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**Pâli, Sanskrit
and old
Canarese
inscriptions
from the ...**

**John Faithful Fleet,
James Burgess,
Archæological ...**

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FOR INDIA
SECRETARY OF STATE
PRESENTED BY THE

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WESTERN INDIA.

PÂLI
SANSKRIT AND OLD CANARESE
INSCRIPTIONS



FROM

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND PARTS OF THE MADRAS
PRESIDENCY AND MAISÛR

ARRANGED AND EXPLAINED

BY

J. F. FLEET, M.R.A.S.,
H.M.'S BOMBAY COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

PRESENTED BY THE
SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR INDIA

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION

OF

JAMES BURGESS, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S.,
MEMBRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ ASIATIQUE, ETC.,
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEYOR AND REPORTER TO GOVERNMENT, WESTERN INDIA.

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INTRODUCTION.



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

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

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

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

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

¹ *Alterthumskunde*, II., 42.

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

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

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

The serious difficulties of the work, and the impossibility of getting it done in a trustworthy manner by native agency, prevented the Government of Bombay from carrying out this scheme officially. The starting of the *Indian Antiquary*, however, in 1872, and the commencement of the Archæological Survey of Western India in 1874, helped to modify the difficulties in the way of getting perfect copies; and Her Majesty's Government, recognizing "the propriety of giving support to inquiries tending to throw light on the past history of the country and on the many extremely interesting problems that arise in connection with the study of the languages and customs of the people,"² was pleased to allow a grant to the *Indian Antiquary*, to meet the expense of photo-lithographs of Inscriptions. This grant, now entirely expended, has been of immense service, by enabling that Journal to present to the learned, in Volumes III. to VII., a large number of facsimilies of Inscriptions,³ along with their transcriptions in modern characters and translations,—those in Volumes VI. and VII. being selected to a large extent from the important collection of originals and impressions belonging to Sir Walter Elliot.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

² The contractions used are as follows:—

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

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

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

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

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

As the expense of lithographing⁴ a few copies of these inscriptions would be very

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

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

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

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

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

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

Aihoḷe

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

Ambā

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

Anantpūr

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

Bādāmi

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

Baḷagāmve

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

Bēlūr

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

Bēlūr

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

Bhairanmaṭṭi

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

Bhājā

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

Bijāpūr

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

Bīḷi-ūr

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

Bōtād

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

Chauḍadāmpūr

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

Chikka-Bāgiwāḍi

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

Chitaldurg

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

Dambaḷ

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

Dâvângere

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

Dêvâgiri

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

Dêvanhalli

(Nos. 28, 35, and 229) is the chief town of the Dêvanhalli Tâlukâ of the Bengâlûr District in Maisûr; Longit., 77° 45' E.; Lat., 13° 16' N.

Gadag

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

Haidarâbâd

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

Halêbbîd

(Nos. 230 to 237) is in the Bêlûr Tâlukâ of the Hâsan District of Maisûr; Longit., 76° 3' E.; Lat., 13° 13' N.

Halsi

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

Hampe

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

Hângal

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

Harihar

(Nos. 17, 22, and 116 to 135) is in the Dâvângere Tâlukâ of the Chitaldurg District in Maisûr, on the right bank of the Tuṅgabhadrà; Longit., 75° 52' E.; Lat., 14° 31' N.

Hâsan

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

Hûli

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

Jaugad

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

E 577.

Junâgaḍh

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

Kâdarôli

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

Kalhoḷi

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

Katṭagêri

(No. 71) is in the Bâdâmi Tâlukâ of the Kalâdgi District; Longit., 75° 43' E.; Lat., 16° 5' N.

Kâvi

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

Kiruwatti

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

Kôḷ

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

Kôlâr

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

Koṅṅûr

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

Kôtûr

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

Kuḍâ

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

Lakshmêswar

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

Lunawâḍâ

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

Mallôhalli

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

Miraj

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

Muḷbâgal

(Nos. 26, and 227) is the chief town of the Muḷbâgal Tâlukâ of the Kôlâr District in Maisûr; Longit., 78° 14' E.; Lat. 13° 11' N.

'Reygoor'

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

Saundatti

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

Śimoggâ

(Nos. 27, 29, 33, and 34) is the chief town of the Śimoggâ Tâlukâ of the Śimoggâ District in Maisûr, on the left bank of the Tuṅgâ; Longit., 75° 38' E.; Lat., 13° 56' N.

Sorab

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

Translation of copy of an Inscription in Arabic, being a sentence from the Korân on the stone-work of the mosque at Erândol, Zillah Khandesh.

"But he only shall visit the temples of God who believeth in God and the last day, and is constant at prayer, and payeth the legal alms, and feareth God alone. These, perhaps, may become of the number of those who are rightly directed."

Translation of copy of an Inscription in Persian on the stone-work of the mosque at Erândol, Zillah Khandesh.

"The building of this 'Jâme Masjid' was finished during the reign of the defender of Islâm and breaker of idols, Jehângir Bâdshâhe Ghâzi. May God perpetuate his kingdom! Dated the 5th of the month of Zelhajjah, in the fifth year of his accession."

• 490

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

Râdhanpûr

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

No information is forthcoming as to the modern name, or the position of the village. But it seems to be somewhere in the Madras Presidency, in the direction of the eastern coast.

Wallâ

(Nos. 274 to 277) is in the Gôhilwâd Prânt in Kâṭhiâwâd; Longit., 71° 55' E.; Lat. 21° 54' N.

ANALYSIS OF THE INSCRIPTIONS.

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

1.—DĒVAGIRI; DHÂRWÂD.

B., Copper-plates.— $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches broad.—Sanskrit.—The Kadamba king Krishnavarmâ, and his son Dêvavarmâ. Not dated.—Published at *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. VII., p. 33.

2.—HALSI; BELGAUM.

F., Copper-plates.— $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Kadamba king Kâkusthavarmâ. The eightieth year (in words; II. a., l. 1) of his victory.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 22.

3.—DĒVAGIRI.

B., Copper-plates.— $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Kadamba king Mṛigêśavarmâ. The third year (in words; II. a., l. 3) of his reign; the Pausa year; the tenth day (in words; II. a., l. 3) of the dark fortnight of Kârttika.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII., p. 35.

4.—DĒVAGIRI.

B., Copper-plates.—8 inches by $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Kadamba king Mṛigêśavarmâ. The fourth year (in words; II. a., l. 1) of his reign; the day of the full-moon of the eighth fortnight (in words; II. a., l. 1) of the rainy season.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII., p. 37.

5.—HALSI.

F., Copper-plates.—8 inches by $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Kadamba king Mṛigêśavarmâ. The eighth year (in words; II. b., l. 2) of his reign; the Vaiśākha year; the day of the full-moon of Kârttika.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 24.

6.—HALSI.

F., Copper-plates.— $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Kadamba king Ravivarmâ. Not dated.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 25.

7.—HALSI.

F., Copper-plates.— $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches by 2 inches.—Sanskrit.—The Kadamba king Ravivarmâ, and his brother Bhânuvarmâ. The eleventh year (in words; II. b., l. 4) of his reign; the tenth day (in words; III. a., l. 1) of the sixth fortnight (in words; II. b., l. 4) of the winter season.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 27.

8.—HALSI.

F., Copper-plates.— $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Kadamba king Ravivarmâ. Not dated.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 29.

9.—HALSI.

F., Copper-plates.— $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Kadamba king Harivarmâ. The fourth year (in words; II. a., l. 1) of his reign; the thirteenth day (in words; II. a., l. 1) of the bright fortnight of Phâlguna.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 30.

10.—HALSI.

F., Copper-plates.— $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Kadamba king Harivarmâ. The fifth year (in words; II. a., l. 4) of his reign.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 31.

11.—NERÛR; SÂWANTWÂDI.

Copper-plates.— $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 3 inches.—Sanskrit.—The Chalukya (Chalukya) king Maṅgala (Maṅgalîśa). Not dated.—The original belongs to the India Office Library.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII., p. 161.

12.—HAIDARÂBÂD; NIZÂM'S TERRITORY.

E., Copper-plates.— $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 3 inches.—The Western Chalukya (Chalukya) king Satyâśraya (Pulikêśi II). The third year (in words; II. a., l. 3) of his reign; when Śaka 534 (in words; II. a., l. 4) had expired; the day of the new-moon of Bhâdrapada; at the time of an eclipse of the sun.—The original belongs to a Jain priest in the Bêgam Bâzâr at Haidarâbâd.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 72.

13.—HAIDARÂBÂD.

E., Copper-plates.— $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Western Chalukya king Vikramâditya I. Not dated.—The original belongs to a Jain priest in the Bêgam Bâzâr at Haidarâbâd.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 75.

14.—“TOGURSHODE;” MAISÛR.

E., Copper-plates.— $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 4 inches.—Sanskrit.—The Western Chalukya king Vinayâditya. The tenth year (in words; II. b., l. 9) of his reign; when Śaka 611 (in words; II. b., l. 8) had expired; on the day of the full-moon of Kârttika.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 85.

15.—LOCALITY UNKNOWN; MAISÛR.

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

16.—SORAB; MAISÛR.

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

17.—HARIHAR; MAISÛR.

B; (D., Copper-plates, 3).—10½ inches by 4¾ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Western Chalukya king Vinayāditya. The fourteenth year (in words; II. b., l. 2) of his reign, when Śaka 616 (in words; II. b., l. 1) had expired; the day of the full-moon of Kārttika.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 91.

18.—BĒLÛR; MAISÛR.

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

Commencing with the eleventh side is an undated inscription of the Hoysaḷa king Vira-Ballāḷa, the grandson of the above-mentioned Viṣṇuvardhana.

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

19.—BĒLÛR.

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

20.—BĒLÛR.

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

21.—CHIKKA-BĀGIWĀDI; BELGAUM.

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

22.—HARIHAR.

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

23.—BĒLÛR.

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

24.—HĀSAN; MAISÛR.

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

25.—HĀSAN.

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

26.—MULBĀGAL; MAISÛR.

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

27.—ŚIMOGGĀ; MAISÛR.

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

28.—DĒVANHAḶI; MAISŪR.

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

29.—ŚIMOGĠĀ.

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

30.—BHĪMANKAṬṬI MAṬHA, NEAR TĪRTHAHAḶI; MAISŪR.

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

31.—ANANTPŪR; MAISŪR.

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

32.—SORAB.

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

33.—ŚIMOGĠĀ.

D., Copper-plates, 8.—Canarese.—Keḷadi-Sōmasēkharanāyaka. Śālivāhana-Śaka 1594 (in figures; l. 2 of the first side), the Virōdhikṛit *saṁvatsara*; the fifteenth day of the bright fortnight of Śrāvaṇa.

34.—ŚIMOGĠĀ.

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

35.—DĒVANHAḶI.

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

36.—KŌLĀR; MAISŪR.

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

37.—LOCALITY UNKNOWN; MAISŪR.

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

38.—BĀDĀMI; KALĀDGI.

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

39.—BĀDĀMI.

B., *First Archaeol. Report*, Pl. xxxii., No. 7; (H., 12).—3 feet 7 inches by 2 feet 1 inch.—Sanskrit.—The Chalukya king Maṅgaliśvara. The twelfth year (in words, l. 6) of his reign; when Śaka 500 (in words, l. 7) had expired; the day of the full moon of Kārttika.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. III., p. 305, and Vol. VI., p. 363; and *First Archaeol. Report*, p. 23, and *Second Report*, p. 237, and *Third Report*, p. 119. On a pilaster in the verandah of Cave III.

40.—BĀDĀMI.

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

41.—BĀDĀMI.

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

42.—BĀDĀMI.

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

43.—BĀDĀMI.

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

44.—BĀDĀMI.

H., 15.—3 feet 5½ inches by 1 foot 10½ inches.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chalukya king Jagadēkamalla, and his Leaders of the forces Mahādēva and Pāladēva. The second year (in words, l. 22) of his reign, the Siddhārthi *saṁvatsara* (Śaka 1061, or possibly 941); Monday, the thirteenth day of the bright fortnight of Kārttika.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 139. At the temple of the goddess Ellamma on the bank of the tank.

45.—BĀDĀMI.

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

46.—BĀDĀMI.

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

47.—BĀDĀMI.

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

48.—BĀDĀMI.

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

49.—BĀDĀMI.

F.—1 foot 7 inches by 1 foot 1¾ inches.—Sanskrit.—An invocation of the goddess Mahālakṣmī of the city of Kollāpura.—Among some figures of gods on the rock at the shrine called Araḷikaṭṭe, near the footpath to the temple of the god Mahākūṭésvara.

50.—BĀDĀMI.

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

51.—BĀDĀMI.

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

52.—BĀDĀMI.

F.—2 feet 8¾ inches by 2 feet 6½ inches.—Old Canarese.—King Bappuva. Śaka 856 (in words, l. 7), the Jaya *sainvatsara*; Wednesday, the fifth day (in words, l. 9) of the bright fortnight of Kārttika.—On a pillar inside the temple of the god Mahākūṭésvara.

53.—PAṬṬADAKAL; KALĀDGI.

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

54.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

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

55.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

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

56.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

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

57.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

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

58.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

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

59.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

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

60.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

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

61.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

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

62.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

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

63.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

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

64.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

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

65.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

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

66.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

F.—8 inches by 2 feet 1¼ inches.—Old Canarese.—Not dated.—On a pillar in the temple of the god Saṅgaméśvara.

67.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

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

68.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

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

69.—PAṬṬADAKAL.

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

70.—BĒLŪR; KALĀDGI.

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

71.—KAṬṬAGĒRI; KALĀDGI.

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

72.—TOḶACHGUḶ; KALĀDGI.

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

73.—AIHOLE; KALĀDGI.

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

74.—AIHOLE.

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

75.—AIHOLE.

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

76.—AIHOLE.

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

77.—AIHOLE.

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

78.—AIHOLE.

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

79.—AIHOLE.

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

80.—AIHOLE.

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

81.—AIHOLE.

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

82.—AIHOLE.

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

83.—AIHOLE.

H., 1.—2 feet 10 inches by 1 foot 10¼ inches.—Old Canarese.—The Sinda Great Chieftains Bijjaladēva and Bijravadēva. The ninety-fourth year (in figures, l. 23) of the era of the Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla, the Virōdhi *saṁvatsara* (Śaka 1091). The other details of the date are illegible.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 239.—Published at *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. XI., p. 222 and 274 ; and see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V., p. 175. In the temple of the goddess Kontevva, now used as a house by Rāma Pūjāri.

84.—AIHOLE.

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

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

85.—NANDWĀḌIGE ; KALĀDGI.

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

86.—BHAIRANMATTI ; KALĀDGI.

F.—7 feet 11½ inches by 2 feet ½ inch.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Tailapa-Āhavamalla. Śaka 911 (in figures, l. 4), the Vikṛiti *saṁvatsara*.—Also the Sinda Great Chieftains Sēvya and Nāgāditya. Sunday, the day of the sun's commencing his progress to the north. The month and lunar days are not given. Nor is it stated what year is intended, unless these details are to be taken in connexion with the date given above or that given below.—Also the Western Chālukya king Jayasīmha-Jagadēkamalla, and the Sinda Great Chieftain Nāgāditya. Śaka 955 (in figures, l. 52), the Śrīmukha *saṁvatsara*. No further details of the date are given.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. I., p. 25.—At the temple of the god Hanumanta, just outside the village.

87.—BIJĀPŪR ; KALĀDGI.

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

88.—SAUNDATTI ; BELGAUM.

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

89.—SAUNDATTI.

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

90.—HŪLI; BELGAUM.

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

91.—MUNŌLI; BELGAUM.

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

92.—KĀDARŌLI; BELGAUM.

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

93.—KOṆṆŪR; BELGAUM.

F.—Old Canarese.—Jayakarṇa, the son of the Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla, and the Raṭṭa Great Chieftains Kanna II. and Sēna II. The twelfth year (in figures l. 56) of the

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

94.—KOṆṆŪR.

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

95.—KALHOLI; BELGAUM.

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

96.—MIRAJ; SOUTHERN MARĀṬHĀ COUNTRY.

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

97.—LAKSHMĒŚVAR; SOUTHERN MARĀṬHĀ COUNTRY.

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

98.—GADAG ; DHÂRWÂÐ.

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

99.—GADAG.

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

100.—GADAG.

H., 24 a.—Sanskrit and Old Canarese.—The Yâdava king Singhaṇa. When Śaka 1135 (in figures, l. 35) had expired, in the Âṅgirasa *saṃvatsara*; Saturday, the second day of the bright fortnight of Phâlguna.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 379. The date is wrongly read as Śaka 1134.—See No. 1 of the Gadag inscriptions at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. II., p. 297. One of a row of stones standing against the back wall of the temple of the god Tri-kûṭṣvara.

101.—NARSÂPÛR ; DHÂRWÂÐ.

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

102.—DAMBAL ; DHÂRWÂÐ.

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

103.—HÂNGAL ; DHÂRWÂÐ.

H., 30 a.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Western Châlukya king Vikramâditya-Tribhuvanamalla. The thirty-eighth year (in figures, l. 1) of his reign, the Vijaya *saṃvatsara* (Śaka 1035); Wednesday, the first day of the bright fortnight of Chaitra.

104.—HÂNGAL.

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

105.—HÂNGAL.

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

106.—HÂNGAL.

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

107.—HÂNGAL.

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

108.—CHAUDADÂMPÛR ; DHÂRWÂÐ.

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

109.—CHAUDADÂMPÛR.

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

110.—CHAUDADÂMPÛR.

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

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

111.—CHAUDADĀMPŪR.

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

112.—TĪLWALLI; DHĀRWĀD.

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

113.—KIRUWATTI; NORTH CANARA.

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

114.—HAMPE; BAḢĻĀRI.

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

115.—HAMPE.

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

116.—HARIHAR; MAISŪR.

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

117.—HARIHAR.

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

118.—HARIHAR.

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

119.—HARIHAR.

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

120.—HARIHAR.

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

121.—HARIHAR.

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

122.—HARIHAR.

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

123.—HARIHAR.

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

124.—HARIHAR.

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

125.—HARIHAR.

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

126.—HARIHAR.

D., 29; (H., 40 a).—7 feet 1 inch by 1 foot 9 inches.—Sanskrit and Canarese.—Harihara II. of Vijayanagara. Śaka 1301 (in words, l. 39; *śāsin*, 1; *kha*, 0; *śikhi*, 3; and *chandra*, 1), the Siddhārthi *saṃvatsara*; Sunday, the twelfth day of the bright fortnight of Kārttika.—See *Jo. Bo. Br. R. As. Soc.*, Vol. XII., p. 340.

127.—HARIHAR.

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

128.—HARIHAR.

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

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

129.—HARIHAR.

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

130.—HARIHAR.

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

131.—HARIHAR.

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

132.—HARIHAR.

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

133.—HARIHAR.

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

134.—HARIHAR.

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

135.—HARIHAR.

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

136.—DÂVANGERE; MAISÛR.

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

137.—DÂVANGERE.

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

138.—DÂVANGERE.

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

139.—DÂVANGERE.

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

140.—DÂVANGERE.

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

141.—DÂVANGERE.

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

142.—DÂVANGERE.

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

143.—DÂVANGERE.

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

144.—DÂVANGERE.

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

145.—DÂVANGERE.

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

146.—CHITALDURG; MAISÛR.

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

147.—CHITALDURG.

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

148.—CHITALDURG.

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

149.—CHITALDURG.

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

150.—CHITALDURG.

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

151.—CHITALDURG.

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

152.—BAḶAGĀMVE; MAISŪR.

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

153.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

154.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

155.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

156.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

157.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

158.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

159.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

160.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

161.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

162.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

163.—BALAGĀMVE.

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

164.—BALAGĀMVE.

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

165.—BALAGĀMVE.

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

166.—BALAGĀMVE.

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

167.—BALAGĀMVE.

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

168.—BALAGĀMVE.

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

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

169.—BALAGĀMVE.

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

170.—BALAGĀMVE.

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

171.—BALAGĀMVE.

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

172.—BALAGĀMVE.

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

173.—BALAGĀMVE.

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

174.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

175.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

176.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

177.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

178.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

179.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

180.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

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

181.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

D., 45; (H., 51 b).—5 feet by 2 feet.—Old Canarese. The Western Chālukya king Tailapa-Trailōkya-malla, and the Great Chieftain Bijjaṅṅa of the Kaḷachuriya family. The sixth year (in figures, l. 44) of the reign of Trailōkya-malla, the Yuva *saṁvatsara* (Śaka 1077); Monday, the day of the new-moon of Māgha; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north.

182.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

183.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

184.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

185.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

D., 48.—5 feet 11 inches by 2 feet 4 inches.—Old Canarese.—The Kaḷachurya king Bijjaṅṅa-Tribhuvanamalla, and his son Sōvidēva. The sixteenth year (in figures, l. 37) of the *Kaḷachurya-varsha* or "Kaḷachurya era," the Sarvadhāri *saṁvatsara*; Sunday, the day of the full-moon of Vaiśākha; at the time of an eclipse of the moon. It is not clear from what initial date this era starts; for, the Sarvadhāri *saṁvatsara* was Śaka 1090, whereas Bijjaṅṅadēva commenced to reign in Śaka 1078, and Sōvidēva succeeded in Śaka 1087,—according to Sir Walter Elliot and some inscriptions. Perhaps the sixteenth year may be a mistake for the thirteenth or fourteenth.—Elliot MS. Coll., Vol. II., p. 133. At the tank outside the village. The date is wrongly read as the second year of the *Kaḷachurya-varsha*.

186.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

187.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

188.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

189.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

190.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

191.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

D., 67.—5 feet 1 inch by 2 feet 5 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the time of the Kaḷachurya king Saṅkama-Âhavamalla. The Śârvari *sainvatsara* (Śaka 1102); Monday, the day of the new-moon of Phâlguna.

192.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

D., 55; (H., 49).—8 feet 2 inches by 3 feet.—Old Canarese.—The Kaḷachurya king Saṅkama-Âhavamalla, and his Leader of the forces Kêsimayya. The third year (in figures, l. 69) of his reign, the Plava *sainvatsara* (Śaka 1103); Sunday, the twelfth day of the dark fortnight of Śrâvaṇa.—Elliot MS. Collection, Vol. II., p. 241. Near the Chauḍi inside the village. The date is wrongly read as the sixth year of his reign, and the thirteenth lunar day.

193.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

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Kaḷachurya king Saṅkama-Âhavamalla. The eighth year (in figures, l. 3) of his reign, the Śôbhakṛit *sainvatsara* (Śaka 1105); Monday, the fifth day of the (?) bright fortnight of Phâlguna.

194.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

D., 89.—4 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 11½ inches.—Old Canarese.—The Hoysaḷa king Vira-Ballâḷa. Śaka 1117 (in words, l. 36), the Ânanda *sainvatsara*; Monday, the (?) day of the new-moon of Mârگا-śirsha.

195.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

196.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

197.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

198.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

199.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

200.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

201.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

202.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

203.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

204.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

205.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

206.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

207.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

208.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

209.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

210.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

211.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

212.—BAḶAGĀMVE.

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

213.—TĀḶGUND; MAISŪR.

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

214.—TĀḶGUND.

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

215.—TĀḶGUND.

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

216.—TĀḶGUND.

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

217.—TĀḶGUND.

D., 106.—4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 1 inch.—Old Canarese.—The Western Chālukya king Vikramāditya-Tribhuvanamalla. The sixteenth year (in words, l. 20) of his reign, the Prajāpati *saṁvatsara* (Śaka 1013); Sunday; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north. The month and lunar day are not given.

218.—TĀĪGUND.

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

219.—TĀĪGUND.

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

220.—TĀĪGUND.

D., 100.—4 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 8 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet of the era of the Kaḷachurya king Sômesvara-Sôvidêva. Sunday, the eighth day (in figures, l. 2) of the dark fortnight of Āśvayuja of the Virôdhikṛit *saṃvatsara* (Śaka 1113). Virôdhikṛit is perhaps a mistake for Virôdhi (Śaka 1091).

221.—TĀĪGUND.

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

222.—TĀĪGUND.

D., 107.—5 feet 3 inches by 2 feet 10 inches.—Old Canarese.—A memorial tablet.

223.—SORAB; MAISÛR.

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

224.—SORAB.

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

225.—SORAB.

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

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226.—NANDI; MAISÛR.

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

227.—MUIĪBĀGAL; MAISÛR.

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

228.—TYĀKAL; MAISÛR.

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

229.—DĒVANHAḶĪ; MAISÛR.

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

230.—HAĪĒBĪD; MAISÛR.

H., 56.—Old Canarese.—The Kaḷachurya king Saṅkama-Āhavamalla, and Vikramāditya of the Gutta family. Śaka 1103 (in words, l. 83), the Plava *saṃvatsara*; at the time of the sun's commencing his progress to the north. The month, the lunar day, and the day of the week, do not seem to be stated.—Also Śaka 1110 (in figures, l. 103), the Plavaṅga *saṃvatsara*; Thursday, the thirteenth day of the bright fortnight of Phālguna.

231.—HAĪĒBĪD.

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

232.—HAĪĒBĪD.

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

233.—HAĪĒBĪD.

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

234.—HAĪĒBĪD.

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

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235.—HAḤĒBĪD.

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

236.—HAḤĒBĪD.

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

237.—HAḤĒBĪD.

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

238.—BĒLŪR; MAISŪR.

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

239.—BĒLŪR.

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

240.—BĒLŪR.

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

241.—BĒLŪR.

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

242.—BĒLŪR.

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

243.—BĒLŪR.

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

244.—BĒLŪR.

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

245.—BĒLŪR.

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

246.—HĀSAN; MAISŪR.

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

247.—"REYGOOR"; MAISŪR.

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

248.—JAUGAD; GĀNJĀM.

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

249.—JAUGAD.

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

250.—JAUGAD.

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

251.—KUḌĀ; KULĀBĀ.

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

252.—KUḌĀ.

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

253.—KUDĀ.

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

254.—KUDĀ.

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

255.—KUDĀ.

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

256.—KUDĀ.

B.—Pāli.—The dedication of Cave XVII. by the female ascetic Sarpilâ, the disciple of the Thêra, Bhadantavijaya, and by her kinswoman, Vishnû, and her disciple, Bôdhi.—Translated by Prof. Jacobi in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII.

257.—KUDĀ.

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

258.—KUDĀ.

B.—Pāli.—Not yet deciphered.

259.—KÔL; KULĀBĀ.

B.—Pāli.—Not yet deciphered.

260.—KÔL.

B.—Pāli.—Not yet deciphered.

261.—KÔL.

B.—Pāli.—Not yet deciphered.

262.—BHĀJĀ; PUNĀ.

B.—Pāli.—Not yet deciphered.

263.—BHĀJĀ.

B.—Pāli.—Not yet deciphered.

264.—JUNĀGADH; KĀTHIĀWĀD.

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

265.—NĀNĀGHĀT; PUNĀ.

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

266.—NERÛR.

Copper-plates.—6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches by 2 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches, and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches; but neither of the plates is entire.—Sanskrit.—The Western Chalukya king Pulikéśi II. Not dated.—The original belongs to the India Office Library.—Published in *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII.

267.—URUVUPALLI; MADRAS.

E., Copper-plates.—7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Pallava king Vishnugôpavarmâ. The eleventh year (in words; IV. b, l. 4) of the reign of king Simhavarmâ; the tenth day (in words; IV. b, l. 5) of the dark fortnight of Paushya.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V., p. 50. The lithograph plates have been numbered wrongly; the first side should be Ia, instead of Ib, and the last side should be IVb, instead of Va.—It is not known where the original plates now are.

268.—MALLÔHALLI; MAISÛR.

Rice, Copper-plates.—9 inches by 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Gaᅅga or Koᅅgu king Avinîta. The thirty-fifth year (in words; IV. b, l. 1) of his reign, the Vijaya *samvatsara* (?).—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. V., p. 138. Mr. Rice considers the date to be Śaka 435. But this is probably too early, by several centuries.

269.—BIĪI-ÛR; KODAGU.

Kittel.—Old Canarese.—The Gaᅅga or Koᅅgu king Satyavākya-Koᅅguᅅivarma-Permanaᅅi. Śaka 809 (in words, l. 2), the eighteenth year (in words, l. 5) of his reign; the fifth day (in words, l. 6) of Phâlguna.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 99 and 102 b; and see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII., p. 102.

270.—KÔTÛR; KODAGU.

Kittel.—Old Canarese.—The Gaᅅga or Koᅅgu king Satyavākya-Koᅅguᅅivarma-Permanaᅅi. Not dated.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 99 and 103; and see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII., p. 102.

271.—PEGGU-ÛR; KODAGU.

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

272.—KĀVÎ; BHARUCH.

Bü., Copper-plates.—13 inches by 10 inches.—Sanskrit.—The Gûrjara king Jayabhata. The year 486 (in words, l. 24; and in numerical symbols, l. 25) of, probably, the era of Vikrama; Sunday, in the bright fortnight of Āshâᅅha.—Published at *Ind. Ant.* Vol. V., p. 110.—The original belongs to some Kapila Brâhman of Kāvî. The second plate only is extant.

273.—UMĒTĀ ; KHĒḌĀ.

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

274.—WALLĀ ; KĀTHĪĀWĀḌ.

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

275.—WALLĀ.

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

276.—WALLĀ.

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

277.—WALLĀ.

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

278.—JUNĀGADH.

Bü., Copper-plates.—1 foot ½ inch by 8½ inches.—Sanskrit.—The Valabhī king Dharasēna II. The year 252 (in numerical symbols ; II., l. 11) ; the fifteenth day (do. ; do.) of the dark fortnight of Vaiśākha.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VII., p. 68.—The original belongs to the Junāgaḍh Darbār.

279.—BŌTĀḌ ; BHAUNAGAR.

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

280.—LUṆAWĀḌĀ ; GUJARĀT.

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

281.—RĀDHANPŪR ; GUJARĀT.

Bü., Copper plates.—12 inches by 10 inches.—Sanskrit.—The Rāshtrakūta king Gōvinda-Prabhū-tavarsha. Śaka 730 (in words ; II. b, l. 16) ; the Sarvajit *sainvatsara* ; the day of the new-moon of the dark fortnight of Śrāvaṇa ; at the time of an eclipse of the sun.—Published at *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI., p. 59.—The original belongs to the Rāadhanpūr Darbār.

282.—KĀVĪ.

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

283.—PĀṬṆĀ ; KHĀNDĒŚ.

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

284.—PĀṬṆĀ.

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

285.—AMBĀ ; AURANĠĀBĀḌ.

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

286.—AMBĀ.

B., 3 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 1 inch.—Sanskrit.—The Yādava king Śiṅghaṇa, and his Minister Rāmadēva or Rāmarāja. Śaka 1162 (in figures, l. 21), the Śārvari *sainvatsara* ; the tenth day of the bright fortnight of Kārttika.—It records the building of a temple of the god Rāmanārāyaṇa at Brahmapuri, or Ambā, by a sister of Rāmadēva.—Translated by Dr. Bühler at *Third Archæol. Report*, p. 87.—On a stone-tablet in a temple built into a bastion of the old Fort.







