	Do. ..	....	....	Do.	Telugu	Gift of land.
318	On the same pillar, north face ..	....	Pratāpavira-Narasimhadēva	Śaka 1267, 23rd year.	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
319	On the 21st pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , east face.	....	....	Śaka [1374]	Sanskrit	Records the erection of a <i>Dād-mandapa</i> .
320	On the 22nd pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , east face.	....	....	Śaka doubtful, Pra-mōdita.	Sanskrit and Telugu	....
321	On the same pillar, north face ..	....	....	....	....	....

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1896—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	Name of king.	Date.	Language and alphabet.	Remarks.
322	On the 23rd pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , north, west and south faces.	....	....	Śaka 1686, Svabhānu.	Sanskrit and Telugu.	Records the setting-up of an image of Lakṣmīnara, to replace another which had been taken away by the Mahāratas.
323	On the same pillar, south, east, north and west faces.	....	Vīra-Narasimhadēva	Śaka 1219, 23rd year.	Do.	Gift of gold and cows by the minister Gaṇḍadāyana.
324	On the 24th pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , east face.	....	Vīra-Bhānūdeva	Śaka 1254, 3rd year.	Sanskrit	Records that the king gave images of Vīra-Narasimhadēva and of Gaṅgāmbā, which were holding lamps, and some land in Brādhavishay.
325	On the 25th pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , south face.	....	....	Śaka 1301	Telugu	Records the appointment of a dancing-girl for holding a <i>chōḍama</i> .
326	On the 26th pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , north face.	....	[Vīra]-Narasimhadēva	Śaka 1301, 3rd year.	Telugu and Sanskrit.	Gift of a lamp.
327	On the same pillar, south face ..	....	....	Śaka 1227	Sanskrit	Do.
328	Do. ..	....	....	Śaka 1243	Do.	Do.
329	On the 27th pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , north face.	....	Vīra-Narasimhadēva	Śaka 1302, 4th year.	Sanskrit and Telugu.	Gift of an image holding a lamp.
330	On the same pillar, south and west faces ..	....	....	Śaka 1732, Pramōdita.	Telugu	....
331	Do. ..	....	Pratāpavira-Narasimhadēva	Śaka 1252, 4th year.	Sanskrit and Hindi.	Gift of a lamp and gold.
332	On the 28th pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , south east, north and west faces.	....	Jagannāthadēva	Śaka 1231, [3]rd year.	Sanskrit and Telugu.	Gifts by Vīśvanāthadēva, son of Paruśōttamadēva of the Chālukya family.
333	On the same pillar, south, east and north faces.	....	....	Śaka 1519, Hēma-lamba.	Do.	Records that a Brāhmana had himself weighed against silver and brass.
334	On the 32nd pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , east face.	....	....	Śaka 1236	Do.	Gift of a canopy.
335	On the same pillar, north face ..	....	Pratāpavira-Narasimhadēva	Śaka 1212, 16th year.	Telugu	Gift of a lamp; mentions Chikati.
336	On the 33rd pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , west face.	....	Vīra-Bānūdeva	Śaka 1275, 3rd year.	Sanskrit and Telugu.	Gift of a lamp by an inhabitant of Koṭṭara.
337	On the same pillar, south and east faces ..	....	Pratāpavīradhivira-Narasimhadēva	7th year ..	Telugu	Gift of gold for offerings.
338	Do. ..	....	....	Śaka 1283	Do.	Gift of a lamp; mentions Śikati.
339	On the 36th pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , east and north faces.	....	....	Śaka 1731, Śukla	Do.	Damaged.
340	On the same pillar, west face ..	....	....	Śaka 1234	Sanskrit	Provides for singing and playing on the <i>śind</i> .
341	On the 37th pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , east face.	....	....	Doubtful ..	Do.	Gift of land for a flower-garden.
342	On the same pillar, south face ..	....	Vīradhivira-Narasimhadēva	Śaka 1278	Telugu and Sanskrit.	Gift of gold for offerings.
343	On the 38th pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , west face.	....	....	Śaka 1271, 26th year.	Telugu	Records that Gaṅgādevī and Śikādevī appointed one dancing-master and two dancing-girls.

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1896—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	Name of king.	Date.	Language and alphabet.	Remarks.
344	On the same pillar, south face	....	....	Śaka 1267 ..	Sanskrit	Records that Gadganahādēvi, queen of Narasimhādēva, provided for the blowing of a conch.
345	Do. east and north faces	....	....	Śaka 1263 ..	Sanskrit and Telugu.	Gift of an image holding a lamp by Kuntidevi for the benefit of her daughter Sitādēvi, and gift of gold by Gariganahādēvi.
346	On the 41st pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , north face.	Gajapati	Pratāpa-Rudrādēva	Śaka 1426, Rudhī-rōḍḡarīn.	Telugu	Gift of an image holding a lamp.
347	On the same pillar, west and south faces	Do.	Pratāpa-Purushōttamādēva	Śaka 1417, Rāḡahasa, 3[2]nd year.	Do.	Gift of land by a merchant from Rāḡgēlu.
348	Do. east face	....	....	....	Sanskrit	Gift of a lamp and ornaments.
349	Do. east, north, west and south faces.	....	....	Śaka 1177[?] ..	Do.	Gift of certain land in Ippili, which king Anangabhimā had previously granted to Brahmapas.
350	Do. south face	....	....	Śaka 1177 ..	Sanskrit and Telugu.	Gift of land in Ippili.
351	On the 42nd pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , west, south and east faces.	....	....	Śaka 1193 ..	Sanskrit	Gift of land by a minister of Bhānudeva.
352	On the 43rd pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , east, north and west faces.	....	....	Śaka 1196 ..	Do.	Gift of a lamp by Vijayāditya, whose father Rājārāja had been minister of Vira-Nrisimha. He was a descendant of the (Eastern) Chāḡḡya king Vimalāditya and of his son Rājārāja, who ruled at Rājamahādri and translated the <i>Mahābhārata</i> into Telugu.
353	On the 44th pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , east and north faces.	....	....	Śaka 1197 ..	Do.	Gift of a lamp by a minister of Vira-Bhānudeva.
354	On the same pillar, west face	....	....	Śaka 1199 ..	Telugu	Gift of land; mentions gold coins of Bhāgōḡḡa.
355	On the 45th pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , north face.	....	Vīradivira-Narānāsīmhadēva	Śaka 1272, 29th year.	Sanskrit and Telugu.	Gift of a lamp by a merchant.
356	On the same pillar, west face	....	Pratāpavira-Narasīmhadēva	Śaka 1201, 3rd year.	Telugu	Gift of land by a military officer.
357	Do. south and east faces	....	Pratāpavira-Narasīmhadēva	Śaka 1340 ..	Do.	Gift of land for a lamp.
358	On the 46th pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , west and south faces.	....	Pratāpavira-Narānāsīmhadēva	Śaka 1267, 22nd year.	Do.	Gift of land; mentions Chikāḡḡi.
359	On the same pillar, east face	....	....	Śaka 1199 ..	Sanskrit and Telugu	Gift of a lamp by Puruḡḡōttama-deva, son of Rājārājādēva.
360	Do. west face	....	....	Śaka 1327 ..	Telugu	Gift of gold for offerings.
361	On the 47th pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , west face.	....	....	Śaka 1291 ..	Sanskrit	Gift of land by Harichandana, son of Rāmādēva of the race of the Sun.
362	On the same pillar, south face	....	Vira-Narasīmhadēva	33rd year	Telugu	Gift of land.
363	On the 48th pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , west face.	....	Vira-Narānāsīmharāśūradēva	Śaka 1216, 18th year.	Do.	Gift of a lamp by an inhabitant of Nagara.

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1896—cont.

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	Name of king.	Date.	Language and alphabet.	Remarks.
364	On the same pillar, south face	....	Pratāparijaya-Purushōttamādēva	Śaka 1391 ..	Sanskrit	Gift of cows.
365	On the 49th pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , north face.	....	Pratāpa-Purushōttamādēva	Śaka 1392, 7th year.	Telugu	Gift of silver vessels and <i>chāḡḡaras</i> by an inhabitant of Pāḡḡkōḡḡa.
366	On the same pillar, west and south faces	Gajapati	Vira-Narānāsīmhadēva	Śaka 1393, Khara, [?]th year.	Do.	Gift of land by the same person.
367	Do. west, south and east faces.	....	....	Śaka 1216, 18th year.	Do.	Gift of gold by Naraharīrthā.
368	On the 50th pillar in the same <i>mandapa</i> , north face.	....	....	Śaka 1316, 18th year.	Do.	Gift of land.
369	On the same pillar, south and east faces	....	....	Śaka 1186 ..	Do.	Gift of gold by Naraharīrthā.
370	Do. west face	....	....	Do.	Sanskrit	Connected with the preceding inscription.
371	On the 1st pillar in the first row of the <i>Aśṡānāmādapa</i> in the same temple, south face.	....	....	Śaka 11[54]	Telugu	Gift of a lamp by a merchant.
372	On the 3rd pillar in the same row, east, north and west faces.	....	Muhammad Qutb Pādēhāh (of Golkōḡḡa)	Śaka 1626, Krōḡḡḡin.	Do.	Gift of the village of Kōḡḡḡam by Aḡḡarāya, who had defeated Munda-Bāḡḡḡalendia.
373	On the 4th pillar in the second row of the same <i>mandapa</i> , south face.	....	....	Śaka 1182 ..	Sanskrit	Damaged.
374	On a slab to the right of the north gate of the same temple.	....	....	Śaka 1163 ..	Telugu	Gift of gold for offerings.
375	Do. do.	....	Vira-[Na]rasīmhadēva	Śaka 1204, [?]th year.	Do.	Damaged.
376	Do. do.	....	....	Śaka 1170 ..	Sanskrit and Telugu.	Do.
377	On a pillar at the second entrance to the temple from the south.	....	....	Śaka 127[4], Śubha-krit (wrong).	Sanskrit	Records that Narasimhābhārati made over certain land, which he had received from the king, to his pupils.
378	On a slab to the left of the south entrance to the Bhōḡḡanādapa in the same temple, south face.	....	Anantavarma-Chōḡḡḡagādēva	Śaka 11[2]7 ..	Telugu	Gift of a lamp.
379	Do. do.	Gaḡḡa	....	Doḡḡḡḡul	Sanskrit	Do.
380	Do. do.	....	Anantavarma	Śaka 1035, [3]8th year.	Telugu	Do.
381	On the same slab, east face	Do.	Anantavarma	Śaka 1128, 11th year.	Do.	Do.
382	On a slab to the right of the same entrance.	Do.	Do.	Śaka 107 X, 8th year.	Do.	Do.
383	Do. do.	Do.	Ananta[varma]-Madhukāmārvadēva	Śaka 10[71], 4th year.	Do.	Much damaged.
384	On a pillar to the left of the first entrance to the central shrine in the same temple.	Do.	Anantavarma	Śaka 1074, 7th year.	Do.	Gift of a lamp.
385	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
386	Do. do.	Do.	Do.	Śaka 1066, 68th year.	Do.	Do.
387	On a slab built into the wall of the <i>prāḡḡāra</i> of the Śāryānārāyaḡa temple at Arasavilli.	Do.	Do.	Śaka 10[6]8, 72nd year.	Do.	Do.
388	On a slab in front of the same temple	Do.	Do.	Śaka 1069, 72nd year.	Do.	Do.

B.—Stone Inscriptions copied in 1896—*cont.*

No.	Place of inscription.	Dynasty.	Name of king.	Date.	Language and alphabet.	Remarks.
389	On another slab in the same place ..	Ganga	Anantavarmadeva	58th year ..	Telugu	Gift of land in Arasavilli to Brahmapada for a <i>sastra</i> by a merchant. Gift of a lamp.
390	On a stone lying in the bed of the tank at Rayyachadu.	Do.	Do.	Saka 10[7]0, 4th year.	Sanskrit and Telugu.	Do.
391	On a stone in a field at Rāgela or Rāngōla.	Do.	Chōdagaṅgadeva	Saka 10[1]5, 19th year.	Do.	Do.
392	On a stone lying on the bank of the Vanādhara at Rōnaki, first and second faces.	Do.	Do.	Saka 10[1]5, 1[9]th year.	Telugu	Gift of land to the temple of Siddhēvara by queen Lakshmi-devi.
393	On the same stone, third and fourth faces ..	Do.	Do.	Saka 1046 ..	Do.	Gift of land by the same queen.
394	On a slab to the right of the entrance to the Kuntī shrine in the Gōkarpēvara temple on Mahēndragiri.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1046 ..	Sanskrit and Telugu.	Gift of a lamp to the temple of Mahēndrēvara.
395	On a slab to the left of the same entrance ..	Do.	Anantavarma-Chōdagaṅgadeva	Saka 1055, 6[0]th year.	Telugu	Gift of a lamp by an inhabitant of Arasavilli to the temple of Gōkarpēvara on the Mahēndra (hill).
396	At the entrance to the Yudhishtira temple on Mahēndragiri.	Chōla	Rājendra-Chōla	.....	Sanskrit.	.....
397	On three stones lying near the Kuntī shrine on Mahēndragiri.	Do.	Do.	.....	Tamil	Fragments of a Tamil version of the preceding inscription.
398	On a slab at Sūkāḍapuram near Hospet	Vijayanagara	Krishnarāya	Saka 1435, Śrīmatkha.	Sanskrit and Kanna- rese.	Gift of the village of Sūkāḍapuram to the temple of Kōṭa-Vināyaka.

ORDER—No. 814, Public, dated 6th August 1896.

The Government has perused this report with much interest. The deciphering of the various inscriptions which it records has added considerably to the early history of Southern India which Dr. Hultzsch's researches have already done so much to develop.

2. The programme of work for the next field season is approved provisionally.
3. The report will be forwarded to the Government of India.

(True Extract.)

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To Dr. E. Hultzsch, Government Epigraphist.
 „ the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.
 „ the Superintendent, Central Museum.
 „ all Collectors.

Copy to the Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society, London.
 „ the Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society, Ceylon Branch.
 „ the Secretary, Royal Institute of British Architects,
 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.
 „ the President, Asiatic Society, Bengal.
 „ the Secretary, Madras Literary Society.
 „ E. Sewell, Esq., I.C.S., Retired, 6, Palace Mansions, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.
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 „ V. A. Smith, Esq., Bengal Civil Service.
 „ A. C. MacDonald, Esq., Deputy Keeper of the Indian Institute, Oxford.
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 „ the Archaeological Commissioner for Ceylon.
 „ Henry Cousens, Esq., Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of Western India, Poona.
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 „ Dr. R. Hoernle, The Madrasa, Calcutta.
 „ the Hon'ble the Rev. W. Miller, LL.D., C.I.E., Burgo Park, Bridge of Allan, Scotland.
 „ Professor G. Bühler, LL.D., C.I.E., Oriental Institute, University, Vienna.
 „ Professor F. Kielhorn, Ph.D., C.I.E., Göttingen (Germany).
 „ Pandit Natesa Sastri, M.F.L.S.

Editors' Table.

ENDORSEMENT—No. 815, Public, dated 6th August 1896.

Copy to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

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PUBLIC.

Issued

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G.O., &c., Nos. 814, 815,
6th Aug. 1896.

AUGUST.

Epigraphy.

Reviewing the report on epigraphical work
accomplished during 1895-96 and directing its
transmission to the Government of India.

Pub 46-12814-8 dt 6 August-96

Done
19/8/96

The Collectors of
The District Magistrates of

Anantapur. — 8
North Arcot, Chittoor. — 8
South Arcot, Cuddalore. — 8
Bellary. — 8
South Canara, Mangalore. — 8
Chingleput, Saidapet. — 8
Coimbatore. — 8
Cuddapah. — 8
Ganjam, Chatrapur. — 8
Godavari, Cocanada. — 8
Kistna, Masulipatam. — 8
Kurnool. — 8
~~Madras (when necessary).~~
Madura. — 8
Malabar, Calicut. — 12
Nilgiris, Ootacamund. — 8
Nellore. — 8
Salem. — 8
Tanjore. — 8
Tinnevely. — 8
Trichinopoly. — 8
Vizagapatam. — 8

No. 312.

From

Dr. E. Kultzsch,
Government Epigraphist,

To

The Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 273, dated
30th June 1896, I have the honour to submit
the final proof of my Annual Report for
1895-96.

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

E. Kultzsch
Epigraphist.



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728-28 on 28-9-94 on
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to Government Epigraphist,

The Chief Secretary
to Government.

Dated 29th July 1896.

P.C.D. 30-7-96

Regd. 31-7-96

Enclosure 1.

312 of 1896.

Subject:
Submitting final proof
of his Annual Report.

To the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey. 5
" the Superintendent, Central Museum. 7
" Dr. E. Hultzsch, Government Epigraphist.
" all Collectors. 173
Copy to the Secretary, Royal Asiatic Society, London. 1
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" 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.
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" the Secretary, Madras Literary Society. 1
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" Pandit Natesa Sastri, M.F.L.S. 1
Editors' Table.

Done
19/8/96

Public Department.

C.No. 8118.
2463.

ORDER No 814, 6th August 1896.

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3. The report will be forwarded to the Government of India.

To
The Government Epigraphist. 13
and other addressees (Vide
G.O. 855 of 85)
Editors' Table.

36 Col. 19/8/96
19/8/96
18/8/96

Endorsement No 815.
Copy to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

J.D.B.
3.8.96.

Report on. Photographic work during
1895-96

Hon'ble Mr. H. W. Bliss C. I. N.

C. P.