

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

FOR

1995-96



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EDITED BY

Dr. K. M. Bhadri
Director (Epigraphy)
Mysore

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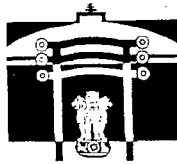
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PREFACE

It brings me great pleasure to place in the hands of scholars this volume of *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy* for the year 1995-96. This is the first report to be published under my editorship.

Ever since taking over the charge of this office, I have been trying hard to publish the pending Annual Reports with the help of my colleagues and friends. As a result, so far four such Reports could be published, the present Report being the fifth one.

Dr. T. S. Ravishankar, Dy. Superintending Epigraphist and Dr. S. Swaminathan, Assistant Superintending Epigraphist have ably assisted me through out in editing and making this volume press-ready.

Shri G. Srinivas Rao, Photographer of this office has shouldered the responsibility of recomposing the entire matter and preparing laser prints for the press. He was helped in this task by Shri G. S. Ravishankar, Stenographer and Smt. Seema Shrikantha, L.D.C.

I sincerely thank all these officials for their co-operation in bringing out this volume. I am also thankful to the authorities and the staff of the Tamil Nadu Government Press, Chennai for the excellent and timely printing of this Report.

K. M. BHADRI
Director (Epigraphy)

Mysore
6.04.2005

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- II. A fragmentary Telugu inscription from Amarāvati (11th century A.D.) (No. B 3)
- III. Chēkūru inscription of Vijayāditya (9th century A.D.) (No. B 4)
- IV. Tiruviśālūr inscription of Chōla Rājakēsarivarmman, year 11 (No. B 45)
- V. Vaṅkagattūr hero-stone inscription of Chōla Āditya II, year 3 (No. B 58)
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ANDHRA PRADESH

Chittoor	Tirupati	Tirupati	A 1-3
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Do.	Do.	Dharanikōṭa	B 1
Do.	Guntur	Chēkūru	B 4
Do.	Do.	Guṇṭūr	A 4-6 B 4-5
Do.	Macherla	Dhūpāḍu	B 5
Do.	Do.	Nāgārjunakoṇḍa	B 6-10
Do.	Phirangipuram	Koṇḍavīḍu	A 4-6
Do.	Cherakupalli	Ponnapalli	A 7
Kurnool	Koilkuntla	Ālavakoṇḍa	A 1
Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	Viśākhapatnam	A 8

DELHI

Delhi	Delhi	Delhi	C 1
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GUJARAT

Ahmadabad	Ahmadabad	Ahmadābād	A 9
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Mehsana	Kheralu	Vaḍanagar	B 11
Do.	Visnagar	Tarabh	A 9
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Mysore	Mysore	Mysore	C 6-9

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Topographical Index of Inscriptions - *Contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and Number
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KERALA

Wynad	Sultan Batteri	Eḍakkal	B 20-24
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MADHYA PRADESH

Chhatarpur	Rajnagar	Rājnagar	C 10-12
Damoh	Damoh	Damoh	C 13-17
Gwalior	Gwalior	Gwalior	C 18
Jabalpur	Jabalpur	Jabalpūr	C 19-22
Rewa	Rewa	Rēwa	C 23-27
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Topographical Index of Inscriptions - *Contd.*

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TAMIL NADU

Chengai M.G.R.	Chingleput	Mahābalipuram	B 32-33
Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	Adiyamāṅkōṭṭai	B 34-35
Kamarajar	Aruppukkottai	Āviyūr	B 36-37
Nagai-Quaid-e-Milleth	Kumbhakonam	Tiruvīśālūr	B 38-47
Do.	Mayavaram	Porumūr	B 48-52
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Ambedkar			
Do.	Gudiyattam	Gūḍanagaram	B 55-56
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Do.	Do.	Veḷḷitiruppūr	B 64
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Do.	Gobichettipalayam	Kūḷalūr	B 80-81
Do.	Satyamangalam	Kaṅakkampāḷayam	B 82
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Vallalar			
Do.	Tittakkudi	Āthanūr	B 98

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District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and Number
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Do.	Do.	Jalagaṇḍapuram	B 149-50
Do.	Do.	Tiruvēṅgaḍapuram	B 151-52
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Ramasamy			
Padaiyatchiyar			
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ANNUAL REPORT ON INDIAN EPIGRAPHY FOR THE YEAR 1995-96

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

During the year under report, 10 copper-plate grants and 328 stone inscriptions were examined by the Directorates of Epigraphy at Mysore and Nagpur, the Zonal offices at Jhansi (at present Lucknow) and Chennai. Of these, the copper-plate charters are included in Appendix A. Appendix B contains 167 stone inscriptions collected by the members of this office. In Appendix C are included 161 Arabic and Persian inscriptions collected by the members of the Nagpur office. Appendix D contains the list of negatives of the photographs prepared during the year.

Dr. S. Swaminathan, Senior Epigraphical Assistant (presently Assistant Superintending Epigraphist), visited some places in Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli Districts of Tamil Nadu and copied some epigraphs, of which Nos. B 107, 108, 109 and 130 are interesting. Shri Jai Prakash, Senior Epigraphical Assistant (presently Deputy Superintending Epigraphist), visited some places in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and his collection includes Nos. B 11 and 16. Dr. C. A. Padmanabha Sastry, Assistant Superintending Epigraphist (presently Superintending Epigraphist), visited some places in Andhra Pradesh and his collection includes Nos. A 1 to 3 and B 1 and 4. Shri K. Karuppaiah, Senior Epigraphical Assistant, visited some places in Tamil Nadu and his collection includes Nos. B 98, 99 and 101. Shri S. Rajavelu, Senior Epigraphical Assistant, visited some places in Tamil Nadu and among his collection Nos. B 153, 154, 156 and 157 are interesting.

In examining the estampages of the inscriptions noticed in Appendices A and B, in the preparation of the Report in finalising it, I was assisted by my colleagues, Shri M. Jayaram Sharma (since retired), Dr. C. A. Padmanabha Sastry, Dr. T. S. Ravishankar, Shri N. Nanjundaswamy, Shri D. M. Nagaraju, Dr. S. Swaminathan, Shri K. Munirathnam and Shri K. Paneerselvam.

The Arabic and Persian inscriptions, listed in Appendix C were examined by the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian inscriptions, Archaeological Survey of India, Nagpur. These inscriptions except for eleven items (Nos. 110-15, 121-25), photographs of which were received from Dr. Subhash Parihar of Kotkapura, Punjab, were copied from various places in Delhi, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh by Dr. M. I. Quddusi, Superintending Epigraphist (presently Director), assisted by Dr. M. Yaseen Quddusi, Senior Epigraphical Assistant (now Superintending Epigraphist), Dr. G.S. Khwaja, Senior Epigraphical Assistant (now Assistant Superintending Epigraphist) and Shri M. A. Siddiqui, Senior

Epigraphical Assistant. The list also includes a few noticed/published epigraphs as re-examination of the same has been found quite useful.

Some of the historically important inscriptions are briefly reviewed here.

COPPER PLATES

EARLY PALLAVAS. - No. A 1, a set containing 4 copper-plates with a ring and a seal, now deposited in the Department of Ancient History, Archaeology and Culture, Shri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, is said to have been discovered in an earthen pot along with remains of bones and skull while digging in the village Ālavakoṇḍa, Sanjamala mandalam (old Koilkuntla Taluk), Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh. The seal is in round shape with its two ends attached to the ring and bears a circular legend and some symbols which are not clear due to its worn out condition. It may be noted that the language of the legend on the seal is Sanskrit while the text of the charter is Prakrit mixed with Sanskrit.

The charter records the gift of land to a brāhmaṇa, Śivandajja by the Pallava king Vishṇugōpavarman for the merit of his family and for the longevity of his father Buddhavarman. King Buddhavarman was known so far from two other records. The first one, a charter from Guṇapadēya, belonging to the same family refers to *Yuvamahārāja* Vijaya Buddhavarman, son of Vijaya Skandavarman and his queen, Chārudēvī, the donor of the record. She is described as the mother of one [Buddhyān]kura. While the second one, Chandalūru plates (*Ep. Ind.* Vol. VIII pp. 233-36) refers to Pallava king *Mahārāja* Buddhavarman, son of *mahārāja* Kumāravishṇu and to his son *Dharmamahārāja* Kumāravishṇu ruling from Kāñchīpuram.

Palaeographically the Guṇapadēya plates have been placed in the later half of the 4th century A.D., while the Chandalūru plates were assigned to the 6th century A.D. Buddhavarman of the present charter which is in characters of about the 4th-5th century A.D. and in Prakrit mixed with Sanskrit, therefore, may be identified with *Yuvarāja* Vijaya Buddhavarman, son of Vijaya Skandavarman of Guṇapadēya plates. His son [Buddhyān]kura, born to queen Chārudēvī, may possibly be identified with Vishṇugōpavarman of our present charter and the name '[Buddhyān]kura' can be only an epithet borne by him like *Lalitānkura*, *Nayanānkura* and others. Further, the epithet [Buddhyān]kura might have been used as a pun with intended meaning of the 'sprout of Buddhavarman', the literal meaning of the word being 'the sprout of knowledge' (*Buddhi + ānkura*). With this identification, Vishṇugōpavarman can be better placed chronologically to be identified with Kāñchēyaka Vishṇugōpa of the Allahābād pillar inscription of Samudragupta.

The present charter mentions a number of privileges like *aṅṅōmasam*,

alōnakārikam, arañṭha-sarvinayakam, apāra-paragōbalivaddam, achōllāka-chaṭa-bhaṭa-pravēsam and *ahirañṅikam* which are noteworthy and which rarely occur together in the inscriptions of that period.

PRĪTHVĪMŪLAS. - Nos. A 4-6, are three copper-plate sets discovered from Koṇḍaviḍu, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh, now preserved in Baudha Shri Museum, Department of Andhra Pradesh State Archaeology and Museums, Guntur. Engraved in characters of about the 6th century A.D., these records are in Sanskrit language. One of them is dated in the 25th, and the other two in the 43rd regnal years of king Prīthvīmūlarāja. The first one which was issued from Taṇḍikoṇḍa is important as it refers to Mahā-Mēghavāhana. This family is known from Guṇṭupalle inscription referring to king Sirisada as the lord of Kalinga and Mahishaka countries. While the second and the third sets, issued from Nandivardhana, refer to the land-grants to the *sākya-bhikshus* residing at the *mahāvihāras* established by the king himself, one at Taṇḍikoṇḍa and the other situated in the middle and to the east of Guṇapāśapura hill. The Hyderabad Museum plates of Prīthvīmūlarāja refer to a grant of a village by his son Harivarmarāja with the permission of his father to *bhikshu-saṃgha* residing at the *Mahā-vihāra* constructed by him at the foot of a hill in Guṇapāśapura (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 192 ff.).

Besides these records, the Gōdavarī plates in two sets, of which the former, belonging to the 25th regnal year of Prīthvī Śrī Mūlarāja, refers to the grant of an *agrahāra* village Chūyipākā to the brāhmaṇa scholars versed in the *Atharvāna-vēda* while the latter of the same king refers to his son Harivarmmarāja donating the village of Kaṭṭu-cheruvula in Tāḷupāka-vishaya to the Buddhist monks of Guṇapāśapura (See Dr. S. Sankaranarayanan, *Vishṇukunḍins and their times*, p. 94-98).

EASTERN CHĀLUKYA. - No. A 8, a set of three copper-plates with a seal, which is in possession of the department of History and Archaeology, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam was discovered from the Kottavalasa village of Vizianagaram District, Andhra Pradesh. The seal depicts the figures of the moon and boar at the top and engraved with the legend 'Śrī Anivāritasya' below. Below the legend is the figure of a blossomed flower.

The charter records the gift of a village by the king to a brāhmaṇa scholar. It is an undated record, palaeographically assignable to the 8th-9th century A.D. Since the issuer of the grant, Kokkili, is described as the son of Vinayāditya (*Vinayāditya mahārāja priyatanyah*) he may be identified with Kokkili II, the issuer of Munhēru grants referring to the country of Madhyama Kalinga which comprised the present districts of Srikakulam, Vizianagaram and Visakhapatnam with its capital Elamanchili (*A.R.S.I.E.*, 1908-09, Nos. A 10 to 14). The territorial division Parvata-Bhōga-Vishaya mentioned in the present record might be the same as Bhōgapura or Bhogipuri-vishaya referred to in the Koṇḍuka-vilaṅgavāḍa plates (*ibid*) identified with the present Bhimuniapatnam taluk of Visakhapatnam District.

MAITRAKAS OF VALABĪ. - No. A 2, a copper-plate charter, contains an order of the *Mahārāja* Dhruvasēna (I) for grant of land. The *dūtaka* was the *pratihāra* Mammaka, who appears in the same capacity in the seven grants of Dhruvasēna, two of Saṁvat 206 (*Ep. Ind.* Vol. XI, p. 105 & Vol. XVII, p. 110 & plate), three of Saṁvat 207 (*Ind. Ant.* Vol. V, p. 206, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 323 and Vol. XVII, pp. 107 ff. & plate) and two of Saṁvat 210 (*Ep. Ind.* Vol. XI, p. 109 and Vol. XV, pp. 256 ff. and plate). The writer was Kikkaka, who wrote several charters of Dhruvasēna, (see *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. IV, p. 105, Vol. V, p. 206, *Vienna Oriental Journal*, Vol. VII, p. 300, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. III, p. 323 and Vol. XI, Nos. II and III, Vol. XV, pp. 256 ff., Vol. XVII, pp. 107 ff. and plate).

This is the third grant of king Dhruvasēna issued in the (Valabhī) year 206.

CHAULUKYAS OF AṆAHILAPĀṬAKA. - The donor of copper-plate charter No. A 1, the *P.M.P.* Bhīmadēva, was also known as Abhinavasiddharāja. He is identical with the Chaulukya king Bhīma II. The charter records grant of four *halas* of land comprising two plots to the Brāhmaṇa Sūmiga. The first plot of land was bound on the west by a tank and Śrī Arishtaṇēmidēva's garden in the field of *Brā'*. Vithaḍa and Gāṅgila. The reference to Arishtaṇēmi-vāṭikā and its location in the field belonging to two brāhmaṇas are interesting. *Vāṭikā* generally means a garden. But according to Hāthibāḍa-Ghosuṇḍī inscriptions belonging to the 1st century B.C. (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXII, pp. 203 ff.), *vāṭikā* stands for an enclosure inside which some objects of worship were kept. In this particular instance possibly an image of Arishtaṇēmi, the twenty-second *Tīrthaṅkara* could have been installed and hence the place came to be known as such. This shows the religious catholicity of the people living in this region in the 13th century A.D.

The writer of the grant was *Ṭhakura* Vosarin and the *dūtaka* was the great minister of peace and war (*mahāsāṁdhivigrahika*) *Ṭhakura* Śrī Sūra, both of whom appear in the same capacity in another grant of the same king and same date (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. VI, pp. 194 ff.). The *dūtaka* of this grant, Sūra appears to be the same person as the *dūtaka* figuring in another grant of the same king whose name was doubtfully read as Sūḍha by Bühler (*op. cit.*).

REDDIS OF KONḌAVĪḌU. - No. A 7, a set of three copper-plates, is under the custody of Shri Ponnappalli Krishnamurthi, a resident of Ponnappalli village, Cherakupalli mandalam, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh. The inscription is in Sanskrit language and Telugu characters and dated Śaka 1330. It records the gift of the village called Ponnappalli situated in the Diviśima of Valanāṇḍu-vishya to a brāhmaṇa Śiṅgaṇārya, son of Piḷḷayārya, grandson of *Bhaṭṭa* Bhāskarārya of Kāśyapa-gōtra by the king Peda Kōmaṭi Vēma. The charter is stated to have been composed by the poet-laureate *Vidyādhikāri* Śrīnātha. Śiṅgaṇārya is described as well-versed in *Āyūrvēda*, *Aśṭhāṅga*, *Nirōdha*, *Phaṇirāja-mahābhāshya*, *Mīmāṁsā*. etc. The above mentioned Śrīnātha was the court poet till the downfall of the Konḍavīḍu kingdom and later

moved to Rājamahēndravaram and became the court poet of the king Vīrabhadra Redḍi. During his early phase of appointment he is stated to have been the composer of all the grants issued by Peda Kōmaṭi Vēma which also include another Ponnupalli grant bearing the Śaka date 1326 (1404 A.D.). (See M. Sōmasēkhara Sarma, *History of Redḍi Kingdoms*, p. 520).

INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS

PALLAVAS - The Chennai Circle, Archaeological Survey of India, Chennai unearthed a square stone on the southern side of the Shore temple at Mahābalipuram, near Chennai. It bears a single line inscription in Sanskrit language and Pallava-Grantha characters of the 8th century A.D. This inscription, No. B 32, contains the epithets of the Pallava king Rājasīmha, *i.e.* Narasīmharman Pallava II. These epithets are similar to the ones already found in other inscriptions from the same place as well as in the Vāyalūr inscription (*Ep. Ind.* Vol. X, pp. 6-7, and *ibid.* Vol. XVIII, p. 152).

Two hero-stone inscriptions, Nos. B 153 and 154, discovered from Mēlśīruvaḷūr, in Sankarapuram Taluk, Villupuram District deserve our consideration. These two inscriptions written in Tamil language and Vaṭṭeḷuttu characters are dated in the 24th and 29th regnal years of the king Kō-Visaiyaparuman. The first one records that when the sons of Kuṇṇattaraiṣar of Kīḷkkōvalūr along with Siṅgamañchchiar came and attacked, the sons of Nīlakaṇṭaraiṣar and the sons of Nakkīyār, the servant of Poṇṇamudaṇār, destroyed Ponnūr and died. This Kō-Visaiyaparuman may be identified with the early Pallava king Sīmhavishṇu. Because a hero-stone inscription from Toṇḍamānūr in the Chengam Taluk records the death of a person Poṇṇarrevaru, son of Vanakōatiaraiṣar, a vassal under Gaṅga Poṇṇakkaṇ in a battle against Poṇṇamudaṇār son of Nīlakaṇṭaraiṣar at Koḍiyanūr in the 30th regnal year of Kō-Visaiya Siṅga-Viṇṇaparumar *i.e.* Sīmhavishṇu (R. Nagaswamy, *Seminar on Hero-stones*, p. 70). From this it is apparent that the chief Poṇṇamudaṇār, son of Nīlakaṇṭaraiṣar who also figures in the record under review is the same person who figures in the Toṇḍamānūr record and the king of our inscription is Sīmhavishṇu, the early Pallava ruler. Incidentally it is interesting to note that the place Kīḷkōvalūr occurs for the first time in our inscription while the above said Chengam region hero-stone inscription mentions only the bigger territorial division, Mēlkōvalūr-ṇāḍu.

An inscription, No. B 107, of the Pallava king Teḷḷāreṇḍa Nandivarman was copied from Tiruvaīyāṟu, Tanjavur Taluk and District. Engraved on the south wall of the central shrine of the Pañchanadiśvara temple, it records a gift of sixty *kaḷaṇḍi* of gold by the king Teḷḷāreṇḍa Nandippōttaraiyar to burn a perpetual lamp to the deity of Tiruvaīyāṟu. The *sabhā* of Kārikuḍi received the gift and agreed to measure out one *iri* of oil daily by the liquid measure *Kumāramātāṇḍaṇ*.

Inscriptions of this Pallava king are also available in the Chōla country. They are found at Sēndalai, Tiruviḍaimarudūr, Tillaisthānam, Tirukkōḍikkāval, Tiruveḷḷarai, Tiruvaigāvūr and other places, which prove that the Pallava ruler extended his sway over Chōlamanḍalam. It is also important to note that in many of these inscriptions, the emperor himself figures as donor donating liberally to many a Śiva temple. However, his reign was short one, as he was defeated by the early Chōlas and the Chōla rule was firmly established.

The king bore the epithet *Kumāramāttāṇḍaṇ*. The liquid measure which was used to measure out oil to burn a lamp was also called *Kumāramāttāṇḍaṇ*. In another inscription from Tiruviḍaimarudūr the king made a similar gift of sixty *poṇ* to burn a lamp called *Kumāramāttāṇḍaṇ*.

EASTERN CHĀLUKYAS - No. B 4, a stone inscription engraved in Telugu language and characters of about the 9th century A.D., now exhibited in the Baudha Shri Museum, of the State Archaeology and Museums Department, Guntur, is said to have been discovered in the village Chēkūru of the same district. It records the gift of a *puṭṭidramma* for maintaining a perpetual lamp (*akhaṇḍa-dīvi*) to Nanjuvālu (probably god Śiva) by *Samastabhuvanāśraya Śrī Vijayāditya* to the village assembly (*Uri-kāmpulu*). The numismatic term *puṭṭidramma* used here may probably refer to a coin equated to the value of certain measure of grain (*puṭṭi*). The king Śrī Vijayāditya may be identified with Ammarāja II, who ruled this area in the above period.

CHŌLAS - No. B 91 is an inscription of the Chōla king Parāntaka I, dated in his 31st regnal year (938 A.D.) and copied from the Viṣṇu temple at Tiruvēndipuram. It registers a gift of 96 sheep for burning a lamp to the deity in the temple of Tiruvaindirapuram by Vāṇavanmādeviyār, the daughter of Rājasīmha, the Pāṇḍya king who was an arch enemy of the Chōlas. By 938 A.D. Parāntaka I defeated the Pāṇḍyas out and out and even reached upto Madurai as his inscriptions in the Pāṇḍyan region prove. It is interesting to note that another inscription (No. B 92) of the same ruler dated in the same year from the same temple records a gift of vessels worth five hundred *kaḷaṅju* of gold to the temple by the king himself.

The first record gives the name of the Pāṇḍya princess as Vāṇavanmādevi. This name suggests that she was a Chēra princess, because this name is a title normally assumed by the queens and princesses of the Chēra family married into the Chōla and Pāṇḍya royal families. This is the only instance where a Pāṇḍya princess married into the Chēra family was called Vāṇavanmādevi. The inscription under study might be a pilgrim's record. It is also important to note that though the Chōlas and the Pāṇḍyas fought bitterly in the political front, they did not carry their antagonism too far, and were free to visit any important place of pilgrimage without any inhibition.

An incomplete inscription, No. B 131, of *Madiraikoṇḍa Parakēśari* i.e. Parāntaka I from Gōpurappatti, Lalgudi Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District deserves our attention. Engraved on the east wall of the neglected Tirumēṅṅāḷīśvara temple, it records that the drummer of the temple Pādaśivāchāryan *alias* Nittippēraraiyaṅ, reclaimed a fallow land at the *dēvadāna* village (village owned by the temple) Neṅkuppai-kīḷūr for burning a lamp during the day time. During the period of Parāntaka I intense agricultural activity took place. Many fallow lands were reclaimed by philanthropic donors and it led to a boost in the production. In this case the temple land had been lying fallow for long. The drummer of the temple, instead of buying a plot of land from others, purchased it from the temple itself. The temple stood to benefit as its land was reclaimed and its yield was utilised for temple purpose.

Nos. B 57-60 are the hero-stone inscriptions found in a group at Vaṅkagaṭṭūr, a small hamlet in Gudiyattam Taluk of North Arcot Ambedkar District. Of these four hero-stone inscriptions which are in Tamil language and characters, the first and second refer to a cattle-raid in the 3rd regnal year of the king Vīrapāṇḍiyan *talaikoṇḍa Kōpparakēśari* i.e. Āditya II, while the 3rd and 4th inscriptions also refer to a cattle-raid without mentioning the king's name and regnal year.

The first inscription, No. B 57, refers to the death of Sāttayaṅ son of Vikkiramādiitan *alias* Tiṅmachetti at Śōḷaṅūr in a cattle-raid. The second inscription, No. B 58, mentions the death of Sāttayaṅ at Tiruvūral Śōḷaṅūr in the same cattle-raid. It is interesting to note here that the first two inscriptions refer to one and the same hero while the other two, Nos. B 59 and 60, refer to his two servants Perayan Muttaraiyan Kāri and Muttaraiyan Tumban, who were brothers and fought in the same cattle-raid.

No. B 105 is engraved on the left side wall at the entrance of the second *gōpura* of Bṛihadīśvara temple at Thaṅjāvūr. This fragmentary inscription gives an interesting and valuable information regarding the covering of *Śrīvimāṇa* (*Śrī vimāṇam poṅ-mēivittāṅ*) of Rājarājēśvaram-uḍaiyār temple with gold plate. The term *vimāṇa* in this record probably denotes the *kalaśa*.

The Uttara-Kailāsa shrine in the Pañchanādīśvara temple at Tiruvaivyāru yielded a few Chōḷa inscriptions. No. B 108 is an inscription of Rājarāja I. It records the gift of various musical instruments to the deity Ōḷgamādēvi-īśvaram-uḍaiya Mādēvar at Tiruvaivyāru by his queen Dantisativiṭaṅki *alias* Ōḷkamādēviyār. The temple was constructed by the queen herself. The same inscription also records the gift of fly-whisks by Arumoli Chandramalli *alias* Gaṅgamādēvi, the hitherto unknown daughter of the king Rājarāja I.

Another interesting inscription (No. B 109) of the same ruler from the same place is dated in his 27th regnal year (1012 A.D.). It contains the order of the king

to his officials to provide two cashiers, two accountants and a bachelor attendant (*māni*) from the *brahmadēyam* villages of Poygai-nāḍu to serve in the Ōḷkamahādēvi-Īśvaram-uḍaiya-Mahādēva temple at Tiruvaivyāru. Accordingly his officials obtained these personnel from the various local assemblies. The persons thus employed were given remuneration in the form of paddy.

In this record, the king himself issued orders to appoint service personnel for the employment in a temple constructed by his queen. In this connection it is to be noted that similar arrangements were made at the Rājarājēśvara temple at Tañjāvūr (*S.I.I.* Vol. II, No. 70) and at the temples situated at Tirukkōvalūr (*ibid.* Vol. VIII, No. 858) and Mēlsēvūr (*ibid.* Vol. XVII, No. 234). This shows the keen interest evinced by the king and his officials in providing requisite man-power to the royal temples for the smooth running of their multifarious activities.

An interesting inscription (No. B 156) of Rājēndrachōla engraved on the southern wall of Rāmanāthēśvara temple at Eśālam refers to a sale of land to Sarvaśiva-panḍitar, the *guru* of the king by the *mahāsabhā* of the village, Edār. It is already known from the Eśālam copper-plate (*A.R.E.p.*, 1987-88 No. A 1) that Rājēndra Chōlā's *Rājaguru* Sarvaśiva-panḍitar caused the construction of this temple and donated lands for its maintenance. Further, according to another inscription (*S.I.I.* Vol. II No. 20), it is known that Rājēndra Chōlā had made an annual provision of a large quantity of grain as *āchārya-bhōga* to the above mentioned preceptor Sarvaśiva-panḍita and his disciples who were engaged for performing worship in the Bṛihadīśvara temple at Thanjāvūr.

No. B 98 is engraved on a stone slab set-up before the shrine of Vināyaka in the village Āthanūr, Tittakkudi Taluk of South Arcot District. It belongs to the 32nd year of Kulōttuṅga Chōladēva. Palaeographically, it may be assigned to the 12th century A.D. and hence the king may be identified with Kulōttuṅga Chōlā I (1070-1120 A.D.).

The record refers to the confederacy of *añju-nāṭṭu-paḍai-mudaliḡal* (military chiefs of 5 *nāḍus*) i.e. chiefs of Tiruppidāvūr, Ūṟṟattūr-nāḍu, Kuṟṟakkūṟṟam, Mēlkārai-nāḍu and Mēṟku-nāḍu. One Ādanūr-uḍaiyāṅ is also mentioned. The chiefs met, probably to discuss certain matters relating to the deployment of army for the protection of their *nāḍus*.

No. B 101, written in Tamil characters of the early 13th century A.D., comes from the same village and engraved on the wall of the southern *mukhamaṇḍapa* of the same temple. It is an important record belonging to the 30th regnal year of Tribhuvanavīradēvar. This king may be identified with Kulōttuṅga III who ruled from 1178 to 1216 A.D. since 'Tribhuvanavīradēvar' was one of his titles. This inscription refers to the installation of the images of the god Sundara perumāḷ and goddess Pāvai-nāchchiyār in the temple of Tiruvanandīśvaramuḍaiyār by Dēvarāya

Anṇaṇ Chokkiyaṇ.

MISCELLANEOUS. - No. B 1, discovered in Dharanikōṭa near Amarāvātī in Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh, is a Prakrit inscription in Southern Brāhmī characters of the 2nd-3rd century A.D. It is found engraved on a pillar bearing a sculptural representation of a seated figure in the *ardha-paryauka* posture with two Chauri-bearers on either side and figures of two persons standing with a horse. The inscription states that it is the memorial pillar of Kaṇha, son of Sāmā, the *mahāgāmika* of Saṭtāmalā, belonging to Mād̥hara-gōtra. He is described as *āhitāgi*- (a fire-worshiper), *yajñu-yāyi* (proficient in performing sacrifice), *nāga-piya* (loved by serpents or elephants) and as *apāpu* (sinless). It is an important inscription for it is in Brāhminical nature and the person Kaṇha, the *mahāgrāmika*, referred to seems to be an officer of high rank probably during the later Sātavāhana rule.

No. B 88 is engraved on the rock surface of a natural cavern at Kuḍimiyāmalai, Kulattur Taluk of Pudukkottai District. It is a single line label inscription recording the causing of the bed by one Korrandai. It is in Tamil Brāhmī characters of about the 2nd century A.D.

ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS

In the present collection, there are fifteen dynastic inscriptions, representing both the central dynasties like the Lodīs (1) and the Mughals (5) and the provincial and regional dynasties like the Bahmanīs (1), Āṣaf Jāhīs (2), Nawwābs of Ēllichpūr (1), Nawwābs of Rāmpūr (2) and Wodeyars of Mysore (2). One of the fifteen dynastic records, belongs to a foreign dynasty *i.e.* Bārakzai Rulers of Afghānistān (1826-1929 A.D.).

LODIS. - The only Persian record of the Lodīs, No. 137, comes from Rāmpūr, a district headquarters in Uttar Pradesh. It is a loose fragmentary and damaged slab now under the possession of a local person named Intikḥābu'r Raḥmān Khān, a resident of Maḥalla Thāna Kunda at Rāmpūr. It was reported in the last century from Budā'ūn, kept as a loose slab in the house of a person at Mīrān Sarāi (cf. *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1872, pp. 47-48 & *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. XLI, pt. I, No. 1 to IV, 1872, p. 113). On re-examination, it was found that this important epigraph with useful pieces of information, assigns the foundation of a mosque, a garden and a *sarāi* along with a well-tank ? (Chhahtāi), to Malik Nīkbakht Khān Jahānī, *Muqtī* (i.e. governor) of the region (of Budā'ūn) in A.H. 898 (1492-93 A.D.) during the reign of Sulṭān Sikandar (1488-1517 A.D.) for the sake of public welfare. The builder who is referred to as Malik Nīkbakht Khān Jahānī, is stated to have been a man of great qualities. It may be remarked and there is no doubt about the fact that the builder was a highly dignified official under Sikandar Lodī who held an important post of *Muqtī* in the Budā'ūn region.

MUGHALS. - Among the five Mughal records, No. 123, is a Persian inscription from Ludhiāna, a district headquarters in Punjab. It is a slightly damaged record, assigning the construction of a mosque to a humble servant 'Alī Ḥusainī in A.H. 976 (1568 A.D.) during the reign of emperor Jalālud Dīn Muḥammad Akbar (1556-1605 A.D.). There is no other information about the official status of the builder in the epigraph. No. 67 is a gun record in Persian from Daulatābād Fort in Aurangabad District of Maharashtra. The epigraphical text in three parts is very short, but historically of immense importance. The inscription pertains to the ruling time of Shāh Jahān but does not mention the name of the emperor. It is dated A.H. 1068 (1657-58 A.D.) saying that (this) is the gun of Shāh-i-Baland Iqbāl (*Tūpi-Shāh-i-Baland Iqbāl ast*). The gun in the inscription is referred to as *Tūpi-Faṭḥ Jang* i.e. war-victory gun, its manufacturer being Muḥammad Ḥusain 'Arab (*Amal-i-Muḥammad Ḥusain 'Arab*). (Plate VII).

It may be here added that Shāh-i-Baland Iqbāl was the new title of Dārā Shikūh, conferred on him by Shāh Jahān at the occasion of the latter's 66th lunar birth day on 3rd February 1655 A.D. (*Amal-i-Ṣāliḥ*, vol. III, Calcutta, 1939, pp. 200-201; *Dārā Shikūh*, 2nd ed. Calcutta, 1952, pp. 127-28). Dārā Shikūh was the most beloved prince of Shāh Jahān and it was at this occasion that the former had been appointed heir-apparent and who occupied a gold-chair by the side of the imperial throne. Apart from the contemporary Persian court-chronicles, the dignified title Shāh-i-Baland Iqbāl finds recorded at the gun also in the Daulatābād Fort at the fag end of Shāh Jahān's reign.

As regards the manufacturer of the gun Muḥammad Ḥusain 'Arab, he finds mention in other epigraphs from Nāgpur (originally from Asīrgarh in Madhya Pradesh) and Parenda also (*Arabic, Persian and Urdu Inscriptions of West India*, N. Delhi, 1999, pp. 175, 187; *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy (AREp)*, 1978-79, C-85; *Wāq'āt-i-Mamlakat-i-Bījāpur*, pt. III, 1915, pp. 168-69).

Pertaining to the Later Mughals, is the Persian record No. 129, from Sahanpūr in Bijnore District of Uttar Pradesh. It is a damaged record, assigning the construction of a well in a garden, to . . . son of Rāi Singh in A.H. 1136 (1723 A.D.) under the supervision of Bishan Singh, the Superintendent of construction work (*Dārūgha-i-Ihdāth*), during the reign of Muḥammad Shāh Bādkshāh Ghāzī in the 5th regnal year, by incurring the expenditure of rupees one thousand and five hundred. This inscription provides valuable pieces of information, but unfortunately, the name of the builder is lost. Bishan Singh's official designation is indicative of the fact that he was posted in that region as the superintendent of the building works.

Another Later Mughal record of the time of Farrukh Siyar, No. 68, comes from the Daulatābād Fort in Aurangabad District, Maharashtra. It records the name of the gun as *Faṭḥ Lashkar* along with its charging capacity. Its date in English

numeral 1638 (A.D.) hints towards the fact that the gun had originally been under the British possession.

While No. 1 is a Persian record from the *Waḡū Khāna* (ablution tank) of the Jāmi' Masjid, Delhi, pertaining to the time of Shāh-i-'Ālam II (1759-88). It is dated A.H. 1180 (1766-67 A.D.), providing us an interesting and rare type of information. The epigraph records that saints and people of God have seen the Prophet here. It further records that Muḡammad Taḡsīn, the royal eunuch (of Shāh-i-'Ālam II) enclosed the place as a mark of respect, desiring that this stone (spot) should become a place of pilgrimage. This enclosure is still intact with the epigraph at the *Waḡū Khāna* of the Shāh Jahānī Masjid, popularly known Jāmi' Masjid. This inscription is published without plate in *List of Muhammadan and Hindu Monuments* (vol. I, Calcutta, 1916, p. 147), wherein the chronogrammatic phrase is wrongly read as *iḡāṭa-i-jū nishashṭ-i-Rasūl-i-Ilāh* instead of *iḡāṭa-i-jū nishashṭ-i-Rasūl-i-Ilāh* (the enclosure of the seat of the messenger of God).

BAHMANIS. - Among the provincial dynasties, the Bahmanīs are represented by a solitary damaged Persian record No. 34, not *in situ*, copied from the Jīwanpūra Gate of the city-wall at Achalpūr in Amravati District of Maharashtra. It records the construction of a new mosque in the region of Alajpūr (i.e. Achalpūr) by Malik . . . 'Atiq Husain Shāh . . . Balkhī (at the order of) Masnad-i-'Ālī . . . Ulugh-i-A'zam . . . during the time of 'Alāu'd-Dunyā wa'd Dīn Aḡmad Shāh son of Aḡmad Shāh as-Sulṭān (1435-57 A.D.).

This is a new inscription of the Bahmanīs, so far not referred to in any available source. Now the record is the part of the city-wall built by the Nawwāb of Ellichpūr Ismā'īl Khān Pannī in 1775 A.D. (*Tadhkirā-i-Rahmānī*, 2nd ed, Achalpūr, A.H. 1415 (1994), p. 47). Besides informing about the construction of a new mosque and its builder, it records the name of the town as Alajpūr (i.e. Achalpūr), as it was called during the Bahmanī period. It is also to be noted that the mosque referred to in the record had been no more intact during the time of Nawwāb Ismā'īl Khān Pannī (1765-75 A.D.) who utilized the debris of the old structures and the present epigraphical stone was used in the construction of the city-wall and thus the exact location of the Bahmanī-period-mosque referred to in the epigraph, was lost.

ASAF JAHIS. - A couple of records belong to the Āṣaf Jāhī dynasty of Hyderābad. Of these, No. 69 is a gun record in Persian, copied from Daulatābad Fort, Aurangabad District, Maharashtra. This single-line epigraph simply reads : *Sarkār-i-Nawwāb Mīr Niẓām 'Alī Khān Bahādur*. It may be specified that this record belongs to the fifth Āṣaf Jāhī ruler Nawwāb Mīr Niẓām 'Alī Khān Āṣaf Jāh II who ruled during the period 1762-1803 A.D.

The other Āṣaf Jāhī inscription in metrical Persian, No. 38, comes from Achalpūr in Amravati District of Maharashtra, assigning the repair of the 'Idgāh to

the local followers of Islām in A.H. 1299 (1881-82 A.D.), during the reign of Maḥbūb 'Alī Khān (Āṣaf Jāh VI 1869-1911) and when Mukhtār Mulk (*i.e.* Mīr Turāb 'Alī Khān Mukhtārū'l Mulk Sālār Jang) was the minister. It also mentions that particularly Muḥammad 'Abd Bārī and Khawāja Bahāu'd Dīn, took keen interest in the work. The text of the epigraph was composed by Amjad (Amjad Ḥusain Khaṭīb).

This inscription is important as it refers to the repairs of the magnificent 'Īdgāh with the full cooperation of the Muslims during the ministership of Mukhtār Mulk *i.e.* Mīr Turāb 'Alī Khān Mukhtārū'l Mulk Sālār Jang - a well known personality (1829-83) who had been the Prime Minister and co-regent of Ḥyderabad, 1853-83 A.D. (*The Chronology of Modern Hyderabad* (1720-1890), Hyderabad, 1951, p. 271). Amjad, the composer of the text was a local historian and Khaṭīb (preacher) of Berār, *Tārīkh-i-Amjadiyya*, was written by him in the last century. This inscription is helpful for the account of the 'Īdgāh of the city the foundation of which goes back to the Tughluq period. 'Imādu'l Mulk, nephew of Muḥammad Tughluq was its founder in 1347 A.D. (*Pre-Mughal Berar*, Nāgpur, 1982, p. 49).

NAWWABS OF ELLICHPUR. - Among the regional dynasties, the Nawwābs of Ellichpūr are represented by a single Persian record No. 36, copied from the tomb of Ismā'īl Khān Pannī at Achalpūr, in Amravati District of Maharashtra. The inscription records the martyrdom of Nawwāb Muḥammad Ismā'īl Khān Bahādur Pannī Afghān Sulaimān Zai Maḥdawī, the servant of Nizāmu'l Mulk Āṣaf Jāh, on 10th of Rabī' I. A.H. 1189 (11th May 1775 A.D.).

Here it may be added that the martyr Ismā'īl Khān Bahādur was the most famous Nawwāb of Ellichpūr (1765-75), appointed as governor of Berār by the Nizām of Ḥyderabad in 1766. Later on, his relations with Zafaru'd Daula, the Nizām's minister, became strained. The latter lost no chance to dislodge him from his post in Berār. Ultimately in 1775, the Nizām issued orders, appointing his eldest son as governor of Berār and confined Ismā'īl Khān to the fief of Bālāpūr only. Ismā'īl Khān felt disgraced and refused to obey the order. Zafaru'd Daula was sent to Ellichpūr and the Nizām also reached there in person. In the action which took place about 40 kilometres from Ellichpūr in the month of May 1775, Ismā'īl Khān was killed. This was the background which led to his martyrdom (*Epigraphia Indica Arabic and Persian Supplement (EIAPS)*, 1975, p. 57).

NAWWABS OF RAMPUR. - There are a couple of Persian records, Nos. 149 and 148, from the district headquarters Rāmpūr which represent the local Rohīlla Afghān dynasty of the Nawwābs of Rāmpūr. No. 149 from the tomb of Nawwāb Aḥmad 'Alī Khān records his death in A.H. 1256 (1840 A.D.) at the age of fifty-five. A poet with the pen-name Karam was the composer of the metrical text. While No. 148 pertains to the grave of Nawwāb Khuld Ashiyān (*i.e.* Nawwāb Kalb-i-'Alī Khān) who obviously expired in A.H. 1304 (1886-87 A.D.). It also records the name Mazhar

'Alī Khān, the administrator of the grave. The two Nawwābs referred to above, respectively ruled during the period 1794-1840 and 1865-87 A.D.

WODEYARS OF MYSORE. - Regional dynasty of the Wodeyars of Mysore finds its representation in two epigraphs, Nos. 6 and 9, copied from Mysore, a district headquarters in Karnataka. No. 6 in Urdū, records the name Nawwāb Sayyid Muḥammad Tīpū Sulṭān 'Alī Khān Bahādur Naqshbandī Qādirī, Aide-de-camp and companion of Mahārāja Ṣāhib Bahādur (*i.e.* Chāma Rājendra Wodeyar) of Mysore, and obviously records the date of his death, 26th June 1876 A.D.

No. 9 is a bilingual inscription in Persian and Arabic. It is an excellent calligraphical specimen, assigning the construction of a mosque for the army of the body-guards (*fauj-i-Khāssa*), to Krishnā Rāj Wodeyar Bahādur, in A.H. 1339 (1920-21 A.D.). Here it may be added that this work of the Mysore ruler is an example of religious tolerance.

BARAKZAI RULERS OF AFGHANISTAN. - No. 120 is an epitaphic record from Fatehgarh (Sirhind), in Fatehgarh Sahib District, Punjab, pertaining to the time of the Bārakzai Rulers of Afghānistān. This Persian inscription records the death of Mīr Aḥmad Khān, a noble of high rank and a religious and pious figure, in A.H. 1307 (1889 A.D.). Speaking highly of the deceased, it also mentions that he expired during his posting as ambassador of Afghānistān in India and when Amīr 'Abdur Raḥmān Khān was the ruler (1880-1901 A.D.) of Afghānistān.

MISCELLANEOUS. - Taking the miscellaneous epigraphs statewise, of the epigraphs of Karnataka, Nos. 7-8 from Mysore, a district place and No. 2 from Śrīrangapatna (originally from Ganjam), District Mandya, are worth mentioning. Nos. 7 and 8 are Urdū epigraphs recording the death respectively of Mukhtārū'n-nisā in A.H. 1259 (1843-44 A.D.) and Sayyida Bībī Zainabu'n Nisā in 1850 A.D. It is to be noted that epigraph No. 2 was earlier listed in *AREp.* 1963-64, App. D 281, with incomplete reading and omission of very important details, hence it was here included again with perfect satisfactory decipherment including all events and dates referred to therein. It is a long Urdū record kept in Tipu Sultan Research Institute, Srirangapatna, registering the martyrdom of Muḥammad Riḍā 'Alī Khān *alias* Bankī Nawwāb, *Mir-i Mīrān* (Chief Head) of *Zumrā* (*i.e.* body-guard) of Tīpū Sulṭān, in the battle of Kadak (*i.e.* Gadag), following a musket-shot in A.H. 1213 (1799 A.D.). It also mentions the burial of the martyr in the royal graveyard as per the orders of Tīpū Sulṭān. It further records the relationship of the deceased with the family of Hyder 'Alī and Tīpū Sulṭān and grant of pension to the members of his family. This detailed epitaph concludes with the remark that 'Abdu'l Qādir Quraishī got all these details engraved in A.H. 1283 (1866 A.D.) with a view to making them public.

From Madhya Pradesh, among the miscellaneous epigraphs, No. 18 is a fragmentary metrical Persian record in three pieces, stored in the

Gwalior Fort Museum, Archaeological Survey of India, Gwalior, that seems to record the foundation of some imposing structure for learned scholars and dignified personalities, by Amīr Khwājā. The work appears to have started in A.H. 934 (1527-28 A.D.) and completed in A.H. 935 (1528-29 A.D.). No. 28 is a metrical Persian record from Sāgar, a district place, that assigns the construction of a splendid mosque, to Ghulām Qādir Khān in A.H. 1287 (1870-71 A.D.). From Rewa, a district place, comes a metrical Persian record No. 25, assigning the foundation of a library for public utility, to Khān Bahādur Ḥakīm son of Ḥakīm in A.H. 1309 (1891-92 A.D.). This record highlights the spirit of the builder for dissemination of knowledge to the people.

This time a good number of miscellaneous epigraphs have been copied from Maharashtra. Of these, No. 33 is a published (without plate) Persian record from Pātūr in Akola District, from the Dargāh of Shaiḥ Bābū, recording the construction of this building (obviously the huge gate on which the inscription appears) during the time of Khān-i-Khānān son of Bairam Khān in A.H. 1015 (1606-07), who was by the grace of (Allāh) a successful and dignified (Deccan) governor, bestowing favours at the threshold (of the saint). This record reflects the devotion of the veteran Mughal general to the saint. Though this epigraph is published but its reading given is faulty (*cf. Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica (EIM)*, 1907-08, p. 19; *Tadhkirā-i-Auliya-i-Dakan*, p. 529). The saint Shaiḥ 'Abdu'l 'Azīz Pātūrī flourished during the Tughluq period. He was the contemporary of Shaiḥ Burhānu'd Dīn Gharīb and expired in A.H. 791 (1388 A.D.) (*Pre-Mughal Berar*, pp. 25-26).

No. 76 is a recent installation, at the grave of Prince A'zam Shāh in the Dargāh-complex of Ḥaḍrat Khwājā Zainu'd Dīn Shīrāzī, at Khuldābād in Aurangabad District. This Persian record points to the grave as that of Shāhzāda A'zam Shāh who having got wounded in the battle of Sarāi Jājū, breathed his last and further records the chronogram *hāi Muḥammad A'zam*, yielding A.H. 1119 (1707 A.D.) for the year of his death.

No. 77 is a brief chronogrammatic record in Arabic, photographed from a *sarāi* at Ajanta in Aurangabad District. According to the inscription, the *sarāi* was built in A.H. 1142 (1729-30 A.D.). Muḥammad Khalīlu'r Raḥmān in his work remarks that Nawwāb Aṣaf Jāh I laid the foundation of Nizāmābād, also called Ajanta, and built a mosque and a caravan sarai there. However, he wrongly gives the date A.H. 1141 for the foundation of the village Nizāmābād (*i.e.* Ajanta) and the *sarāi* (*cf. Tārīkh-i-Burhānpūr* (Burhānpūr, A.H. 1316, p. 51). No. 72 is a Persian record from a local tomb at Phulambri in Aurangabad District. It records the death of a saintly person Shāh Walī in A.H. 1170 (1757 A.D.). Its text was composed and the inscriptional slab was set up by Sayyid Shāh 'Azīmu'd Dīn Qādirī son of Sayyid Walī Thānī, obviously the deceased. A badly damaged Persian epigraph, No. 30 comes from Bālāpūr fort in Akola District. Its surviving text records the construction of the (main) gate in A.H. 11[. .]. In other sources, it is recorded that Bālāpūr fort was built

by Ismā'īl Khān Pannī, the first Nawwāb of Ellichpūr and governor of Berār province under the Āṣaf Jāhīs (*EIM*, 1907-08, p. 18; *EIAPS*, 1975, p. 58. f.n.). Calligraphed in beautiful Nasta'liq character is the Persian record No. 35 from Achalpūr in Amravati District, recording the beginning and completion of the mosque in A.H. 1178 (1764-65 A.D.) during the time of (Ghulām) Ḥusain. It may be here noted that of the same content and purport, a record was earlier copied from the same place (*cf.* *AREP*, 1959-60, D 71). (Ghulām) Ḥusain referred to in the inscription can be unmistakably identified with Shāh Sayyid Ghulām Ḥasain Chishtī (1721-95 A.D.) who was the son of Sayyid Ghulām Ḥasan and spiritual successor of Shāh Muḥammad Ismā'īl Chishtī (d. 1753). He was a saint-cum-poet, leaving at our disposal several works in Persian and Dakanī Urdū (for his biography see *Dīwān-e Shāh Saiyed Ghulām Ḥusain Chishtī Ellichpūrī*, ed. Dr. S.A. Rahim, Kamptee, 1998, pp. 4-90). From the place is the epigraph No. 39 that records the renovation of the same mosque in A.H. 1296 (1878-79 A.D.) by Annū Khān, the humble servant of the *khānqāh* i.e. hospice of Ghulām Ḥusain. From Nizāmpūr in Amravati District comes the record No. 45, assigning the construction of a grand and auspicious 'Idgāh to Jumdatu't Daula, under the supervision of Muḥammad 'Azīzu'd Dīn Khān, in A.H. 1265 (1848-49 A.D.). A poet pen-named 'Ashiq was the composer of the metrical part.

Some of the deceased mentioned in the epitaphs from the district headquarters Aurangābād (except two Nos. 70-71 from Daulatābād), ranging in their dates from A.H. 1217 (1802 A.D.) to A.H. 1321 (1904 A.D.) are : Shāhzāda Khānam (No. 59), Shāh Nawāz Khān (No. 49), Ḥusainī Begam (Nos. 70-71), Nāṣir 'Alī Khān Jama'dār Nāghar (No. 57), Sakīna Khānam (No. 60), Jugnī or Jaganī Khānam (No. 61), Aṣghar Bī (No. 62), . . . Ābādī Khānam (No. 63), Mustajāb Khān Nāghar (No. 58), Jahān Parwar (No. 65), Dulhan Jān (No. 64), Dhulfaqār 'Alī Beg (No. 66), Ḥasan Beg (No. 50), Ḥakīm Shaiḫh 'Abdu'r Raḥmān (No. 46), Mirzā Ibrāhīm Beg (No. 47).

Among various epitaphic records copied from Kāmthī, District Nagpur, No. 82 records the death of Shūbedār Major Muḥammad Ḥairat on 10th of Jumādā I, A.H. 1248 (5th October 1832 A.D.) while No. 81 registers the death of his son Muḥammad Qāsim on 1st of Jumādā II A.H. 1248 (26th October 1832 A.D.), just 20 days after the death of the former. From the same place, one more epitaph, No. 90, replete with as many as eighteen chronograms, which forms the entire subject-matter of the inscription as well, records the death of one Shaiḫh Ḥusain in A.H. 1308 (1890-91 A.D.). Each chronogram yielding A.H. 1308, is composed in such a way that according to the meaning, various aspects of the career of the deceased Shaiḫh Ḥusain comes to light. We get multifarious pieces of information about the deceased that he was born in A.H. 1233 (1818 A.D.) and he joined the British army as a soldier in A.H. 1251 (1835-36 A.D.) and served with great efforts and merit for fortyfour years. It is also recorded that because of his laudable services, he was honoured with the titles *Sardār Bahādur* and *Najm-i-Hind* i.e. Star of India. He was one of the spiritual successors of Sayyid Banda Nawāz Gesū Darāz (d. 1425 A.D.). He left Nāgpūr for Bhopāl where he was destined to breathe his last. It is also recorded that his bier was

taken to Nāgpur *i.e.* Kāmṭī (Kāmthī) for burial. Unfortunately, the name of the master-composer who wielded great command over composing chronograms is not mentioned in the epigraph.

Among the miscellaneous epigraphs from Punjab, mention may be made of No. 125, an epitaphic record in Persian from Chhāt in Patiala District, registering the death of Muḥammad Yūsuf son of Šāliḥ Muḥammad, in A.H. 1011 (1602 A.D.). While No. 110 is a sarcophagus from Sirhind, District Fatehgarh Sahib, recording the death of Ḥājī Muḥammad in A.H. 1014 (1606 A.D.).

Three loose epitaphic records, Nos. 116, 117, 118 come from Fatehgarh (Sirhind) from the tomb of Šaiikh Aḥmad Sirhindī, registering both the dates of birth and death of Ḥaḍrat Imām Rabbānī Mujaddid Alf Thānī Šaiikh Aḥmad Fārūqī Sirhindī and his two sons Ḥaḍrat Khwāja Muḥammad Šādiq and Ḥaḍrat Khwāja Muḥammad Sa'īd. The father Mujaddid Alf Thānī was born in A.H. 971 (1564 A.D.) and passed away in A.H. 1034 (1624 A.D.). The first son Khwāja Muḥammad Šādiq was born in A.H. 1000 (1592 A.D.) and expired in A.H. 1025 (1616 A.D.) while the second son Muḥammad Sa'īd was born in A.H. 1005 (1596-97 A.D.) and breathed his last in A.H. 1070 (1660 A.D.).

Among the miscellaneous epigraphs from Uttar Pradesh, No. 127 from Āgra, a district place, is an epitaphic record in Urdū registering the dates of birth and death of the pious personality Ḥaḍrat Sayyid Jalāl Buḫhārī who was the son of Sayyid Muḥammad Buḫhārī and grandson of Ḥaḍrat Sayyid Aḥmad Kabīr (who lies buried in Delhi). It also records that emperor Shāh Jahān had appointed him Šadrīs Šudūr (*i.e.* Chief Judge), bestowing the rank of 6,000. He was born in A.H. 1003 corresponding to 1595 A.D. and passed away in A.H. 1057 corresponding to 1647 A.D. The inscription concludes with the remark that the headstone at the grave was fixed in A.H. 1369 corresponding to 1940 A.D. with the efforts of Šaiikh Khudā Bakhsh and Šaiikh Allāh Bakhsh, the brothers of Šaiikh Aḥmad Bakhsh, tobaccomarchant of Āgra. The biographical sketch of the deceased is given by Sa'īd Aḥmad Marehrawī in his work *Muraqqā'ī-Akbarābād* (Āgra, 1931, p. 60).

Another loose epitaphic record in Persian No. 128, comes from Chhanera in Banda District, speaking about the death of a religious person Yamanī Miyān in A.H. 1254 (1838 A.D.). The composer of the metrical text was a person whose pen-name was Šādiq and Muḥammad Ibrāhīm was the inscriber of the text. Four metrical epigraphs in Persian, Nos. 132, 133, 134 and 135, from Amroha in Muradabad District pertain to Shr'a Jāmi' Masjid, also called Ashrafu'l Masājid. From the architectural and decorative points of view, it is the best mosque at Amroha (*Tārīkh-i-Sūdāt-i-Amroha*, Vol. I. Hyderabad Deccan, 1934, p. 44). These epigraphs record the renovation of the said mosque during the period A.H. 1284-89 (1867-73 A.D.). The text of No. 132 was composed by Furqatī. It may be here added that the composer of the text was a resident of Amroha itself and his full name was Mīr Abu'l Ḥasan

Furqatī (*Hālāt-i-Sādāt wa Shajaratu' Ansāb*, Murādābād, A.H. 1322/1905 A.D., p.293). The composer of No. 133 was Ṣafī who took the help of Ṣharar for the chronogram of the renovation work *Tamīr-i-kul Jamā'at*, yielding the (starting) year A.H. 1284 (1867-68 A.D.). The two poets referred to in the inscription are Sayyid Muāmin Ḥusain Ṣafī and Sayyid Zuhūr 'Alī Ṣharar who find mention in the above work (pp. 292-93). No. 134, assigns the original construction of a small mosque, obviously *Ashrafu'l Masājid*, to Ḥājī *Ashraf* 'Alī during the life time of a versatile scholar and pious person Sayyid Muḥammad Siyādat. It further records that during the time of Maulānā Muḥammad 'Askarī and his brother Muḥammad Ḥasan (the sons of Muḥammad Siyādat), the said mosque was renovated and made spacious, at the recommendation of Dildār Ḥusain, one of the master architects of Lucknow, the renovation work having started in A.H. 1284. Here it may be mentioned that the original builder of the mosque Ḥājī *Ashraf* 'Alī primarily belonged to 'Aẓīmābād i.e. Patna and had settled at Amroha (*Hālāt-i-Sādāt*, p. 290). No. 135 records completion of the renovation work of the mosque in A.H. 1289 (1872-73 A.D.) and mentions the names of persons who had been associated with the work viz., Maḥdī Ḥasan, Faiḍ 'Alī, Ja'far Ḥasan, Muḥammad Bāqir, Zāhid Ḥusain, Aṣghar Ḥusain and Ḥājī Ḥasan.

Among various epigraphs copied from Rāmpūr, a district place, No. 138 from a local mosque, assigns its construction to Ghulām Jilānī in A.H. 1197 (1782-83 A.D.). The builder of the mosque referred to in the inscription is identified with Maulavī Ghulām Jilānī Khān Bahādur who was a prominent noble under 'Ālamgīr II and Nawwāb Faiḍu'llāh Khān (*Tadhkira-i-Kāmilān-i-Rāmpūr*, Delhi, 1929, pp. 287-89). Among the epitaphs from different tombs, Nos. 140, 144, 146, 142 record respectively the death of Mullā Faqīr Akhūnd in A.H. 1206 (1792 A.D.), Shāh Jamāl in A.H. 1209 (1794-95 A.D.), Imāmu'd Dīn Khān entitled Sulṭānī Ghālīb Jahān in A.H. 1255 (1839-40 A.D.) and Shāh Ḥusain in A.H. 1259 (1843 A.D.). The deceased Mullā Faqīr Akhūnd whose original name was Shāh 'Abdul Karīm was a saintly figure and he was the son of Shāh Raḥmatu'llāh, born in A.H. 1143 (1730-31 A.D.). Till the life time of the Rohilla Chief Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān, he stayed at Pīlībhit. After the martyrdom of the former, he settled at Rāmpūr. Nawwāb Sayyid Muḥammad Faiḍu'llāh Khān, the ruler of Rāmpūr, bestowed on him the village Tāh on Murādābād road in *Jāgīr* (*Tadh.Kām. Rām*, pp. 321-22). While Shāh Jamāl is none other than Ḥāfiẓ Shāh Jamālu'llah son of Sayyid Sulṭān Shāh alias Sayyid Muḥammad Raushan, who served under Bahādur Jung Khān, a Risāladār (the commander of a body of horse) under Nawwāb Sayyid Faiḍu'llāh Khān. The Rohilla Chief Ḥāfiẓ Raḥmat Khān was his spiritual disciple. Shāh Jamāl passed away on 3rd Ṣafar A.H. 1209 (28th August 1794 A.D.) (*Tadh.Kām. Rām*, pp. 96-99). As regards Shāh Ḥusain, he was the third son of Mullā Faqīr Akhūnd, referred to above. He was known as Miyān Ghulām Ḥusain pen-named Ḥarīf. He passed away on 19 Ramaḍān A.H. 1259 (13th October 1843 A.D.). (*Tadh.Kām. Rām*, pp. 293-94).

No. 151 is a record from another local mosque at Rāmpūr, assigning its construction to one Mardān Khān in A.H. 1261 (1845 A.D.), the text having been

composed by Nūr. While No. 152 is an epitaph from the compound of Rājdwār-kī-Masjid obviously recording the date of the death of Maulawī Ḡhiyāthū'd Dīn 'Izzat, the composer of the lexicon Ḡhiyāthū'l Lughāt, in A.H. 1268 (1852 A.D.). Here it may be added that Maulawī Ḡhiyāthū'd Dīn 'Izzat was a well known personality of his time because of his erudition. He was a great author and bibliophile. He was the tutor of the Nawwābs of Rāmpūr, Yūsuf 'Alī Khān (1855-65 A.D.) and Kalb-i-'Alī Khān (1865-87 A.D.). He expired at the age of sixty-eight on the given date (*Tadh.Kām. Rām.* pp. 305-308).

A. - COPPER-PLATES - 1995-96

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
1	<p>ANDHRA PRADESH CHITTOOR DISTRICT TIRUPATI MANDALAM (Part of former Chittoor Taluk)</p> <p>Tirupati. - A copper-plate charter in possession of Dr. N.Krishna Reddy, Department of Ancient History, Archaeology and Culture, S.V.University, Tirupati.</p> <p>Findspot: Alavakonda, Sanjama mandal (Part of old Koilkuntla Taluk), Kurnool District. Impressions through Dr. C.A.Padmanabha Sastri, A.S.E., Southern Zone, Chennai.</p>	Early Pallavas	Vishnugōpa-varma	Year 1, Hēnanta, <i>pakṣha paḍhamō di. 5</i>	Prakrit mixed with Sanskrit, Southern Characters	Records the gift of the village Khaṇḥaṇḥaṇḥa-kunḍūra located in Mimali-raiṭa in Chirippālikā-rajja to a brāhmaṇa called Sivandajja belonging to the Kāśyapa-gōtra as <i>brahmadāyā</i> by the king, probably for the longevity of his father, Buddhavarma. Certain usual privileges were allowed to the gift village. The gift was made in the presence of <i>bhōjaka</i> and other officials. In characters of the 4 th -5 th century A.D. Published in <i>Sārikaram</i> (S.Sankaranarayanan Fel. Vol.), pp. 67 ff. and plates

A. — COPPER-PLATES — 1995-96 — Contd.,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
2	Do. — Photographs supplied by Dr. K. K. Choudhury, Reader in the same department. Findspot: Not known.	Vijayanagara	Kṛṣṇadēvarāya	Śaka 1435, Śrīmukha, Kārtika, Uthāna-jvādaśī	Sanskrit, Nandināgarī	First plate missing of the village Māḍambāka <i>alias</i> Nāgalādēvi-samudra situated in the Kōṇāma-nāḍu, in the Changalapattus[ī]mā], belonging to Āmūru-kōta in Toṇḍai-maṇḍala division of Paḍuvīḍu-rājya to a brāhmana named Ōbhala, son of [Jā]kuduga, belonging to Vasishṭha-gōtra and Āśvalāyana-sūtra. The grant was stated to have been made by the king in the presence of god Virūpaksha, on the banks of Tungabhadrā river after making the gift village free from encumbrances and taxes
3	Do. — Do.	Do.	Śrī Rangarāya III	Śaka 156 . (. . . <i>ritu-bāna-chandra</i>)	Do.	Records the tax-free gift of Pīlamangalam <i>alias</i> Śrī Rangarāyapuram situated in Toṇḍaimaṇḍalam of Chandragiri-rājya to Śrī Venikāḍiri, son of Śrī Lakshmana belonging to Āśvalāyana-sūtra and Viśvāmītra-gōtra

4	<p>GUNTUR DISTRICT GUNTUR TALUK (Presently in Guntur Mandalam)</p> <p>Guntūr. - A set of five copper-plates now exhibited in the Bauddha Shri Museum, Department of A.P. State Archaeology and Museums, Finspot: Koṇḍavīḍu, Phirangipuram mandalam (Phirangipuram Taluk, Guntur District). Impressions through Dr. C.A.Padmanabha Sastri, Asst. Suptd. Epigraphist, Southern Zone, Chennai</p>	Prithvimūla	Prithvī Śrī Mūlarāja	Year 25, Āshādha śu Pratipadi	Sanskrit, Southern Characters	Published in <i>Śānikaram</i> (S. Sankaranarayanan Fel. Vol.), pp. 121 ff. and plates.
						Records the gift of the village named Kalavacheruvu situated in the midst of the four villages viz. Vēlupukoṇḍa, Urukōṇḍa, Mardicharuvu and Atukūru in the Tāḷupāka-vishaya with all privileges and exemption of all taxes to the ascetics of <i>Aryabhikṣu-sa-saṅgha</i> , who performed <i>dhyāna-adhyayana</i> , etc., and resided at the <i>mahāvihāra</i> at Vardhamāna, which was established by Mahā-Mēghavāhana, by the king, issued through <i>mahāmātra</i> for the merit of his grandmother. The grant was executed by the officers Hastikōṣi and Vīrakōṣi. In characters of the 6 th century A.D. (Published in <i>J.E.S.I.</i> , Vol. XVI, pp. 71 ff. and plates and <i>Department of A.P. State Archaeology and Museums Epigraphical series</i> , No. 20, pp. 1 ff. and plates)

A. — COPPER-PLATES — 1995-96 — Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
5	Do. — Do.	Do.	Do.	Year 43, Phālguna śu. 3	Sanskrit, Southern Characters	Records the gift of the village called Aṭṭaluvaḍu situated in the midst of the villages Karakuṇḍa, Kamsāryya, Velkuṇḍukuriki, Maṇivardda and Pallaveṭṭi, in Tāḷupāka-vishaya to the ascetics of <i>Ārya-bhikkṣhu-saṅgha</i> belonging to the 18 sections (<i>nikāya</i>) who had come from four directions and resided at the famous <i>nādhavihāra</i> on the eastern skirts of Guṇapāśapura hill for their clothing, food, beds, seats and medical treatment by the king from his provincial capital Nandivardhana. The grant was stated to have been entrusted to the supervision of <i>navakarmika</i> residing at Aparāśāila. The <i>ājāpti</i> of the grant was Śrī Mūlaraja. Do.
6	Do. — Do.	Do.	Do.	Year 4{3}	Do.	Records the gift of the land at the place called Tamigōḍu-naruva situated in the midst of villages called Tāṇḍikōṇḍa

<p>Vuppādu, Uppula, Vēikuṇḍa-kuriki, Aṭṭaluḍu and Kamṣārya, towards clothing, food, beds, seats and medical treatment of the Śākyaabhiṣhus stationed in the <i>mahāvihāra</i> at Tāṇḍikoṇḍa in Tāḷupāka-viśhaya for the merit (<i>amṡṡrahāthāri</i>) of his son (name not mentioned). The gift was entrusted to a <i>nava-karmika</i>, a resident of Aparaśaita. Further records the grant of 40 <i>nivartanas</i> of land situated towards the east of Haṣivāryya in the village Tāṇḍikoṇḍa and 10 <i>nivartanas</i> of land along with a garden (<i>peruṁṁṁṁṁ</i>). Do.</p>				<p>Registers the gift of the village called Ponnappalli situated in the Diviśima of Valanāṇḍu-viśhaya to a brāhmaṇa Śingaṇārya, son of Piḷḷayāryya and grandson of Śrī Bhaṭṭa-Bhāśkarāryya of Kāśyapa-gōtra by the king. The donee is described as well-versed in <i>Vēda</i>, <i>Vēdāṅga</i>, <i>Ayurvēda</i>, <i>Plāṁṁṁṁṁṁ</i>, <i>mahābhāśhaya</i>, etc.</p>		
<p>CHERAKUPALLI MANDALAM (OLD REPALLE TALUK)</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Ponnappalli - A set of three copper-plates in possession of Shri Krishnamurthi of the same village. Do.</p>	<p>Reddis of Konḍavāḍu</p>	<p>Peda Kōmati Vēma</p>	<p>Śaka 1330 (<i>kha-rāma-rām-āṁṁṁ</i>), Sarvvadhāri, Āśvayujā</p>	<p>Sanskrit, Telugu</p>

A. — COPPER-PLATES — 1995-96 — *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
8	<p>VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT VISAKHAPATNAM MANDALAM (Old Visakhapatnam Taluk)</p> <p>Visakhapatnam. — A set of three copper-plates in the possession of Prof. C. Somasundara Rao, Dept. of History and Archaeology, Andhra University. Findspot: Not known. Do.</p>	<p>Eastern Chālukyas</p>	<p>Kokilavarma</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Sanskrit, Telugu- Kannaḍa</p>	<p>Records the gift of the village Vechchhapuru in the Parvata-Bhoga-Vishaya of Madhyama-Kalinga to a brāhmaṇa scholar who was the <i>Mahājāna</i> of the Tadiatoru village by the king. In characters of the 8th-9th century A.D. Published in <i>J.E.S.I.</i>, Vol. XXIII, pp. 46-50.</p>

<p>9</p> <p>GUJARAT AHMEDABAD DISTRICT AHMEDABAD TAHSIL</p> <p>Ahmadābād. — Two copper-plates preserved in the L.D. Institute. Impressions through Shri Jaiprakash, Assistant Suptdg. Epigraphist (Sanskrit Inscriptions). Findspot : Tarabh, Vishnagar Tahsil, Mehsana District. Acc. No. 1421.</p>	<p>Chaulukyas of Anahilapāṭaka</p>	<p><i>Paramabhāṭiṭṭā- raka-Mahārājā- dhīrāja-Parame- śvara</i> Bhīmadēva</p>	<p>[Vikrama] 1263. Mārgaśrīṣṭha ba. 9, Sunday = 1206 A.D. November 26</p>	<p>Sanskrit. Nāgarī</p>	<p>Issued from Anahilapāṭaka. Records the grant, by the king, of four <i>hūdas</i> of land, two <i>hūdas</i> in the village of Vālimya and remaining two <i>hūdas</i> in the village of Kurulī situated in the Vishaya-paṭhaka with their boundaries specified, to the brāhmana Sūmiga, son of brāhmana Jyoti. Navā on the occasion of the <i>Dharmasankīrṇīni</i> for the increase of his own merit as well as of his parents. The writer of the grant was <i>Ṭhākura</i> Vōsurin and the <i>ditāka</i> was the great minister of peace and war (<i>mahāsāmāhiviyāhika</i>) <i>Ṭhākura Śrī Sūra</i>. Published in <i>O.H.R.</i>, Vol. XLV. pp. 107 ff.</p>
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A. - COPPER-PLATES - 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
10	VADODARA DISTRICT VADODARA TAHSIL Vadodara - Two copper-plates kept in the office of the Superintending Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India, Vadodara Circle. Impressions through Shri. Jai Prakash, Asst. Suptdg. Epigraphist (Sanskrit Inscriptions) Findspot: Loichandā, Palitana Tahsil, Bhavanagar District.	Maitrakas of Valabhī	<i>Mahārāja</i> Dhruvasēna	[Valabhī] 206, Āśvayuja śu. 1	Sanskrit, Western variety of Southern Alphabet	Issued from Valabhī. Records the grant, by the king, of 70 <i>pātāvarttas</i> of land with certain wells in the village Bhadrāī in the Hstakavapra-prāpa to the brāhmana Bhāṭṭi of the Chhāndōga-sākhā and Śāṅḍilya-gōtra, and a resident of Simhapura. The writer of the grant was Kikkaka and the <i>dātaka</i> was the <i>prathāra</i> Mammaka. Published in <i>J.F.S.I.</i> , Vol. XXIII, pp 141 and plate, No. XXXVIII

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
1	ANDHRA PRADESH GUNTUR DISTRICT AMARAVATI MANDALAM Amarāvati. - On a sculptured slab kept in the Central Archaeological Museum. Findspot: Dharanikōṭa, Amravati taluk, Guntur District.	.....	.....	.....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Refers to the memorial pillar of Kaṇha, son of Sīma, the <i>nahāgāmika</i> of Sa(āmal), belonging to Madhara-gōtra and described as <i>āhitiāgi, yaṅṅācyāi, bāmbhāna, nāṅṅāpiya</i> and <i>apāpa</i> . In characters of about the 2 nd century AD.
2	Do. - Broken slab kept in the store room of the same museum. Acc. No. 266.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Badly damaged. Reads : Line 1. <i>Sidham . . . pa</i> Line 2. <i>pēvētasi sa</i> Line 3. <i>budhā[ya]</i> Do.

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks*
3	Do. - Do.	.....	.....	.....	Telugu	Broken and damaged. Contains a portion of the <i>prāsaśi</i> of <i>mahānāṇḍalāśvara</i> Rājendrachōḍa and mentions a feudatory (name lost) with titles <i>Chatissatāśīti-grāma-vani-vallaba</i> , <i>Bhaṇḍana-Bhīma</i> , [<i>Āla</i>] <i>varakkaṣa</i> and <i>Vikrama-karkkaṣa</i> . Also refers to a gift of a lamp probably by a certain Buddhādēva. In characters of the 11 th century A.D.
4	GUNTUR MANDALAM Guntūr. - Stone fixed to a cement slab in an open place in the Bauddha Śrī Museum, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh. Findspot: Chēkūru, same mandālam and district.	Eastern Chālukyas	Vijayāditya	.....	Do.	Incomplete. Records the gift of a <i>puṭi-dramana</i> for maintaining a perpetual lamp (<i>akhaṇḍa-dīpi</i>) to Naṇjavālu (probably god Śiva) by the king to <i>ūrī-kāmpala</i> , the village assembly. Also records further gift of tax (<i>kōru</i>) for its maintenance by Koṇḍarājulu. In characters of the 9 th century A.D.

5	Do. - On a sculptural slab in the same place. Museum No. BMG 61. Findspot: Dhūpādu, Macherla mandalam, Guntur District.	.....	.....	.....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads : Line 1. <i>Siddham namō Bhagavatō pari- nidhanasa sambhadasa varīyamīya chu . . .</i> Line 2 . . . <i>na chandayasi . . . ya chē</i> . In characters of about the 3 rd century A.D.
6	MACHERLA MANDALAM Nāgārjunakoṇḍa . - Broken slab kept in the store room of the Archaeological Museum. Acc. No. 204.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Reads : Line 1. Line 2. <i>[guṇa]vathavasa kulaputa[sa]</i> Line 3. <i>rāṇo Dāmasiri-</i> Line 4. <i>ma Samakasa pita</i> Line 5. <i>Sadāsa para [mu]labhada</i> Line 6. <i>Pitṭitasucihaya-thabhiō</i> Do.
7	Do. - Do.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Incomplete and worn out. Refers to . . . purisadata as <i>Siripavattāli pati</i> and <i>Mādhārīputa</i> . Do.
8	Do. - Do. Acc. No. 832	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Reads : <i>nē mahāmuni manējani niḡōdha abhisani</i> . Do.

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - Contd.,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
9	Do. - Do. Acc. No. 290.	Ikskvākus	Chāntarmūla	.....	Prakrit. Brāhmī	Incomplete and fragmentary. Contains a portion of the text referred to in the Ayaka-pillar inscription of the king Vīrapurisudata and mentioning the wife of the <i>mahāsēnāpati</i> , the <i>mahātālavara</i> Vāsīthīputa Kamdasari of the Pukiya family. Do. Cf., the text published in <i>Epigraphia Indica</i> , Vol. XX, p. 16, C-3 and p. 19, C-2.
10	Do. - Do. Acc. No. 788.	.....	.....	Regnal year 12, Śukla-paksha	Sanskrit. Brāhmī	Badly damaged and worn out. Seems to refer to a gift of a <i>prasāda</i> , by the person probably a grand son of a <i>sēnāpati</i> (<i>patitras-sēnāpatir-yasya</i>). Do.
11	GUJARAT MEHSANA DISTRICT KHERALU TAHSIL Vadānagar. - Pedestal of an image of <i>Bādhisatva</i> preserved in the Vadānagar	.....	.....	.....	Prakrit mixed with Sanskrit. Brāhmī	Records that this image of <i>Bādhisatva</i> (on the pedestal of which the inscription is incised) is the gift of a nun <i>bhikṣuṇī</i>

<p>Museum. Findspot : Vadanagar.</p>			<p>by name Śāsvatā to <i>chaitiya-kuti</i>. Seems to refer to the Mahāsamghika teachers (<i>āchārya</i>). In characters of about the 2nd century A.D.</p>
<p>KARNATAKA BELLARY DISTRICT HOSPET TALUK</p>			
<p>12 Hampi. — On the sculptural slab kept in the store room of the conservation camp near the Lotus Mahal.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Damaged. Seems to record the gift of the slab to the Chaitiya-singha, probably situated at Dhāṇakataka by the son of a local merchant named Dhamma, along with his father, mother, brother and relatives and friends. In characters of the 2nd-3rd century A.D.</p>
<p>13 Do. — Do.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Prakrit, Brāhmī</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>Badly damaged and incomplete. Reads : Line 1. <i>vatāyā amitevāsītiya</i> <i>Bu[dhā]ya pavajitaya sanasa</i> Line 2. <i>sa [gha]sa Do.</i></p>
<p>14 Do. — On the pedestal of a <i>lingapīṭha</i> in an open <i>mandapa</i> in the excavated site of the palace complex.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Harihara</p>	<p>Vijayanagara</p> <p>Damaged. Refers to the residence of the king and probably records some structural addition in a part (<i>bhāga</i>) of it made by a certain Chaitdaya. In characters of the 14th century A.D.</p>

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1955-56 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
15	Do. - On a slab kept in front of the conservation camp near Lotus Mahal.	Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa	.....	Chālukya Vikrama year, 19 [Bhāva], Bhādrapada ba. 13, Sunday = 1094 A.D., September 10 (The year was current)	Kannada	Damaged and wormout. Refers to the gift of 80 <i>Lokki-gadviyas</i> to the teachers (names not clear) who explain the Purānas at a <i>melha</i> by a certain <i>māhāpradhāna dāṅṭanāyaka</i> (name not clear).
16	Do. - On a pillar standing in the same place.	Vijayanagara	Krishnarāya	Śūka 1439, Īśvara, Āsthādha ba. 15, Sunday (Irregular)	Do.	Damaged and mutilated. Refers to the construction of a <i>silā-mūṅṅalapa</i> for the benefit of 12000 followers (<i>parivāra</i>) by the palace blacksmith named Timmōja, son of Mādōja.
17	Do. - On four pieces of a broken stone slab in the same place.	Do.	.....	.....	Do.	Broken. Beginning and end lost. Contains a portion of the genealogy of Tuluva dynasty referring to Īśvara, his son Narasi and his son Dēvakīnandana (Krishnadēvarāya). In characters of the 16 th century A.D.

18	Do. - Another slab in the same place. CHITRADURGA DISTRICT CHITRADURGA TALUK	Do.	Mallikārjuna- rāya	.....	Do.	Incomplete. Refers to Mallikārjunarāya, son of Virapratāpa Dēvarāya. In characters of the 15 th century A.D.
19	Tamattukallu. - A stone standing on the ridge of a field about 1 km east of the village. KERALA WYNAD DISTRICT SULTAN BATTERI TALUK	.....	.....	.....	Tamil, Vaṭṭejuttu	Reads: <i>Ēḷiṟ Mōṇalan Chāḍai</i> . In characters of the 5 th - 6 th century A.D.
20	Edakkal. - On the south wall of the cavern on a hill.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Reads: <i>Pal-puli tāṭṭa-kāri</i> . In characters of the 5 th -6 th century A.D. Published in <i>J.E.S.I.</i> , Vol. XXV, pp. 9-10.
21	Do. - Do.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Reads : <i>Venikō-malai Kachechavami Satti</i> . Do. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 10.

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
22	Do. - Do.	Kadamba	Vishṇuvarman	.....	Sanskrit, Southern Brāhmī	Records that the inscription was written for the prosperity of the members of the family and the lineage of the king. Do. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 3 ff.
23	Do. - Do.	.....	.....	.....	Tamil, Tamil-Brāhmī	Reads : <i>Opai-apa vīra</i> . In characters of the 2 nd - 3 rd century A.D. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 8-9.
24	Do. - Do.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Reads: <i>Kaṭṭami-piṭa Chēru</i> . Do. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 7-8.
MADHYA PRADESH TIKAMGARH DISTRICT NIWARI TAHSIL						
25	Kundāra - Silt-stone lying loose in the courtyard of the <i>Durgaprasāda</i>.	.....	.....	Vikrama 1412, Pausha śu. 2	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged and worn out. Seems to record the performance of <i>salāgamana</i> . Details not clear.
26	Do. - Wall of the first floor above the entrance gallery of	.....	.....	Vikrama 16[.]	Do.	Worn out. Refers to a certain AmaraVraṣaṅghdēva in lines 3 and 4.

<p>the <i>Durgaprāsāda</i>.</p>	<p>Do. - Saṭī - stone in the steps of the Sundarī-tālāb.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Do.</p>	<p>Other details are not clear.</p>
<p>27</p>	<p>Do. - Saṭī - stone in the steps of the Sundarī-tālāb.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Do.</p>	<p>Damaged and wornout. The word <i>patra</i> occurs in line 4. Purport not clear.</p>
<p>28</p>	<p>Do. - Pedestal of the image of the goddess in the Sīmhavāhīnī temple.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Do.</p>	<p>Seems to furnish the genealogy of the local rulers in which the names of <i>Rāja</i> Sahanaṭṭā, Arjuna, Paratāpachandira, Saṅgrāmasiṅgha, Dēvisiṅgha, Durgasiṅgha and Durjanasiṅgha appear. Mentions the names of the villages Kumḍāra and Chāmdrapuri. Probably records the consecration of the goddess Sīmhavāhīnī.</p>

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
29	<p>RAJASTHAN JAIPUR DISTRICT JAIPUR TAHSIL</p> <p>Jaipur. - Pedestal of a sculpture preserved in the Government Museum, at Hawamahal. Findspot : Jamuvān Rāmgaḍh, Ramgarh Tahsil, Jaipur District. Acc. No. Misc. 289.</p>	.....	.....	<p>Vikrama 1128, śu. 10</p>	<p>Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī</p>	<p>Worn out. Probably records the making of the sculpture and refers to Śrī Padmanarīdi.</p>
30	<p>Do. - Stone slab preserved in the same Museum. Findspot: Do. Acc No. 4/395.</p>	<p>Mughal</p>	<p>Jahāngīr</p>	<p>Vikrama 1669, Śaka 1534, Phālguna śu. 5, Sunday = 1613 A.D., February 14</p>	<p>Sanskrit, Nāgarī</p>	<p>Records the construction of the fort called <i>Rāmagaḍh-prākāra</i> adorned with wells and gardens by <i>Mahārājadhurāja</i> Mānasirīha who was the son of Bhāgavamtadāsa, grandson of Bhārahamalla and great-grandson of Prithvirāja belonging to Kachhavaḥa family.</p>
31	<p>Do. - A stone slab (broken</p>	.....	.....	.....	Do.	<p>Badly damaged. Composed in verse.</p>

<p>in pieces) kept in the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.</p>	<p>[Rājasimha II]</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Numerals indicating the end of verse Nos. 1 (line 2) and 11 (line 13) are visible. Purport not clear. In characters of the 16th-17th century.</p>
<p>TAMIL NADU CHENGAI MGR. DISTRICT CHINGLEPUT TALUK</p>	<p>Pallava</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Mentions the epithets of the king viz., <i>Śrī Rājasimhah</i>, <i>Śrī Ksharasimhah</i>, <i>Śrī(Na)rendra-simhah</i> and <i>Śrī</i> The letters of the last epithet are damaged. In characters of about the 8th century A.D.</p>
<p>32 Mahābalipuram. — On a square capital stone lying on the southern side of the shore temple.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Sanskrit, Grantha</p>	<p>Contains two lines mentioning the dancing girls (<i>kārtigal</i>) of the temple. Do.</p>
<p>33 Do. — On a rock surface facing the Varāha cave.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>English, Roman</p>	<p>Records the death of Captain J.W.Rumsey, who died at Adamancoṭṭah (Adiyamānkōṭṭai) at the age of 40. The Tomb was erected by his brother officers</p>
<p>DHARMAPURI DISTRICT DHARMAPURI TALUK</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>1846 A.D., March 21</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>34 Adiyamānkōṭṭai. — On a Tomb-stone in a field.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
35	Do. - On another Tomb. KAMARAJAR DISTRICT ARUPPUKKOTTAI TALUK	.....	.....	1846 A.D., February 8	English, Roman	Records the death of Mrs. Rezeadounker, wife of Late John Younker, at the age of 37 at Admancoṭṭah (Adiyamānkōṭṭai).
36	Āviyūr. - On the north wall of the Śiva temple.	Pāṇḍya	Jaiṅḍ Sundara Pāṇḍya	Regnal year 5	Tamil	Records that the <i>irār</i> of Āviyūr donated the income accrued from the tolls levied on the merchandise for the repair and renovation of Rājendrasōṭṭēsvaram Uḍaiya nāyanār temple at Āviyūr in Vayalūr-nāḍu. Several persons figure as signatories. In characters of the 13 th century A.D.
37	Do. - Do.	Do.	Māiṅḍ Tribhuvana-chakravattigul Sundara Pāṇḍya.	Regnal year 11+3	Do.	Slightly damaged. Records a gift of two and half <i>mā</i> of land as <i>Iraviyil-dēvadāna</i> by Aḷagaṅ Arulāḷap Perumāḷ <i>alias</i> Śōḷaṅga dēvar in order to provide food offerings to the temple and also for conducting repairs to the goddess-shrine

<p>NAGAI-QUAID-E-MILLETH DISTRICT KUMBHAKONAM TALUK</p>	<p>Chōḷa</p>	<p>Parakēsarivarman</p>	<p>Regnal year 2 + 1</p>	<p>consecrated by a certain Sūriyaṅ Podhiyaṅ <i>alias</i> Sūngarādāyān. It is stipulated that the former's descendants should possess the cultivating right and measure out paddy as <i>mēlvāram</i> after remitting taxes Do.</p>
<p>38 Thiruvīsālūr. — On the north <i>uttira</i> portion of Bikshāhana shrine of Śiva yōganātha temple.</p>	<p>Do.</p>	<p>Do.</p>	<p>Do.</p>	<p>Damaged and incomplete. Seems to refer to a gift of some gold for reciting the three <i>Vēdas</i> and one <i>Tantra</i>. In characters of the 9th-10th century A.D.</p>
<p>39 Do. — On the <i>jagati</i> portion of the same shrine.</p>	<p>Do.</p>	<p>Do.</p>	<p>Regnal year II</p>	<p>Records the gift of 24 <i>kāśi</i> made by Aiyūr udayyaṅ Poṟrāḷi, a merchant of Kumārāmāñjārapuram in Tiraimūr-nāḍu, for burning a perpetual lamp to the god of Thiruvīsālūr at Avaṅnārāyaṅa- chaturvēdimangalam, a <i>dēvādāna</i> <i>brahmadāyam</i> on the northern bank of the river Kāvēri. Do.</p>

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1955-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
40	Do. - On the north <i>bhitti</i> of the same shrine.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 16	Tamil	Records that an individual Puḷudiyūr-udaiyāṅ Tiruviṣalūr Sūryan <i>alias</i> Eoirmēṭ-Sikaṅḍappēraraiyaṅ of Puḷudiyūr donated 100 <i>kalam</i> of paddy to the god of Tiruviṣalūr <i>alias</i> Śrī Avaiṅṅārāyaṅach-chaturvēdimāṅgalam, a <i>dēvadāna-brahmadēyam</i> to meet the expenditure (of employing persons) for playing the drum <i>etc.</i> , at the temple. But the drummers headed by <i>Vāḍiyappēraraiyaṅ</i> (chief of the musicians) and Bhaṭṭaiṅ Perumāṅ did not receive the paddy. Then it was decided by the <i>sabhā</i> that they would contribute the interest of 50 <i>kalam</i> s of paddy accruing on the endowed one hundred <i>kalam</i> s of paddy to the above drummers for employing musicians to play the musical instruments during the ceremonies. Do.

41	Do. - Do.	Do.	Regnal year 24	Do.	<p>Damaged and incomplete. Refers probably to a gift made by one Puḷudaiyūr-udaiyaṅ Tīruvisālūran-Śūryaṅ <i>alias</i> Edirmēṅ-Śrī-kaṅḍaperuraiyaṅ, the donor mentioned above (No. 40), to the temple at Amaninārayaṅa-chaturvēdi-maṅgalam, a <i>dēvadāna-brahmadēyam</i> on the northern bank (of the river Kāvēṅ). Do.</p>
42	Do. - On the west wall of the same shrine.	Do.	Regnal year 2 + 1	Do. Parakēsarivarman Gaṅḍarāditya (Uttamachōḷa)	<p>Incomplete. Records the gift of lands after purchase from various persons to the temple of Avaiṅinārayaṅach-chaturvēdimāṅgalam, a <i>dēvadāna brahmadēyam</i> on the northern bank to perform sacred bath to the god, by the king Parakēsarivarman <i>alias</i> Śrī Gaṅḍarādittan-Madurāntakan. Do.</p>

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
43	Do. - Do.	Do.	Parakēsarivarman [Uttamachōla]	Regnal year 7	Tamil	Damaged and incomplete. Records that the king Gaṇḍarādityaṅ Madhurāntakan <i>alias</i> Parakēsarivarman donated 602 <i>kāśus</i> for feeding six brāhmanas at the temple in Tiruvīsālūr in Amaninjāriyāna-chaturvēdimangalam, a <i>dēvadāna-brahmadēyam</i> . With this amount several plots of land were purchased for the said purpose. It is also stated that one <i>kāśu</i> was earmarked for the stone mason who engraved the inscription on stone. Do.
44	Do. - Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 9	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Records that Adigaḷ Pāḷuvēttaraiyar Maravaṅ Kaṇḍaṅ endowed 1000 <i>vāsi-pāḍāda Takkāśus</i> for <i>dānam</i> for instituting a grant to the <i>Chaturvēdi Bhattās</i> attached to the temple of Tiruvīsālūr-paramasvāmigaḷ in the <i>dēvadāna brahmadēyam</i> , Avarinārayāna-chaturvēdimangalam. The amount was lent out to a <i>sabhā</i>

and the interest of 2000 *kalam*s of paddy per annum on the endowed amount was to be defrayed to the *Chaturvēdi-Bhūttas*. It also appears that a service named *dānu-vinōdan* was to be conducted in the same temple every month on the day of *Uttiraiṭādi*; the asterism of the donor, from the interest. Do.

Records the gift of 28 sheep and one lamp-stand for burning a perpetual lamp in the Tiruppaḷikkaiṭṭil *maṇḍapa* in the temple of Tiruvīsālūr-perumānaḍigal at Amaṇinārayana-chaturvēdimanḍalam, a *dēvadāna-brahmaḍēyam* by a lady Mārāndaikkalam, a resident of ālaip-perunteru, for the merit of her brother Amudanmaṅgalavan, who was the *sāma-nāyaga* (chief) of a regiment called Kēraḷa Kuṅjira. The above *maṇḍapa* was stated to have been built by Kēraḷa-Kuṅjiraṅ. Do.

Do.

Regnal year II

Rājakēsari-
varman

Do.

45 Do. - On the north *kumūda*
of the same shrine.

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
46	Do. - Do.	Do.	Kōnērinnai-koṇḍān	Regnal year 6	Tamil	Incomplete and damaged. Refers to a royal order waiving the tax of 47½ <i>kaḷāṅju</i> of gold on 4% <i>vēli</i> of land which was endowed by the queen-mother at Vembarrūr for providing 108 pots of water for conducting the sacred bath on every <i>saṅkrānti</i> festival. Do.
47	Do. - Do.	Do.	Rājakēsari-varman	Regnal year 5	Do.	Records the exemption of taxes such as <i>iṭṭai</i> and <i>eṭṭi-hōṭṭu</i> by the <i>sabhi</i> of Śāḍaiyarinnallūr, a <i>dēvadāna-brahmadēyam</i> , on a piece of land at the village in consideration of 30 <i>kāṭu</i> donated by a lady. The land is said to have been owned by the temple of Tiruvīsālūr in Avāṇinārāyana-chaturvēdi-maṅgalam, a <i>dēvadāna-brahmadēyam</i> . Do.
48	Porumūr. - On the South <i>kurnuda</i> of the ruined	.....	.....	Regnal year 13	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions Nambūdaiyān. In characters of the 11 th century A.D.

MAYAVARAM TALUK

49	Agastisvara temple in the village.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Mentions Varaiyūr Kūḷavaṇ and Viḷiyūr-Uḍaiyāṇ-Tirucheḷirāṇ[balan]. Do.
50	Do. - South <i>paṭṭikā</i> of the same temple.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to a grant of land. Do.
51	Do. - On the west wall, <i>jagati</i> portion, of the same temple.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to a grant of tax-free land (<i>iraiyili</i>). Do.
52	Do. - On the south wall of the same temple.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Refers to the village accountant (<i>iṅkaṇakku</i>). Do.
53	NORTH ARCOT AMBEDKAR DISTRICT ARNI TALUK Vannārgulam. - On the north wall of a Śiva temple.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Incomplete. Refers to taxes such as <i>tiruttu-kaḍamai</i> , <i>Kārttigai-kāṇikkai</i> etc. Also refers to Ammaiyaṇṇ, probably a chieftain belonging to the village of Venṇumaṅkoḍanallūr, a hamlet of Rājagambhiraṇmalai. In characters of about the 14 th century A.D.

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
54	Do. - On the south wall of the same temple.	Do.	.....	.....	Tamil	Built-in and fragmentary. Records the gift of 2 <i>vēli</i> of wet land as <i>dēvadāna-īṭṭiyīli</i> (tax-free land) to the deity Ammaiappā-nāyanār for the sacred service (<i>īrūppai</i>) in the temple. Do.
55	GUDIYATTAM TALUK Gūḍanagaram. - On a hero-stone in a field.	Chōla	Parakēsarivarman	Regnal year 14	Do.	Refers to the death of one Anukkan, residing in the village Gūḍanagaram in [Kīlādaiyaru-nāḍu] after rescuing the cattle. In characters of the 10 th century A.D.
56	Do. - On another hero-stone in a field near Ōṭṭa-pīlāiyār temple.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Beginning lost. Seems to refer to the death of . . . Mankanūr-Amuḍitan after rescuing the cattle (<i>toru</i>) at Gūḍanagaram. Do.
57	Vaṅkagaṭṭūr. - Hero-stones in a mango-grove belonging to Duraisvami Nāidu. No. 1.	Chōla	Vīrapāṇḍyan talatkoṇḍa kōparakēsari,	Regnal year 3	Do.	Records the death of Sāttayan, son of Vikkiramāḍittian <i>alias</i> Tinnachetti, a keeper of sluice (<i>timbu-aḍaippār</i>) of

58	Do. - No. 2.	Do.	[Āditya II]	Do.	Do.	Senkuṅṅam in a cattle raid at Śōlaṅṅūr. Do.
59	Do. - No. 3.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Records the death of Śāttayaṅ Tiruvūṛal, keeper of sluice of Senkuṅṅam, while rescuing the cattle at Śōlaṅṅūr. Do.
60	Do. - No. 4.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Records the death of Muttaraiyan Kāri, a servant, along with Śāttayaṅ referred to (in No. 58) above. Do.
61	VELLORE TALUK Paḍaiviḍu. - On a rock surface near the Perumāl temple on the hillock.	Śambuvarāyār	Veṅṅumai-koṅḍāṅ	Regnal year 17	Do.	Refers to the death of Muttaraiyan Tumbaṅ along with Tiruvūṛal referred to (in No. 58) above. Do. Records the assignment of <i>kaḍamai</i> , <i>nell-āyam</i> , <i>poṅṅvari</i> , <i>vāḍaiyiyāgam</i> , <i>āsupēḍumakkal</i> <i>pērkaḍamai</i> , <i>iṣṅvāsi</i> , <i>iṅṅavari</i> , and other taxes collected from the <i>tirunāmatukkāṅi</i> land at Pūṅḍi <i>alias</i> Seyattuvāyitaperumpūru in Murugaṅ Maṅgalapurū to the temple of Vira-sarpa Viṅṅaṅṅar emperumāl of Marudaraisar-paḍaiviḍu for the sake of food offerings and other services. In characters of the 13 th -14 th centuries A.D.

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE, AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
62	Vellore. - On a loose stone preserved in the Government Museum. Findspot: Not known.	.....	.....	Kīliaka, Vaikāśi, 5	Tamil	Damaged and incomplete. Seems to refer to a gift of a village named Vīravayalkuṭṭi as <i>tiruvānattukkāni</i> to the <i>tājjattar</i> of the temple of Rājēndra Śōṭṭavarumūṭaiyār at Uyyakkonḍān Chōlāpuram. In characters of the 15 th century A.D.
63	PERIYAR DISTRICT BHAVANI TALUK Pudukkādū. - A stone standing in the forest area near Attāni colony.	.....	.....	Māsi	Do.	Badly damaged. Mentions Vaḍakarai-naḍu-kāval. Do.
64	Vēlittiruppūr. - On a loose stone slab in the Amman temple.	Rulers of Korngu	Vīnarājēndra	Regnal year 25, Āni	Do.	Seems to refer to the gift of land for performing the marriage (<i>tirikkalvāram</i>) and also for providing food offerings in the temple of the goddess Periya nāchchiyār by a lady Naṅgāṇḍi <i>alias</i> Aṇḍa Selvi, daughter of Kaṇavāya Aḷavanda Kāmiṇḍan, a <i>veḷḷala</i> of the

65	ERODE TALUK Erode. — Stones preserved in the Kalaimagal Higher Secondary School. No. 1.	.....	Perunarkilli Chōla	.....	Do.	village . . . payyūr in Vadakarai-nādu. In characters of the 12 th century A.D.
66	Do. — No. 2.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Seems to refer to the gift of oil for lamp. In characters of the 11 th century A.D.
67	Do. — No. 3.	.....	.....	Regnal year [4]	Do.	Fragmentary and damaged. Probably refers to a royal order (<i>Kōnerimēlkonṭāṟ</i>) mentioning the donation of lamps to a temple. In characters of the 12 th century A.D.
68	Do. — No. 4.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions a village Maṅḡalam in Pāndurāi-nādu and another village Vīrapāṇḍiya-nallūr. Do.
69	Do. — No. 5.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Mentions Pāṇḍi-maṅḡalam and seems to refer to a gift by a person named Kaṇḍiyattēvan. Do.
70	Do. — No. 6.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Refers to the coin <i>oṭṭachluu</i> . Do. Do. Refers to a <i>itirumaṅḡapa</i> and the place Rājaraḷapuram. Do.

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - Contd.,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
71	Do. - No. 7.	.....	.....	.....	Tamil	Fragmentary and damaged. Refers to the gift of two lamps. Do.
72	Do. - No. 8.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Mentions Vīrachōḷaṅ and Kaṇḍiyadēvaṅ. Do.
73	Do. - No. 9.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Mentions names of the signatories Kachchirāyan and Kalīṅga[rāyan]. Do.
74	Do. - No. 10.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to the sale of land and mentions Kēsari Nīḷaṅ. Do.
75	Do. - No. 11.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to the gift of gold (<i>peṇṇ</i>) towards food offerings. Do.
76	Do. - No. 12.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Mentions <i>Kīlīraisēy</i> , probably a kind of tax. Do.
77	Do. - No. 13. Findspot: Paruvātchi, Bhavani Taluk, Periyar District.	.....	.....	Māśī	Do.	Do. Mentions the village Nallūr. In characters of the 13 th century A.D.

78	Do. - No. 14.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Contains only imprecatory portion of the inscription. In characters of the 14 th century A.D.
79	Do. - No. 15.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Fragmentary and badly damaged. Mentions the name Tirumalaiyya. In characters of the 16 th century A.D.
GOBICETTIPALAYAM TALUK						
80	Kūṅṅalūr. - On loose stones fixed on the corridor wall of the Išvara temple. No. 1.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to land-boundary and mentions Kūvalūr. In characters of the 13 th century A.D.
81	Do. - No. 2.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions 10 <i>paṇam</i> . Do.
SATYAMANGALAM TALUK						
	Kanakkaṁpāyayam. - On a loose stone planted in front of Bhagavatī Amman Kōyil.	Rulers of Kongu	Kulōttuṅga	Regnal year 23	Do.	Records that the artisans (<i>kammālar</i>) of Elukarai-nādu met at Kuḷamānikkam <i>alias</i> Akkaiśālainallūr and made an agreement regarding the making of ornaments by the goldsmiths. Mentions the name of Kōduvat Taittamalla <i>alias</i> Chōḷaperuntaiṭṭān. In characters of the 13 th century A.D.

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
83	PUDUKKOTTAI DISTRICT AVUDAIYAR KOVIL TALUK Irumbānāḍu. - On loose stone slabs in the Śvara temple. No. 1.	.....	.....	Regnal year [4.]	Tamil	Fragmentary. Probably refers to the gift of land and mentions the village Okkūrūdi and the palace called <i>Māḍakkāḍal Kūlakki</i> in Madurai. Do.
84	Do. - No. 2.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Mentions Agampa gachavar kālaḥ, probably a personal name. Do.
85	Do. - No. 3.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions the boundaries of a land. Do.
86	Do. - No. 4.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Refers to the goddess-shrine, <i>Tirukkāmakkoḷḷam</i>] and boundaries of a land. Do.
87	Do. - No. 5.	Sētopati	.....	Naḷa, Āni, 2	Do.	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to the worship and offerings made by Sētopati (a ruler of that dynasty) to the temple. In characters of the 18 th century A.D.

88	KULATTUR TALUK Kuṭumiyaṁalai. - On the rock surface of the Jaina cavern on the hill.	.....	.....	Tamil, Tamil Brāhmi	Damaged. States that the stone-bed in the cavern (<i>pāṭiyi</i>) belongs to Korrandai of Nālai. In characters of the 2 nd century A.D.
89	SOUTH ARCOT VALLALAR DISTRICT CUDDALORE TALUK Tiruvēndipuram. - On a pillar inside the <i>ardha-maṇḍapa</i> of Dēvanāyaka-perumāḷ temple.	.....	Regnal year 20	Tamil	Badly damaged. Mentions Tiruvaiyandrapuram. In characters of the 10 th century A.D.
90	Do. - On another pillar in the same place.	.....	Regnal year 31	Do.	Damaged. Refers to the gift of 96 sheep for supplying one <i>uḷakku</i> of ghee daily for burning a lamp in the temple. Do.
91	Do. - On a pillar in the corridor near the <i>yāga-sālai</i> of the same temple.	.....	Do.	Do.	Refers to the gift of [96] sheep for burning a lamp to the deity at Tiruvaindirapuram by Vāṇavan-mādeviyār, daughter of Rājasimha, the Pāṇḍya king. Do.

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - Contd.,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
92	Do. - On another pillar at the same place.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Tamil	Beginning lost. Refers to the gift of a golden pot weighing 500 <i>kalaiñju</i> and other vessels by the king Śrī-Parāntakadēvar on the day of performing <i>abhishiṣṭka</i> to the deity of Tiruvajindapuram. Do.
93	Do. - On the third pillar at the same place.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to the gift of 90 sheep for burning a lamp in the temple of Tiruvaindiraipuram]. Do.
94	Do. - On the outer <i>prākāra</i> , east wall of the same temple.	Do.	[Vikrama Chōla]	Regnal year 10	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions the usual <i>prasasti</i> commencing with <i>pāṇiādu</i> of the king in characters of the 11 th century A.D.
95	Do. - Do.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Refers to a gift of sheep to the temple of Tiruvaindirapurat-ālvār. In characters of the 12 th century A.D.
96	Do. - On the floor of the corridor of the same temple.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Refers to the gift of land free of tax (<i>iṟaiyili</i>). Do.

97	Do. - On a broken stone-slab fixed in the floor of the same temple. TITTAKKUDI TALUK	.....	.....	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions <i>karai</i> in line 3. In characters of about the 13 th century A.D.
98	Āthamūr. - A stone-slab standing on the main road of the village.	.....	Kulōttuṅga	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Refers to the meeting of <i>aṅḷu-nāṭṭu paḍḍaimudaliḷai</i> (the army officials of five <i>nāḷḷus</i>) such as Tiruppidavūr-nāḍu, Ūṟṟatūr-nāḍu, Kuṟṟa-kūṟam and Mēlkāraikkāḍu. Also refers to Rājēndrachōḷa- [terinda] - villiḷai, the archers. In characters of the 13 th century A.D.
99	Āvaṟṟikuḍikāḍu. - On a stone slab lying before the image of Vināyaka.	.....	.....	Do.	Seems to refer to some gifts made probably by Vēṭṭuvāṅ <i>alias</i> [Jalyābharanā-pallavaraiyaṅ, the younger brother of Vēṭṭuḍaiyaṅ Netiyāyāparāṅa-pallavaraiyaṅ. In characters of the 17 th century A.D.

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
100	Māpuḍavūr. - On the left gate of the <i>gōpuram</i> of the Tiruvananandīśvara temple.	Chōja	Vīrarājendra	Regnal year 3	Tamil	Records the gift of dry and wet (<i>nansēy</i> and <i>pinṣēy</i>) land after making it free from all taxes, probably to the temple of Tiruvananandīśvara by a chief (<i>sāmanta mudali</i>). In characters of the 12 th century A.D.
101	Do. - <i>Mukhamanḍapa</i> , south wall of the same temple.	Do.	Tribhuvana- vīradēvar (Kulōtunga III)	Regnal year 30	Do.	Records the installation of deities Sundaraperumāl and Pāvai-nāchchiyār in the temple of Tiruvananandīśvaramuḍaiyār at Puḍavūr by one Dēvarāya Annan Uḍaiyār. Do.
102	Do. - Do.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Beginning lost and incomplete. Contains part of the <i>prasasti</i> and refers to a gift of 10 <i>vēli</i> of land to the god Tiruvananandīśvaramuḍaiyār at Puḍavūr. Do.
103	Do. - West wall of the Traiōkyasundarī Amman shrine of the same temple.	.....	.....	Vaikāśi, 1 st day	Do.	Do. Seems to register a gift of dry and wet land (<i>nansēy</i> and <i>pinṣēy</i>) to the goddess Periya-nāchchiyār at Puḍavūr

104	Do. - North wall of the same shrine.	.....	Tribhuvana-chakravartiga!	.....	Do.	which was entrusted to the temple officials. Do. Damaged. Records the gift of a <i>kāṣṭhī</i> by Milādakularāyar and Irungōjadēvar which was received by the temple priest Śālāsriyan Āḍavalladēva Bhattāṅ, Tondi Kulōttunga Bhattāṅ, Tiruvaraṅga dēva Bhattāṅ and Āḍavallānnāppattēnnāyira Bhattāṅ for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple of Tiruvanaṅḍiśvaram-udaiyār at Piḍāvūr. Do.
105	THANJAVUR DISTRICT THANJAVUR TALUK Thanjāvūr. - Brihadīśvara temple. On the left entrance of the second <i>gopura</i> .	Chōla	Rājarāja	.....	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to the gilding of <i>Śrīvimāna</i> of Rājarāṅḡśvaram-udaiyār temple. In characters of the 10 th -11 th century A.D.
106	Do. - On a step of the Bell Tower (near the Art gallery).	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Built-in and damaged. Refers to a certain Vīrachōla. In characters of the 11 th -12 th century A.D.

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
107	Tiruvaiyyāru. - Pañchanadiśvara temple. On the south wall, central shrine.	Pallava	Nandipōttaraiyār of Teļļāru (Nandivirman)	. . . . .	Tamil	Records a gift of ten <i>kaṭṭāṅṅu</i> of gold by Teļļāru-ēriṇḍa Nandipōttaraiyār to burn a perpetual lamp to the deity Mahāḍeva of Tiruvaiyyāru. The <i>sabliā</i> of Kārikudi agreed to measure out an <i>uri</i> of oil daily by the measure <i>Kumārumanārtiṇḍāṅṅaṅ</i> . With that amount 10 <i>mā</i> of land was bought from Naṅṅan Śīrunambi Maṅalūṛṇḍu apparently for the same purpose. In characters of about the 10 th century A.D. Published in <i>Q.J.M.S.</i> , Vol.76, pp. 92 ff.
108	Do. - On the south wall of the Uttara Kailāsa shrine in the same temple.	Chōla	Rājarāja I	Regnal year 28	Do.	Begins with the <i>prasasti</i> of the king <i>tirumagaḷ pōla</i> . Records the gift of various musical instruments such as gong and drum to the deity Ologamāḍēvi at Iśvaram-ūḍaiya Mahāḍēvar at Tiruvaiyyāru in Poygai-nādu (a sub-division of) Rājendrasimha-vaṅṅādu by the queen of Rājarāja, Dantisatīviṅṅi <i>alīas</i> Ologamahāḍēviyār. As many as six

<p>gongs of different weights were donated. It also registers a gift of a golden fly-whisk weighing 34 <i>kaḷaiṅṅu</i> and a <i>maṭṭi-jāḍi</i> by Arumōji Chandramallī <i>alias</i> Gaṅgamādēvi, the daughter of the king Rājārāja I. She also donated a lamp. Also states that a lady Ācharaṇi Elvaiyār donated a silver vessel to the temple. In characters of about the 11th century A.D.</p>				<p>Records the royal order to the officials, Parāntaka-Mūvēndavēlār Dēvan Kuḍaiyār and others to provide various officials from the <i>brahmacūḍeya</i> villages of Poygai-nāḍu for the Olōgamahādēvi. Isvarum-ūḍaiyār temple at Tiruvayyāru in Poygai-nāḍu (a sub-division of) Rājendrasimha-vaḷanaḍu. Accordingly, the <i>sabhā</i> of Olōgāditta-chaturvēdimarigalam was to supply an accountant, the <i>sabhā</i> of Paṇaiyūr Kijaicheṇi, an accountant, the <i>sabhā</i> of Alaiyūr, a treasurer, and the <i>sabhā</i> of Paṇivada-māṅgalam, a treasurer. Likewise the other <i>sabhās</i> were to supply other personnel. Do. Published in <i>Q.J.M.S.</i>, Vol. 89, pp. 103 ff.</p>
		Do.	Regnal year 27	
		Do.		
		Do.		
<p>109 Do. - On the west wall of the same shrine.</p>				

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
110	Do. - On the south wall of the same shrine.	Chōla	Rājendra I	Regnal year 3	Tamil	Registers a gift of seven lamps of various sizes and finesse by Dantisaittivanakiyār <i>alias</i> Olōgamādēviyār, the consort of Rājarajadēvar (I) to the deity Olōgamahādēvi Īsvaram Uđaiya Mahādēva at Tiruvaityāru in Poyganaṅṅu (a sub-division of) Rājēndrasimha-vaḷanaṅṅu. Do.
111	THIRAN CHINNAMALAI DISTRICT KARUR TALUK Pauthiram. - On a loose stone-slab at a well in the village.	Pāṇḍya	Vīrapāṇḍyaḍēva	Regnal year 22 + 1	Do.	Records that Terriyūr Vēlār of Taṭṭaiyūr-ṅaḍu caused a well to be dug for the sacred-bath of the deity (<i>tirumāṅjanak-kiṅṅaru</i>) at the temple of Pāchchil Nāyanār of Pauthiram. In characters of the 13 th century A.D.
112	Do. - On a loose stone in a field.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to a rivulet (<i>sirirāru</i>). Do.

113	Do. - On a loose stone-slab in the village.	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to a gift by Ariyaṅḍār. In characters of the 14 th century A.D.
114	Setipālayam. - On a door-jamb of Kuṅṅisvaramuḍaiyār temple on the hill.	Pāṇḍya	Vīrapāṇḍya	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Refers to the village Vēḷḷūr <i>alias</i> : Irumuḍi Śōlapuram in Venkālā-nāḍu, a sub-division of Vīra Śōḷa-maṇḍalam. In characters of the 13 th century A.D.
115	Do. - On a loose stone in front of the same temple.	Vijayanagara	Vīra Bukkaṅṅa	Do.	Do. Mentions a temple and a deity Piḷḷaiyār with reference to a gift of land. In characters of the 15 th century A.D.
116	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT ARIYALUR TALUK Gandarāḍittam. - East wall of <i>mahā-maṇḍapam</i> , of the Chokkanāthar temple.	.....	.....	Do.	Beginning lost and damaged. Stones are jumbled. Seems to refer to the sale of land by the <i>Peruṅṅuṅi Mahāsabhayār</i> to Rāmadēvi Nāṅgai. Also names certain individuals. In characters of about the 10 th century A.D.

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
117	Do. - A stone-slab in front of the Māriamman temple.	.....	.....	.....	Tamil	Fragmentary and damaged. Refers to Tiruvadigul Nāgan <i>alias</i> Viranārajan, an official (<i>madhyastha</i>) belonging to the temple (<i>Śrīkoil</i>). In characters of the 12 th century A.D.
118	Do. - On a broken stone in the same temple.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Mentions <i>eṭtai</i> (weight). Do.
119	Do. - A stone-slab in front of the Lakshminārāyaṇa Perumāl temple.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Incomplete. Seems to refer to the construction of a pillar by an official of a <i>nāḍu</i> . In characters of the 13 th century A.D.
120	Kāmarasvalli. Saundarāvara temple. Right side pillar of the <i>mukha-manḍapa</i>.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Records the erection of a pillar in the temple by Malayapperumāl Amarak-kōṇār, belonging to the Sruitimān community of the village Nūnan-kurichchi. In characters of the 16 th century A.D.
121	Do. - Do. <i>Mahāmanḍapa</i> ,	Chōla	Vikrama[chōla]	Regnal year 14	Do.	Incomplete and beginning lost. Contains

north wall.					a portion of the <i>prasasti</i> . Records the gift of 10 <i>kalāñju</i> of gold for burning a perpetual lamp to the god of Kāmarasavalli-chaturvēdimangalam, a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Vikramachōla-vañanādu. The Śivabrāhmaṇas (names given) of the temple received the gift and agreed to burn the lamp. In characters of the 12 th century A.D.
122	Do. - Do. Do. West wall.	.....	.....	Do.	Records the construction of a <i>mañḍapa</i> in front of the (shrine of) deity Ilaiya Piḷḷaiyār (Lord Muruga) by Aṟaiyaṟi Tiruvarāṅgamudaiyāṟi <i>alias</i> Ammaiya Nal Sembayattāyār. In characters of the 16 th century A.D.
123	Do. - Do. On the right door jamb.	.....	.....	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Seems to record some gift made to god [Tiru]kkōḷṣvara by a certain army official (<i>Daṇḍanāyakkar</i>). In characters of the 15 th - 16 th century A.D.
124	Do. - On a broken stone slab lying on the path near Nandi shrine of the same temple.	Chōla	..... rājādēva	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions the names of god [T]irukkōḷṣvara and the king. In characters of the 12 th century A.D.

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
125	Do. - Another broken stone at the same place.	.....	.....	.....	Tamil	Do. Mentions the place [Kijjātūr Kilanūr. Do.
126	Do. - On the step leading to Bālāmbikai Amman shrine in the same temple.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Mentions 1/2 <i>kāṇi</i> of land and <i>tirunāmatukkāṇi</i> (land-grant). Also refers to the hamlet Athanūr and a lake. Do.
127	Do. - A broken stone-slab standing in front of the same shrine.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Seems to register a gift of certain <i>kāṇi</i> of land. Do.
128	Do. - A broken stone-slab standing on the path leading to the same temple.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Refers to the boundaries of a land. Do.
129	Do. - Another broken stone lying at the same place.	.....	.....	Regnal year 2.	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to the god (<i>nāyanār</i>) whose name is incomplete. Do.
130	Gōpurappatti. - Tirumēraṭṭai- iśvara temple. On the north LALGUDI TALUK	Chōḷa	Rājakesari- varman	Regnal year 2	Do.	This inscription registers a gift of 7 <i>kaḷaṇju</i> of gold weighed by <i>pāchchi:kal</i>

wall of the <i>mukhamarāḍapa</i> .	Do. - Do. On the east wall of the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> .	Do.	Madurai koṇḍa Parakēsarivarman (Parāntaka I)	Regnal year 36	Do.	by the dancing girl of the Tīrumēraḷśvara Ālvār temple to burn a lamp during the day time in the temple. With that amount a piece of land was bought and reclaimed. The temple manager Singaṇācchan undertook the responsibility of maintaining the said lamp out of the produce of the land. In characters of the 10 th century A.D.
131	Do. - Do. Do.	.....	.....	Regnal year 9, Aippasi, Vishu	Do	Built-in. Records a gift of 45 sheep by a lady, Nāgaṇ Peṇṇai to burn a lamp during the day time to the deity for the merit of her son Saṅkan Paṭṭili from the commencement of Aippagai and Vishu months. Do.
132						Incomplete. States that Pādasāva Āchāryaṇ <i>alias</i> Nittipṭēṇṇiyen, a drummer of the temple reclaimed the temple land for burning a lamp during the day time to Tīrumēraḷi Mahādēva of Mala-ṇāḍu. Do.

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
133	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI TALUK Tiruchirappalli. - Loose stone-slabs kept in the Govt. Museum. No. 1.	.....	.....	.....	Tamil	Fragmentary and damaged. Mentions the names of Virachōjadēvar and the river Veļjāru. In characters of about the 12 th century A.D.
134	Do. - No. 2.	.....	.....	Śubhakṛī, Kārttigai	Do.	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to a gift to the Perumāḷ temple. In characters of about the 16 th century A.D.
135	Do. - No. 3.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Retains only a portion of the imprecation. Probably refers to a gift of land. In characters of about the 18 th century A.D.
136	Do. - No. 4.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	States that a <i>maṅḡlapa</i> was caused to be constructed by Kijavaṅ Nārāṇan Kārai Kaṭṭapam, a resident of Vēļūr in Vaṇḍāļai Vēļūr-kūṛram (a sub-division of) Rājēndrachōļa-vaļanaḍu. In characters of the 10 th -11 th century A.D.

137	Do. - On a boulder just below the Vināyaka temple, on the rock-fort.	.....	.....	.....	Do. This inscription pronounces a curse on those who do not heed to the advice (?) and those who open (the cave?). All the persons including Gurunāthan and Śrīmahēśvaran will incur the sin if they open. A certain Sōmēśvaradēvan is mentioned. In characters of the 12 th -13 th century A.D.
138	TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT SRI VAIKUNTAM TALUK Tiruppuḷiyānkūḍi. - On the southern inner wall, of <i>ardhamanḍapa</i> Nannālvār temple.	.....	.....	.....	Do. Fragmentary. Refers to a sale of land. In characters of the 13 th century A.D.
139	Do. - Do.	.....	.....	.....	Do. Refers to tax-free land and mentions Uraiyūr-kūṛram in Kēraḷmānaka-vaḷanāḍu. Do.
140	Do. - On a stone slab in the outer <i>prākara</i> of the same temple.	.....	.....	.....	Do. Refers to the gift of land as <i>dēvadāmanai-ṭṭaiyili</i> to the Ālvār temple. Also mentions the boundaries of the land. Do.

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - Contd.,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
141	Do. - On a stone-slab fixed on the eastern <i>prākāra</i> wall of the same temple.	.....	.....	.....	Tamil	Do. Mentions Śikāmaninallūr-paḷḷi and Śrī Vaikuṅṭam <i>alias</i> Rājendra chōḷa Do.
142	Do. - On a stone-slab fixed in the outer wall of the same temple.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Refers to the village Tirupuliyankuḍi and the coin <i>achū</i> . Do.
143	Do. - On a stone-slab fixed on the northern wall of the same temple.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Refers to a sale of land. Do.
144	Do. - On a stone-slab fixed on the inner wall of the Amman shrine of the same temple.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Refers to the sale of land probably in Rājendrachōḷa-charuppēḍi[mangalam] after exempting it from the taxes. Do.
145	Do. - On a fragmentary stone built into the northern outer wall of the same temple.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Mentions the names of signatories, Divākara Bhaṭṭan, Vāsudēvan and Nārāyaṇaṅ Kaḡuttan. Do.

146	Do. - On the inside wall of the <i>garbhagrāha</i> of the same temple. TIRUVANNAMALAI SAMBUVARAYAR DISTRICT POLUR TALUK	.....	.....	.....	Do. Contains a portion of the <i>prāśasti</i> of a king Do.
147	Ganēśapuram. - On a rock on the Veljimalai hill near the village.	.....	.....	Śaka 1330, Patipati (?), Ādi 20	Do. Records the gift of an <i>uḷakku</i> of rice for worship and offerings to the deity Piḷḷaiyār of Vellūr in Padiavēḍu.
148	Do. - Do.	.....	.....	.....	Do. Damaged and incomplete. Seems to record the gift of 3 <i>uḷakku</i> of rice to the god Virūpākṣha probably by a certain Pichchan. In characters of the 14 th century A.D.
149	Jahāṅgādapuram. - On a rock near the village.	Vijayanagara	(Śrī-Vīra- prātāpadevārāya)	.....	Do. Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to refer to some gift. In characters of the 15 th century A.D.
150	Do. - On another rock to the south of the village.	.....	.....	Śaka 1342, Plava, Panguṇi	Do. Fragmentary and damaged. Records some gift to the deity Chaiṅṅamānda-piḷḷaiyār for worship and offerings

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - Contd.,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
151	Tiruvēṅgaḍapuram. - On a rock to the east of the village.	.....	.....	.....	Sanskrit, Grantha	Damaged. Refers to two persons, Vaiśya Gōpala-krishnaḍēvan and Gōvinda-nandaḍēvan. In characters of the 15 th century A.D.
152	Do. - On a rock on the Veļjimalai.	.....	.....	.....	Tamil	Reads: <i>dēvasthāna-ellai</i> . In late characters.
153	Mēśiruvālūr. - Hero-stones in a field locally known as Vēḍiyappan temple. No. 1.	Pallava	Kōviśaiya-parumar [Siṁha-vishṇu]	Regnal year 24	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu	It records that when the sons of Kuṅṅattaraiśar of Kīlkkōvalūr along with Siṅgamañchechiyār came and attacked, the sons of Nīlakaṅṅattaraiśar and the sons of Nakkīyār, the servant of Poṅṅamudaiṅār, destroyed Poṅṅūr and died. In characters of the 6 th century A.D. Published in <i>JESI</i> , Vol. XXIII, pp. 121 ff.

154	Do. - Do. No. 2.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 29	Do.	Slightly damaged at the end. Records the death of a person (name lost) who fought on behalf of Poṅṅuḷuttanār when Poṅṅaitanār, son of Nṭlakaṅṅali-araiśaru fought against a certain Mañchinār. Do. Published in <i>Ibid.</i>
155	Pākkam. - On a hero-stone in a lake. VILLUPURAM TALUK	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 24	Do.	Refers to the death of Kaṭṭi, son of [Seṅṅāru] while rescuing the cattle (<i>torru</i>). Do.
156	Ēśālam. - On the south <i>prastāra</i> wall of Rāmanāth-ēśvara temple.	Chōla	Rājendra (I)	Regnal year 12. Māgha śū. 7, Thursday. Bharani = 1024 A.D., January 20 (The week day was Monday)	Tamil	Begins with the <i>prastasi</i> , <i>tirumanni vaḷara</i> of the king Rājendra-chōla (I). Records the sale of land at Ērpākkam by the <i>perunkuṭṭip</i> - <i>perumakkal</i> (the larger assembly) of Śrī Rājaraḷa chaturvēdimāṅgalam, a <i>taiyūr</i> and <i>brahmadēya</i> of Jayaikōṅṅa-chōla-māṅḅalam, to the temple of Tiruvirāmiśvaram-uḷaiya mahādēvar at Ēḅār built by Sarvasīva-pāṅḅitar, the royal preceptor.

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
157	Do. - Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 14	Tamil	Incomplete. In continuation of the above inscription (No. 156). It records the sale of land in two villages namely Sōlendirasinganallūr including Gingee located in Rājarāja-valanādu and Ūrpakkam located in Āriyūr alias Vajvanmahādēvinallūr in Madurāntakavalanādu for providing food offerings and daily worship to the temple of Tiruvirāmiśvaram udaiya Mahādēvar at Eḍār in Śrī Rājarāja-chaturvēdi-maṅgalam, a <i>tanjūr</i> and <i>brahmadēya</i> of Jayankōṇḍachōla-maṇḍalam by the <i>mahāsabhā</i> of the village to Sarvasīva - paṇḍitar, the royal preceptor, after receiving both the price money and tax deposit of 3500 <i>kāṣṭa</i> . In characters of the 11 th century A.D.
158	Do. - On the east <i>jagati</i> of the same temple.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 20	Do.	Records that the right of performing worship in the Tiruvichcharamūngil-Nāngai temple at Vikramasōjhallūr,

159	Do. - Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Saptamātrikā temple and Marippiḍāri temple at Erppākkam was conferred on Mādhavan Anandan Attāni and Ilaṅkīdarsānai kūṭṭan by the preceptor (<i>guru</i>), who also ordered them to cause this conformation to be engraved on Tiruvirāmeśvaram-udaiyār temple at Eydār in Rājarāja-chaturvēdimaṅgalam. Do.
160	Do. - Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Registers the gift of four <i>kāṣū</i> entrusted to the <i>Śivabrāhmaṇa</i> Tiruvāraipriyan of the temple for burning three twilight lamps in the Tiruvirāmeśvara temple by a lady, Tiruvirāmeśvaram Pichechi, mother of saint (<i>tapasi</i>) Muttari Aḍavallān residing at Eydār. Do.
160	Do. - Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the gift of 3 <i>mā</i> of land for burning half a perpetual lamp in the temple of Tiruvirāmeśvaram-udaiyār by one Āriyan Dēvadiśa Bhaṭṭan which was entrusted to the <i>Śivabrāhmaṇas</i> and another gift of 4 cows entrusted to one Nakkirāyan Nakkāḍi for providing milk to the temple. Do.

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
161	Do. - On the south wall of the same temple.	Do.	Do.	.....	Tamil.	Incomplete. Begins with the <i>prasasti</i> of the king. Do.
162	Do. - On the south entrance wall of the <i>mukhamandapa</i> of the same temple.	Do.	Rājādhirāja (I)	Regnal year 30	Do.	Begins with the <i>prasasti, tingalēr tarutai</i> etc. of the king and records the gift of 10 <i>kalaiñju</i> of gold for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple of Tiruvirāmisvaram-udaiyār by a dancing girl for the merit of the king. The amount was entrusted to the <i>Sivabrāhmana</i> of the temple. Do.
163	Do. - On the east wall of the same temple.	Do.	Do.	.....	Do.	Incomplete. Contains only the <i>prasasti tingalēr tarutai</i> etc. of the king. Do.
164	Do. - On the south <i>prastara</i> wall of the <i>mukhamandapa</i> of the same temple.	Do.	Kulōtunga I	Regnal year 10	Do.	Begins with the <i>prasasti, puṣal sūhnda puṇari</i> of the king. Records the gift of 32 cows for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple of Tiruvirāmisvaram-udaiyār in Rājārāja-chaturvēdimaṅgalam in Paṇaiyūr-nādu, a sub-division of Rājēndrachōḷa-valanādu by two

165	Do. - On the north wall of the Ammañ shrine of the same temple.	Do.	Regnal year 13	Do.	Records that the <i>Sivabrahmanius</i> of the Tiruvirāmiśvaram-udaiyār temple received 120 <i>kalam</i> of paddy, 6 <i>kāṣu</i> and another 4 <i>kāṣu</i> from a lady Periyanaṅgaṣiṇi, the wife of Sōmadēva Bhaṭṭaṅ, respectively for providing food offerings for burning a lamp and for cleaning the image of the god Tiruvandanamūrṭti, consecrated by her on the circumlatory passage of Tiruvirāmiśvaram-udaiyār temple at Rājaraṅga-chaturvēdimangalam. Do.
166	Do. - On the west wall of <i>kinnida</i> and <i>jaṣṭai</i> portion of the same temple.	Do.	Regnal year 11	Do.	Records the royal order addressed to the temple authorities of Tiruvirāmiśvaram-udaiyār temple at Eydar, a hamlet of Paṇaiyūr-nāḍu in Rājaraṅga-valanāḍu conveying the grant of a village, Vāñjiyūr in Puliyūr-nāḍu in Arumoliḍēva-valanāḍu to Uyyakkonḍān Pañchanadiyāpan and his descendants as <i>jannakāṇi</i> after changing the name of the village as Rājaraṅga Vāñjiyūr. Several officials figure as signatories. In characters of the 12 th century A.D.

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1995-96 - *Concl'd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
167	Do. - On the left <i>prastara</i> portion of the south wall of the same temple.	.....	Kopperuñjīga	Regnal year II	Tamil	Damaged. Seems to refer to the gift of paddy to the temple by Rājasinga Do.

C - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
1	DELHI DELHI Delhi. - Jāmi' Masjid, Waqī'ah <i>Khāna</i> . On the western side of the tank. (Photograph).	[Mughal]	[Shāh 'Ālam II]	A.H. 1180 (& 2 chronograms) = 1766 A.D., June 9 - 1767 A.D., May 29	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'liq	Records that saints and people of God have seen the Prophet here. Muhammad Taḥsīn, the royal eunuch (of Shāh 'Ālam II) enclosed the place as a mark of respect, desiring that this stone (spot) should become a place of pilgrimage. Noticed in <i>List of Muhammadan and Hindu Monuments</i> , Vol. I (Calcutta, 1916), p. 147.

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - Contd.,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
2	KARNATAKA MANDYA DISTRICT SKIRANGAPATNA TALUK Śrīraṅgapatna. - Loose slab kept in the Tipu Sultan Research Institute, Gumbad-i-Shāhī. Originally from Ganjam. (Do.)	.....	.....	(1) A.H. 1213, Ramaḍān 26 = 1799 A.D., March 3 (2) A.H. 1213, Ramaḍān 27 = 1799 A.D., March 4 (3) A.D. 1825 (4) A.D. 1830 (5) A.D. 1835 (6) A.H. 1283, Muharram 5 = 1866 A.D., May 30	Urdū, Nasta'liq	Records the martyrdom of Muḥammad Riḍā 'Alī Khān alias Bankī Nawwāb, Chief-Head (<i>Mīr-i-Mīrān</i>) of <i>Zimra</i> (Corps to act as Body-Guard of Tipū Sulṭān) in the battle of Kadak (<i>i.e.</i> Gadag), following a musket-shot, on the first date. Also records that being dejected by his death, Tipū Sulṭān issued a royal order, saying that the dead-body should be buried at the platform of the Shāhī Gumbad (<i>i.e.</i> in the royal graveyard) in accordance with the religious injunction for a martyr. Thus according to the order, the deceased was buried on the second date. Further states that the martyr was the son of Nawwāb Ibrāhīm 'Alī Khān, governor of Bangalore (<i>Hākimi-Banṣūr</i>) and a saintly

figure, who was the real maternal uncle of Nawwāb Ḥaidar 'Alī Khān Bahādūr. Also adds that the former lies buried at Bangalore where for the expenses of his tomb, mosque, travellers' lodge and attendants, the village Arlūr, a rief accruing one hundred *huns*, continues till the present. Giving further details, it states that Nawwāb Bahādūr (Ḥaidar 'Alī) and Bankī Nawwāb were the real cousins. The latter had two sons. Of these, Bankī Nawwāb Muḥammad Ibrāhīm 'Alī Khān was the son-in-law of Tipū Sulṭān, a pension-holder of hundred *huns*. The second son Bankī Nawwāb Muḥammad Qāsim 'Alī Khān, being the cousin of Tipū Sulṭān, enjoyed the pension of a thousand rupees since the third date (1825 A.D.) and his wife Khairūn Nisā Begam was the daughter of Sayyid Husain son of Nād-i-'Alī Shāh, *Jāgirdār* of Phuleri. Khairūn Nisā's daughter Zuhra Begam and son Muḥammad Jāfar 'Alī Khān were the pensioners, getting hundred and eight rupees, together. From Khairun Nisā.

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
						<p>two sons Muḥammad Ibrāhīm 'Alī Khān and Muḥammad Qāsim 'Alī Khān and three daughters (names not given) were till then alive. Above-mentioned Zuhra Begam, pension-holder of fifty-four rupees, was married to 'Abdul Qādir Quraishī, a monthly pension-holder of seventy rupees since the fifth date (1835 A.D.) and son of Muḥammad Zāhid Quraishī, the grandson of Nawwāb Haidar 'Alī Khān. Zāhid Quraishī was entitled to seventy rupees monthly pension since the fourth date (1830 A.D.). Born of Zuhra Begam, three sons Muḥammad Husain 'Alī Sulṭān Quraishī, <i>nom de plume</i> Nāsim, 'Abdul Muḥammad Zāhid Quraishī, Muḥammad Sirājud Dīn Quraishī and four daughters (names not mentioned) were till then alive. At the end, further records that 'Abdul Qādir Quraishī got all these details engraved on the sixth date, with a view to</p>

3	Masjid Sardār Khān, Ganjām. At the right hand of the inner door. (Do.)	.....	.....	Persian verse. Nasta'liq	making them public, rather than keeping them hidden or unknown. Records two couplets of didactic nature. In characters of about the 19 th century.
4	Do. - At the left hand of the inner door. (Do.)	.....	A.H. 1271 = 1854 A.D. September 24 - 1855 A.D. September 12	Arabic, Naskh	Records the First Creed and the given date only.
5	Masjid-i-Ālā. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	.....	A.H. 1377 = 1957 A.D., July 29 - 1958 A.D., July 17	Do.	Contains religious texts (<i>Basmala</i> , First Creed and <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXII, verse 9) and records the name of the calligrapher Muḥammad 'Abdu'llāh Sharif 'Alḍal Raqam Mysūrī.

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
6	MYSORE DISTRICT MYSORE TALUK Mysore. - Zinatul-Masjid (called Nawāb Şāhib Masjid). On the northern wall (outside). No. 1.	Wodeyars of Mysore	[Chāma Rājendra]	1876 A.D. June 26	Urdū, Nasta'liq	Records the name of Sayyid Muḥammad Ṭīpū Sulṭān 'Alī Khān Bahādur Naqshbandī Qādīrī. Aide-de-camp and companion of Mahārāja Şāhib Bahādur (i.e. Chāma Rājendra Wodiyar) of Mysore, and obviously the given date of his death.
7	Do. - Do. No. 2.	.....	.....	A.H. 1259 (& chronogram) = 1843 A.D., February 1-1844 A.D. January 21	Urdū verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mukhtārūn Nisā.
8	Do. - A grave-enclosure in the compound of the mosque. (Photograph).	.....	.....	1850 A.D.	Urdū, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Sayyida Bībī Zainabūn Nisā.

9	Masjid Body-Guard Lines. Main Gate. At the right hand.	Wodeyars of Mysore	Krishnā Rāj	A.H. 1339 (words) = 1920 A.D. September 15 - 1921 A.D. September 3	Arabic & Persian verse & prose. Tughlā. Naskh & Nastaliq	Assigns the construction of a mosque for the army of the body-guards (<i>faiji-Khāssa</i>) to Krishnā Rāj Wodeyar Bahādūr, in the given year. Further records that the inscriptional slab was set up by the said Mahārājū.
10	MADHYA PRADESH CHHATARPUR DISTRICT RAJNAGAR TAHSIL Rājnagar. - Īdgāh on the Chhatarpur Road. Main Gate (left side).	.....	.....	(1) A.H. 1283 (& chronogram) (2) 1867 A.D. (3) Samvat 1923	Persian verse and Hindī. Nastaliq & Nāgarī	Bilingual. The Persian version records the foundation of a beautiful garden by Hakīm Dalmīr, on the given date.
11	Graves near the above Īdgāh. Headstone of a grave.	.....	.....	1897 A.D. (& chronogram)	Persian prose & verse & Hindī. Naskh. Nastaliq & Nāgarī	Do. Damaged. Records the demise of Hakīm Ahmad Husain, son of Khān Bahādūr Hakīm Dalmīr.
12	A ruined well near the above Īdgāh. Slab on the well (inside).	.....	.....	A.H. 1284 (& chronogram) = 1867 A.D. May 5 - 1868 A.D. April 23	Persian prose & verse & Hindī. Nastaliq & Nāgarī	Do. Do. Records the excavation of a well at the instance of Dalmīr.

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - Contd.,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	DAMOH DISTRICT DAMOH TAHSIL					
13	Damoh. - Phutehra Talāb, Ghāṭ No. 3. Slabs fixed into a square pillar. No. 1.	.....	.....	.....	Urdū, Nasta'liq	Assigns the construction of the Ghāṭ, No. 3 at the Katahra Talāb, Damoh, to Debī Prashād Kāwat, a resident of Damoh, at the expense of rupees three hundred. In characters of about the 19 th century.
14	Do. - Do. No. 2.	.....	.....	1878-79 A.D.	Hindī, Nāgarī	Purport same as above but specifically mentions the given years of construction.
15	Do. - Do. No. 3.	.....	.....	Do.	English, Roman	As above.
16	Do. - Do. No. 4.	.....	.....	Do.	Do.	Records that No. 3 Phooter-Tank Ghat, Damoh, was constructed by Munshī Rāmpersād, at the expense of Rs. 300, in the given years.
17	Do. - Do. No. 5.	.....	.....	(1) V.S. 1394 = 1337-38 A.D.	Do.	Records that the Phutehra Tank of Damoh was originally excavated on the

<p>first date, re-excavated on the second date and completed on the third date. The total cost incurred on the excavation is given as Rupees 18,977. It also provides the list of persons who contributed Rs. 300 and above.</p>		
<p>(2) 1878-79 A.D. (3) 1879-80 A.D.</p>	<p>Persian verse, Nasta'liq</p>	
	<p>(1) A.H. 934 (& chronogram) = 1527 A.D., September 27 - 1528 A.D., September 14</p> <p>(2) A.H. 935 (words) = 1528 A.D., September 15 - 1529 A.D., September 4</p>	
	<p>.....</p>	
	<p>.....</p>	
<p>GWALIOR DISTRICT GWALIOR TAHSIL</p>	<p>Gwalior. - Gwalior Fort Museum, Archaeological Survey of India. Loose slab (in three pieces) kept in the store room.</p>	<p>Seems to record the foundation of some imposing structure for learned scholars and dignified personalities by Amir Khwāja. The work appears to have begun on the first date and completed on the second.</p>
<p>18</p>		

C. -- ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 -- *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
19	JABALPUR DISTRICT JABALPUR TAHSIL Jabalpūr. — Dargāh of Shāh 'Abdu'l Karīm on Jabalpur-Satna Road. Right side of the gate.	.....	.....	(1) A.H. 1317 (& two chronograms) = 1899 A.D., May 12 - 1900 A.D., April 30 (2) A.H. 1350, Ramaḡān = 1932 A.D., January 10 - February 8	Persian prose & verse & Arabic verse, Naskh & Nastaliq	Records the death of a learned saintly person Maulānā Alhāj Shāh Muḡammad 'Abdu'l Karīm Qādirī Naqshbandī, on the first date. The metrical Arabic text was composed by Maulānā Alhāj Shāh Muḡammad Aḡmad Rīḡā Khān (of Bareilly). The inscriptional slab was installed at the instance of Pahalwān Hājī 'Abdu'l Karīm, on the second date.
20	Dargāh Ḥadrat Shāh Mīrẓā Āghā on Jabalpur-Satna Road. At the right side of the entrance wall.	.....	.....	(1) A.H. 1336, Dhī'l-Qaḡda 13, Friday (2) 1918 A.D., August 20	Urdu, Nastaliq	Records the demise of a saintly person named Mīrẓā Āghā Muḡammad Qādirī Chishtī.
21	Do. — Above the entrance.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Records the death of Mīrẓā Āghā

No. 1. (Photograph)	Muhammad Shāh Qādīrī Chishtī, mentioned above. In characters of about the early 20 th century.				Records a couplet about mystics Do.
22	Do. - No. 2. (Do.) REWA DISTRICT .REWA TAHSIL	.....	.....	.....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq
23	Rēwa. - Qādī Ayāz Wālī Masjid in Maḥalla Ghoghar. Right side of the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	.....	.....	.....	Records two couplets about the Four Caliphs and <i>Ahī-i-Baīr</i> . In characters of about early 20 th century.
24	Do. - Left side of the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	.....	.....	.....	Records two couplets, praising Imām Bū Ḥanīfa, Imām Aḥmad, Imām Shāfi' and Imām Mālik. Do.
25	House of Shaukat Nizzāmī, Advocate, in Maḥalla Ghoghar. Above the door. (Photograph).	.....	.....	.....	Do. Do. Do.
					Assigns the construction of a library for public use, to one Khān Bahādur Ḥakīm, son of Ḥakīm, on the given date.
					A.H. 1309 (& words) = 1891 A.D., August 7 - 1892 A.D., July 25

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
26	Grave of Qāḡī Naṣīrū'd-Dīn, in Maḥalla Ghoghhar. Headstone.	.....	.....	(1) A.H. 1349 (& two chronograms) Friday night (2) 1930 A.D.	Urdū verse & prose, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Records the death of Qāḡī Naṣīrū'd-Dīn, a learned religious teacher, on the given date. The metrical text, didactic in nature, was composed by Ḥāfiẓ Muḥammad Faiḍān Khān, the disciple of the deceased. 'Abdu'l Ghafīr Khān Daskār, the resident of Maḥalla Bachyārewān, was the inscriber of the text.
27	Dargāh of Sayyid Mīr Ramaḡān 'Alī in Maḥalla Ghoghhar. Headstone.	.....	.....	1910 A.D.	Arabic & Persian, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Points to the grave as that of Mīr Ramaḡān 'Alī Shāh, resident of the village Sonpat in Allahābād district. The tomb was renovated by Munṣhī Afīz Ḥusain, on the given date.
28	Sāgar. - Masjid Ghulām Qādir Khān, near the Bus Stand. On the façade.	.....	.....	A.H. 1287 (& chronogram) = 1870 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Ghulām Qādir Khān.

(Photograph).	<p>MAHARASTHRA AKOLA DISTRICT BALAPUR TAHSIL</p>		<p>April 3 - 1871 A.D., March 22</p>	<p>Persian, Nasta'liq</p>	<p>Records the name Sayyid Sa'īdullāh Qādirī, al-Jabbārī, al-Ḥusainī, al-Ḥusainī and the date.</p>
29	<p>Balāpūr. - Seal in possession of Mr. Mahmūd Qādirī Advocate, Sajjāda Nashīn-i-Khānqāh-i-Qādirīyya.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>A.H. 1141 = 1728 A.D., July 27 - 1729 A.D. July 15</p>	Do.	<p>Badly damaged. The extant portion records the construction of the gate.</p>
31	<p>Wādepāon. - Copper-plate in possession of Shri Shankar Sakharām Sarap, retired Head Master.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Faṣṭī 2812 (1228 ?), Ramaḍān 14 (A.H. 1233) = 1818 A.D., July 18</p>	<p>Persian & Marāṭhī, Nasta'liq & Nāgarī</p>	<p>Records a royal mandate issued by Mīr Tīmūr Shāh Wālā Gauhar of Delhi about a deed of gift (<i>Sana'd-i-bakshishgīh nāma</i>) in the name of Lak Jī son of Bhik Jī Jādv Rāo, <i>Desmikh</i> of Qaṣba Rāmgāon, <i>Parāgana</i> Sindkhed, <i>Sarkār Ḥavelī</i> Mehkar in the <i>ṣūba</i> of Berār Bālāghāi.</p>
32	<p>Seal in possession of Mr. Shankar Sakharām Sarap, retired Head Master.</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>Persian, Nasta'liq</p>	<p>Reads : <i>Banda-i-Dargāh</i> (i.e. servant of the court) Shaikh Chānd bin Rājī Nāi ? In characters of about the 18th century.</p>

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1955-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
33	PATUR TAHSIL Pātūr. - Dargāh of Shāikh Bābū. Above the second gate.	.....	.....	A.H. 1015 (words) = 1606 A.D. April 29 - 1607 A.D. April 17	Persian verse. Nasta'liq	Records the construction of this building (i.e. the huge gate on which the inscription appears) during the time of Khān-i-Khānān son of Bairam Khān, in the given year. (cf. <i>Epigraphia Indico-Moslemica</i> , 1907-08, p. 19, <i>Tadhkirah-i-Ahlyār-i-Dakan</i> , p. 529).
34	AMRAVATI DISTRICT ACHALPUR TAHSIL Achalpūr. - Jīwarpūra gate. Inscriptional slab to the left of the above gate. (Originally brought from the debris of the ruined mosque)	Bahmanī	Ahmad Shāh II	.....	Persian. Naskh	Damaged. Records that this new mosque in the region of Alajpūr (ie Ellichpūr) was erected by Malik 'Alīq Husain Shāh Balikhī (at the order of) Masnad-i-'Alī. Ulugh-i-A'zam during the time of 'Alā'ud Dunyā wa'd-Dīn Ahmad Shāh, son of Ahmad Shāh as-Sultān.

35	Tomb of Faḍlū Miyān. Mosque in the compound. On the left wall of the mosque.	.....	.....	A.H. 1296 (& words) = 1878 A.D. December 26 - 1879 A.D. December 14	Urdū & Persian verse. Nastalīq	Records the renovation of the mosque in the given year of Annū Khān, the humble servant of the <i>Khānqāhī</i> (i.e. hospice of Ghulām Husain).
36	Be-Bahā Bāgh. Tomb of Ismāʿīl Khān Pannī. Slab built into the headside wall. (Photograph).	Nawwābs of Ellichpūr	Muhammad Ismāʿīl Khān	A.H. 1189 (& chronogram), Rabi' I, 10 = 1775 A.D. May II	Persian prose & verse. Nastalīq	Records the martyrdom of Nawwāb Muḥammad Ismāʿīl Khān Buhādūr, son of Muḥammad Sulṭān Khān Buhādūr Pannī Afghān Sulaimān Zai Muḥdavi, the servant of Niẓāmūl Muḥk Aḡaf Jāh. <i>Cf. Tadhkirat-i-Rahmānī</i> , p. 51.
37	Seal in possession of Qādī Ghayāthū'd-Dīn, alias Nanhe Miyān, in Farmānpūra locality.	.....	.....	A.H. 1239 = 1823 A.D. September 7 - 1824 A.D. August 25	Persian. Nastalīq	Contains the name Qādī Sayyid Karām Muḥyī'd-Dīn Khān, servant of the Islamic tenets (<i>Khādimūsh-Shar'ā</i>).

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1955-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
38	Īdgāh. Slab to the left of the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Āṣif Jāhīs	Mahbūb 'Alī Khān	A.H. 1299 (& chronogram) = 1881 A.D. November 23 - 1882 A.D. November 11	Persian verse. Nasta'īq	Records that the magnificent Īdgāh was repaired at the instance of the just and wise Minister Mukhār Mulik (<i>iz.</i> Mīr Turāb 'Alī Khān Mukhārūl Mulk Sālār Jang) during the auspicious reign of Mahbūb 'Alī Khān, the king of the Deccan, with the active participation of the followers of Islām, in the given year. Also mentions that Muḥammad 'Abd Bīrī and another religious figure named Khwāja Bahāūd Dīn took keen interest in the work. The text was composed by Amjad (<i>i.e.</i> Amjad Husain Khafīr of Ellichpūr).
39	Faḍlū. Miḡān-kā-Gumbad. On the northern wall of the mosque in the compound.	.....	.....	A.H. 1178 (words & chronogram) = 1764 A.D., July 1 - 1765 A.D., June 19	Persian verse & prose. Nasta'īq	States that a mosque was built in the time of (Ghulām) Husain. <i>Cf.</i> <i>Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy</i> , 1959-60, Appendix D, No.71.

40	Masjid Piyāre <u>Ṣāhib</u> in Maḥalla Aṣṭrafūrā. Above the old main entrance of the mosque.	.....	A.H. 1331 (& chronogram) = 1912 A.D., December 11 - 1913 A.D., November 29	Persian verse, Nastāliq	Records that the renovation of the beautiful mosque was carried out by <u>Shaiḫ Ghulām Husain</u> . Text composed by <u>Amjad</u> .
41	Do. - On the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	.....	.....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains Quranic text (Chapter CXII). In characters of about the 17th century.
42	Sarcophagi of graves said to be that of <u>Imād Ṣāhī</u> kings, lying in the field of Laxman Mughal Masālewālā, towards the east of <u>Tegāh</u> . No. 1.	.....	.....	Arabic, <u>Ṭhulṭh</u>	Do. (Chapter CIX, verses 4-6 ; Chapter CXII ; Chapter CXIII & Chapter CXIV). In characters of about 16th century.
43	Do. - No. 2.	.....	.....	Do.	Do. (Chapter II, part of verse 255 and Chapter CIX). Do.
44	Dargāh of <u>Shāh Dūlhā Raḥmān</u> . Sarcophagus of a grave, near the tomb of <u>Ṣafdar Khān Sīstānī</u>.	.....	.....	Do.	Contains religious texts (<i>Durrat</i> , <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter I, Chapter CXII and Chapter CXIII). Do.

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
45	Nizāmpūr. - Ṭigāh. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	.....	.....	A.H. 1265 (words & chronogram) = 1848 A.D., November 27 - 1849 A.D., November 16	Persian verse & prose. Nasta'liq	Assigns the construction of a grand Ṭigāh to Jumdatu'd-Daula, through the efforts of Muḥammad 'Azīzu'd-Dīn Khān. Text composed by 'Ashiq.
46	AURANGABAD DISTRICT AURANGABAD TAHSIL Aurangābād. - Graveyard near Ṭigāh. Headstones. No. 1.	.....	.....	A.H. 1316 (& chronogram) Rabi' II, 20 = 1898 A.D., September 7	Persian prose & verse. Nasta'liq	Records the death of Shaikh 'Abdu'r-Rahmān, one of the best physicians (<i>hukīm</i>).
47	Do. - Do. No. 2.	.....	.....	A.H. 1321 (& chronogram), Dhī'l Qa'da 27 = 1904 A.D., February 14	Do.	Records the death of one Mirzā Ibrāhīm Baiḡ.

48	Do. - Do. No. 3.	.....	.....	A.H. 1324 (& chronogram) Rajab 3, Saturday = 1906 A.D., August 23	Urdū verse, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Records the death of <u>Shaiikh</u> <u>Rahmān</u> <i>alias</i> <u>Bādshāh</u> <u>Miyān</u> , son of <u>Shaiikh</u> <u>Wazīr</u> .
49	Dargāh of Ḥadrat <u>Shāh</u> <u>Nūr</u> <u>Ḥammawī</u> in <u>Ulmānpūra</u> . Headstones of graves in the compound. No. 1. (Photograph).	.....	.....	A.H. 1238 Jumādā 1, 22, Wednesday = 1823 A.D., February 4	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of <u>Shāh</u> <u>Nawāz</u> <u>Khān</u> , on the given date.
50	Do. - Do. No. 2 (Do.)	.....	.....	A.H. 1311, Dhī'l Qa'dā 23 = 1894 A.D., May 28	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'liq	Records the death of <u>Ḥusan</u> <u>Baig</u> , on the given date.
51	Do. - Do. No. 3 (Do.)	.....	.....	A.H. 1319 (& chronogram) = 1901 A.D. April 20 - 1902 A.D., April 9	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'liq	Records the date of the death of <u>Jama'dār</u> <u>Muḥammad</u> <u>Wazīr</u> <u>Khān</u> , brother of <u>Muḥammad</u> <u>Isma'īl</u> <u>Khān</u> <u>Rasūlī</u> , son of <u>Muḥammad</u> <u>Yūsuf</u> <u>Khān</u> <u>Rasūlī</u> , of the IVth <u>Risāla</u> of the <u>Hyderabad</u> Contingent. Composed by <u>Ulfat</u> .

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - Contd.,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
52	Do. - Do. No. 4. (Do.)	.....	.....	A.H. 1320 (& chronogram) = 1902 A.D. April 10 - 1903 A.D. March 29	Persian verse & prose, Nastaliq & Naskh	Records the death of Kanīz Fāṭma, younger daughter of Amīr Muḥammad Khān, <i>Rasā'idār</i> , of the IV <i>Risāla</i> (of the Hyderabad Contingent).
53	Do. - Do. No. 5.	.....	.....	A.H. 1320 (& chronogram), Shihwālī 17 = 1903 A.D. January 17	Persian verse, Nastaliq	Records the death of 'Alīfā Khātūn, sister of Muḥammad Muṣṣhīr Khān.
54	Do. - Do. No. 6.	.....	.....	A.H. 1320 (& chronogram), Jumādā II, 29, Wednesday = 1902 A.D. October 3	Urdū prose & verse, Nastaliq	Damaged. Records the death of Mīr Maḥbūb 'Alī Khān, son of late Niawwāb Mianṣūr Yār Jung, on the given date. Also contains a couplet by Amīr Minā'ī, pertaining to death.
55	Do. Do. No. 7. (Photograph).	.....	.....	A.H. 1330 (but chronogram yields 1328),	Persian verse & Urdū prose,	Records the death of Munṣhūr Maḥbūb Khān.

56	Do. - Do. No. 8. (Do.)	.....	.....	Ramaḍān 17 = 1912 A.D., August 30	Nasta'īq	Damaged. Contains religious text (Shiite Creed). Persian portion completely worn out.
57	Do. - Graves in an enclosure. Headstones. No. 1. (Do.)	.....	.....	A.H. 1202 = 1787 A.D., October 13 - 1788 A.D., October 1	Arabic & Persian verse, Nasta'īq	Records the death of Nāṣir 'Alī Khān <i>Jama'īār</i> Nāghar. Inscribed by Muḥammad Husain Khān Nāghar, son of the deceased.
58	Do. - Do. No. 2. (Do.)	.....	.....	A.H. 1257 (& chronogram) = 1841 A.D., February 23 - 1842 A.D., February 11	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'īq	Mentions the death of Mustajāb Khān Nāghar.
				A.H. 1281 (& chronogram), Dhī'l Qa'da = 1865 A.D., March 28-April 26	Persian verse, Nasta'īq	

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
59	Do. - Graves in another enclosure Headstones No. 1.	.....	.....	A.H. 1217 (& chronogram), Shābān 23, Tuesday = 1802 A.D., December 19	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Records the death of a lady named Shahzāda Khānam.
60	Do. - Do. No. 2.	.....	.....	A.H. 1266 (& chronogram), Rabī' II, 26, Friday night = 1850 A.D., March II	Do.	Records the death of Sakīna Khānam.
61	Do. - Do. No. 3.	.....	.....	A.H. 1266 (& chronogram), Ramaḍān 26, Tuesday = 1850 A.D., August 5	Arabic prose & Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Jugnī or Jugnī Khānam.
62	Do. - Do. No. 4.	.....	.....	A.H. 1267 (& chronogram)	Arabic prose & Persian	Partly damaged. Records the death of Asghar Bī ?

63	Do. - Do. No. 5.	verse, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Do.	Records the death of a lady . . . Ābādī K̄hānam.
64	Do. - Do. No. 6.	.....	A.H. 1284 (& chronogram), Safar 29, Sunday = 1867 A.D., July 2	Do.	Records the death of a lady named Dulhan Jān.
65	Do. - Do. No. 7.	.....	A.H. 1281 (& chronogram), Sijābān 9 = 1865 A.D., January 7	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'liq	Records the death of a lady Jāhān Pārwar by name.

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
66	Do. Do. - No. 8.	.....	.....	A.H. 1284 (& 2 chronograms) = 1867 A.D., May 5 - 1868 A.D., April 23	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of one <u>Dhulfaqr</u> 'Alī.
67	Daulatābād. - Fort. On guns kept in the fort. No. 1.	[Mughal]	[Shāhjahān]	A.H. 1068 = 1657 A.D., September 29 - 1658 A.D., September 18	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records that this is the gun of <u>Shāh-i-Beland</u> Iqbāl (<i>i.e.</i> <u>Dārā Shikuh</u>), designated as <u>Tūr-i-Fatḥi Jang</u> , manufactured by <u>Muḥammad Husain</u> 'Arab.
68	Do. - No. 2. (Photograph).	Mughal	Farrukh Siyar	.....	Do.	Refers to the name of the gun as <u>Fatḥi Laṣṣkar</u> , along with its charging capacity. It also contains the year 1638 (A.D.) in English.
69	Do. - No. 3. (Do.)	Āṣaf Jāhīs	Nizām 'Alī Khān (Āṣaf Jāh II)	.....	Do.	Reads : <u>Sarkār-i-Nawwāb Mīr Nizām 'Alī Khān Bahādūr</u> .
70	Dargāh of Ḥadrat Bahāu'd	.....	.....	A.H. 1246 (&	Persian verse.	Mentions the death of a pious lady

71	Dīn Anṣārī <u>Shattārī</u> . A grave in the compound. Northern side.	.....	chromogram) = 1830 A.D. June 22 - 1831 A.D. June II	Nasta'liq	named Husainī Begum.
	Do. - Do. Southern side.	.....	Do.	Persian. Nasta'liq	Refers to the grave (<i>Kīwābghāh</i>) of Husainī Begam <u>Shāhba</u> . (See No. 70 above).
72	Phulambri . - Dargāh of <u>Shāh Walī</u> . Above the entrance of the tomb. (Photograph).	.....	A.H. 1170 (& chronogram) <u>Shawwāl 19</u> , Monday = 1757 A.D. July 7	Persian verse & prose. Nasta'liq	Records the death of a saintly person <u>Shāh Walī</u> , on the given date. Inscriptional slab was set up by Sayyid <u>Shāh 'Azīmud Dīn Qādirī</u> , son of Sayyid <u>Walī Thānī</u> .
	GANGAPUR TAHSIL				
73	Gangāpūr . - Dargāh of <u>Ḥadrat Mu'izzud-Dīn Nānpāsh</u> . Above the entrance of the tomb. (Do.)	.....	A.H. 1326 (& chronogram) = 1908 A.D. February 4 - 1909 A.D. January 22	Persian. Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the tomb of <u>Maulānā Mu'izzud-Dīn Nānpāsh</u> .

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
74	Itāwa - Slab buried in the ground near the Primary School.	.....	.....	.....	Persian & Marāthī, Nasta'liq & Nāgarī	Bilingual. Badly damaged. Seems to be a direction-stone. In characters of about the 16th century.
75	Turkābād. - Loose slab lying near the debris of a gate. KHUDDABAD TAHSIL	.....	.....	A.H. II. . . I	Do.	Do. Do.
76	Khuldābād - Grave of Prince A'zam Shāh in Dargah of Ḥadrat Khwāja Zainu'd-Dīn Shīrāzī. Headstone. (Photograph). SILLOD TAHSIL	.....	.....	A.H. III9 (& chronogram) = 1707 A.D., March 24 - 1708 A.D., March II	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records that this is the grave of Shāhzāda A'zam Shāh who died of wounds in the battle of Sarāi Jā'ū. Set up in recent years.
77	Ajanta . - Sarā'i. Above the southern gate (inlaid). (Do.)	.....	.....	A.H. II42 (& chronogram) = 1729 A.D., July	Arabic, Thulth	Contains a chronogrammatic phrase yielding the year of the construction of the sarā'i (i.e. inn). Cf. <i>Tārīkh-i-</i>

78	<p>SOEGAON TAHSIL</p> <p>Baitalwādī. – Mosque in the field of Shri Shankar Nārāyan. Graves in an enclosure nearby. Headstone No. 1.</p>	.....	.....	16 - 1730 A.D., July 5	Do.	Contains religious texts (First Creed and Qur'ān. Chapter II, verse 255). In characters of about the 16th century.
79	<p>Do. – Do. Headstone No. 2. (Photograph)</p>	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. Do.
80	<p>NAGPUR DISTRICT KAMTHI TAHSIL</p> <p>Kāmthī (Kamptee). – Graveyard in Mahalla Kamsarī Bāzār, Cantonment area. Headstones of graves. No. 1.</p>	.....	.....	A.H. 1272 = 1855 A.D., September 13 - 1856 A.D., August 31	Urdū, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Records the death of Husain Bībī.
81	<p>Do. – Do. No. 2.</p>	.....	.....	A.H. 1248, Jumādā II, 1 = 1832 A.D., October 26	Persian, Nasta'liq	Registers the death of Muḥammad Qāsim, soon after the death of his father Šūbedār Major (Muḥammad Fairat), on the given date (see No. 82 below).

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
82	Do. - Do. No. 3	.....	.....	A.H. 1248 (& chronogram). Jumādā I. 10. Sunday = 1832 A.D. October 5	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Šībēdār Major Muḥammad Hairat of the Third Regiment. (See above No. 81).
83	Muslim Qabrastān near the Kāmīthī-Kanḥān Railway line. Headstones of graves No. 1.	.....	.....	A.H. 1317 (words), Rajab 28 = 1899 A.D., December 2	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of two sisters. Khaḍīja Bī and Zuhra Bī, at the time of delivery, at the young age of seventeen.
84	Do. - Do. No. 2.	.....	.....	(1) A.H. 1332 (& chronogram), Jumādā II. 13, Thursday (2) 1915 A.D., April 29 (irregular). It should be 1914 A.D., May 9	Urdū prose & verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Muḥyūd-Dīn Bī, wife of Muḥammad Ghauth Khān Bahādur, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forest, Central Provinces Text composed by Taslīm.

85	Do. - Do. No. 3	.....	.....	A.H. 1314 (& chronogram), Jumādā II, 19, Saturday = 1896 A.D., November 25	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of <u>Khadīja Bī</u> , daughter of <u>Khān Šāhib Muḥammad Ghauth</u> , Extra Assistant Conservator, on the given date. The text was composed by <u>Muḥammad Ghauth</u> , the father of the deceased.
86	Do. - Do. No. 4.	.....	.....	.....	Urdū, Nasta'liq	Records the death of <u>Muḥammad Yūsuf</u> son of <u>Šaikh Umar</u> . In characters of about the 19th century.
87	Do. - Do. No. 5.	.....	.....	A.H. 1314, Rabī II, 22 = 1896 A.D., September 30	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'liq	Records that <u>Hājirān Bībī</u> , wife of <u>Muḥammad Ghauth</u> , <u>Šūbedār</u> , died on the given date.
88	Do. - Do. No. 6.	.....	.....	1911 A.D., (October 4), <u>Šawwāl 10</u> (A.H. 1329), Sunday	Urdū, Nasta'liq	Records the death of <u>Bī Jān Bī Šāhibā</u> , daughter of <u>Šaikh 'Abdu'llāh Pesh Imām</u> and the wife of <u>Muḥammad Ismā'il</u> .
89	Do. - Do. No. 7.	.....	.....	A.H. 1304, <u>Šhābān 1</u> , Monday = 1887 A.D., April 25	Do.	Records the death of one ' <u>Abdu'r Razzāq</u> .'

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
90	Do. - Do. No. 8 (Photograph).	.....	.....	(1) A.H. 1233 (& words) = 1817 A.D., November 11 - 1818 A.D., October 30 (2) A.H. 1251 (words) = 1835 A.D., April 29-1836 A.D., April 17 (3) A.H. 1308 (& 18 chronograms) = 1890 A.D., August 17 - 1891 A.D., August 6	Persian, Nasta'liq	This epitaph of great interest, replete with as many as eighteen chronograms, which form the entire subject matter of the inscription as well, records the death of one <u>Shaiikh Husain</u> on the third date (A.H.1308). Each chronogram yielding A.H. 1308, is composed in such a way that according to the meaning, various aspects of the career of the deceased <u>Shaiikh Husain</u> , come to light. We get various pieces of information about the deceased that he was born on the first date (A.H. 1233) and joined the British army as a soldier on the second date (A.H. 1251) and served with great efforts and merit for forty-four years. Further records that because of his laudable service career, he was honoured with the titles of <i>Sardār Bahādur</i> and <i>Najm-i-Hind</i> (i.e. Star of India). He was one of the spiritual successors of Sayyid Banda Nawāz Gesū Darāz. He left Nāgūr for

91	Do. - Do. No. 9.	.....	.....	A.H. 13 [xx]	Persian verse, Naskh & Nasta'iq	Badly damaged. Seems to record the death of Dā'ūd Khān.	Bhopāl where he was destined to breathe his last. Also records that his bier was taken to Nāgpūr, i.e. Kāmū (Kampiet) for burial. Name of the master composer who wielded great command over composing chronograms, is not mentioned.
92	Do. - Do. No. 10.	.....	.....	.....	Urdū, Nasta'iq	Records the death of 'Abdu'l 'Azīz. In characters of about the 19 th century.	
93	Christian Cemetery near the Cantonment Church of 1832 A.D. on Nāgpūr Road. Inscriptional slabs fixed on graves. No. 1. (Photograph).	.....	.....	1831 A.D., August 31	English, Roman	Records the death of Crace, the beloved child of John and Jessie Gunning, at the age of 8 months and 20 days.	
94	Do. - Do. No. 2. (Do.)	.....	.....	1835 A.D., March 13	Do.	Records the death of M.S.Alexander Campbell, a surgeon, 12 th Regiment, MH I, at the age of seventeen.	

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
95	Do. - Do. No. 3 (Do.)	.....	.....	1867 A.D., May 3	English, Roman	Damaged. Records the death of Major Thomas Bull of 7 th M.L.Cavalry, on the given date, at the age of sixty-two years. Further records that the tomb was erected by the distinguished widow of the deceased.
96	Do. - Do. No. 4 (Do.)	.....	.....	(1) 1835 A.D., May 10 (2) 1834 A.D., September 3	Do.	Records the death of W.Simmonds Ganteln Serjeant, M.C.R., on the first date at the age of 31 years and 5 months and 13 days. Further records the death of Andor Jane, 11 months old daughter of W. Simmonds, on the second date.
97	Do. - Do. No. 5 (Do.)	.....	.....	1831 A.D., June 5	Do.	Records the death of Robert, the beloved child of Robert Fitton and Hannah, on the given date, at the tender age of 2 years and 17 days.
98	Do. - Do. No. 6 (Do.)	.....	.....	1823 A.D., June 8	Do.	Records the death of J.L.G.Earle INS. ND son of Lieut. SEarle, on the given date.

99	Kamptee Cantonment Church of 1832 A.D. on Nāgpūr Road. Slabs fixed inside the church. No. 1. (Photograph).	1825 to 1840 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of the officers of the First Madras European Regiment who expired at or near Kamptee during the time corps served in the Nagpore Subsidiary Force. Among the deceased along with their dates of death are : James Roy (5 th September 1825), Jas Victor Brown (5 th June 1831), Joseph Puget (20 th May 1833), Charles Nutting (29 th September 1837), Edward Simpson (30 th July 1839), all holding the rank of Captain ; among the Lieutenants, Stephen W.S. Shairp (28 th April 1830), Neylor Burrard (3 rd February 1834), Charles Young (8 th May 1835), Francis Hamilton (14 th February 1837) ; among the Ensigns. John Mathews (28 th May 1828), James Clarke (21 st September 1833), William Newby (16 th February 1836), Surgeon Thomas Bond (28 th July 1829), Ass. Surgn. John Davies (15 th April 1837). Also records that 19 Sergeants, 2 Drummers, 14 Corporals and 390 privates of the Regiment lie buried in the churchyard adjoining. Further records that the
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C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1955-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
100	Do. - Do. No. 2. (Do.)	.....	.....	1844 A.D., May 23	English, Roman	tablet was erected by the officers of the First Madras European Regiment, on the occasion of the corps quitting the station in 1840, as a token of their regard for their deceased officers and soldiers. Noticed, <i>List of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in the Central Provinces and Berar</i> (Nagpur, 1932), p. 31, No. 220.
101	Do. - Do. No. 3. (Do.)	.....	.....	1845 A.D., September 22	Do.	Records the death of Colonel John Wilson of the Madras Army at Kamplee, on the given date, at the age of 64, after an uninterrupted service of 44 years. Also records that the tablet was set up by his afflicted widow and

his sons as a tribute of their sincere affection for the departed soul. Cf. *List of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in the Central Provinces and Berar*, p. 25, No. 155.

Records that Major William Griffith Pitt Jenkins of the 10th Regiment M.N.I., Asstt. Quarter Master General Nagpore Force, was killed in action at Kuthinghee (i.e. Katangi now in Balaghat District, M.P.) on the first date. Also records that Captain Francis David Gordon of the same regiment, Deputy Commissioner Jhansi, was killed during the Mutiny at Jhansi, on the second date.

Records the death of Sr. John C. Shawe, Lieutenant, C. Battery, D. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery at Chindwarrah, on the given date, at the age of 26. Further records that the slab was set up by the officers, non-commissioned officers, gunners and drivers of the Battery in token of their sincere regard.

102 Do. - Do. No. 4. (Do.)

.....

(1) 1857 A.D.,
November 14
(2) 1857 A.D.,
June 6

Do.

Records that Major William Griffith Pitt Jenkins of the 10th Regiment M.N.I., Asstt. Quarter Master General Nagpore Force, was killed in action at Kuthinghee (i.e. Katangi now in Balaghat District, M.P.) on the first date. Also records that Captain Francis David Gordon of the same regiment, Deputy Commissioner Jhansi, was killed during the Mutiny at Jhansi, on the second date.

103 Do. - Do. No. 5. (Do.)

.....

1866 A.D., May
12

Do.

Records the death of Sr. John C. Shawe, Lieutenant, C. Battery, D. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery at Chindwarrah, on the given date, at the age of 26. Further records that the slab was set up by the officers, non-commissioned officers, gunners and drivers of the Battery in token of their sincere regard.

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1955-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
104	Do. - Do. No. 6. (Do.)	.....	.....	1860 A.D., March 5	English, Roman	Records the death of Capt. Charles Henry Cazalet of the 29 th Regiment M.N.I. at Kamptee, on the given date, at the age of 41 years.
105	Do. - Do. No. 7. (Do.)	.....	.....	1861 A.D., August 25	Do.	Records the death of Eileen, the beloved wife of John Templeman Maule Esqre., at Kamptee, on the given date, at the age of 53 years.
106	Do. - Do. No. 8. (Do.)	.....	.....	(1) 1937 A.D., December (2) 1938 A.D., September (3) 1938 A.D., July 12 (4) 1938 A.D., July 28	Do.	Records the death of J.S. Richardson, on the third date, and that of S. Buckle on the fourth, when 1st BN, the Hampshire Regiment, was stationed at Kamptee, during the period i.e. December 1937 to September 1938.
107	Do. - Do. No. 9.	.....	.....	1903 A.D., August 19	Do.	In this long inscription first primary six lines read: <i>(1) Sacred to the memory of</i>

(2) *Officers Warrant and Non Com: Officers, Men Women and Children.*

(3) *Of the 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots,*

(4) *Who died while the regiment was quartered in Kamptee.*

(5) *General Sir E.A. Stuart Bart*

(6) *London 19V111.03 (ie. August 1903).*

Hereonward follow the names of 40 NCO's and men, 1 woman and 6 children. Cf. *List of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in the Central Provinces and Berar* p. 33, No. 231.

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
108	Do. - Do. No. 10.	.....	.....	1922 A.D. to 1924 A.D.	English, Roman	<p>Reads :</p> <p>(1) Sacred to the memory (2) Of (3) Officers, Warrant Officers and Men (4) Women and Children of (5) The 2nd Battalion the Bedfordshire and (6) Hertfordshire Regiment (7) Who died while the regiment (8) Was quartered in Kamptec. (9) Lieut. C.A.J. Slaster 23224.</p> <p>Hereonward follow the names of 1 S.M. 15 Privates, 2 women and 2 children, alongwith their dates of death. Noticed, <i>List of Inscriptions on Tombs of Monuments in the Central Provinces and Berar</i> p. 34. No. 233.</p>

WARDHA DISTRICT SAMUDRAPUR TAHSIL	109 Girad. - Sarcophagus of a grave outside the Shakar Bāoli. Chilla-Complex of Bābā Shaikh Farīd (left and right sides).	.....	.....	Arabic & Persian, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Contains religious texts (First Creed), a couplet about Ḥadrat 'Alī and (Qur'ān, Chapter LXI, part of verse 13; Chapter XII, part of verse 64). In characters of about the 18 th century.
PUNJAB FATEHGARH SAHIB DISTRICT FATEHGARH TAHSIL	110 Sirhind. - Tomb of Hājī Muḥammad. On the sarcophagus of the grave. (Photographs, Nos. 110-15, received from Dr. Subhas Parihar, Faridkot Road, Post Kotkapura, Punjab).	.....	A.H. 1014 (chronogram), Shawwāl, Friday = 1606 A.D., January 31 - February 21	Arabic & Persian verse, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Records the death of one Hājī Muḥammad, on the given date.
111	Tomb of Hāfiẓ Rakhna. Top of the cenotaph. (Do.)	.....	.....	Persian verse & Arabic prose and verse, Nasta'liq & Thulth	Damaged. Contains religious texts (Second Creed; Qur'ān, Chapter 1) and Arabic couplets of didactic nature. In characters of about the 17 th century.

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
112	Do. - Eastern face (Do.)	.....	.....	.....	Arabic, Thuluth	Upper part of the text peeled off. Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255). Do.
113	Do. - Western face (Do.)	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XVIII, verses 108-110). Do.
114	Do. - Northern face. (Do.)	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do. (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter CXII). Do.
115	Do. - Southern face. (Do.)	.....	.....	.....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Contains a couplet of non-historical nature. In characters of about the 17th century.
116	Fatehgarh (Sirhind). - Tomb of <u>Shaikh</u> Ahmad Sirhindī popular as Mujaddid Alf-i-Thāni. Marble slab kept near his grave. (Do.)	.....	.....	(1) A.H. 971, Shawwāl 14, Friday Night (2) 1563 A.D. (irregular), should be 1564 A.D. (May 26) (3) A.H. 1034, Šafar 28	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records that Ḥaḍrat Imām-i-Rabbānī Mujaddid Alf-Thāni Shaikh Ahmad Fāruqī Sirhindī (i.e. of Sirhind), was born on the first date and passed away on the third. Set up at a later period.

117	Do. - Slab kept near the grave of <u>Hadrat Khwāja Muḥammad Ṣādiq</u> . (Do.)	.....	(4) 1624 A.D., (November 30)	Do.	Records that <u>Hadrat Khwāja Muḥammad Ṣādiq</u> , the first son of <u>Hadrat Mujaḥiddīn Alf-i-Thānī</u> (ie. <u>Shaiḫ Ahmad Fāruqī</u>), was born on the first date and expired on the second. Do.
118	Do. - Slab near the grave of <u>Khwāja Muḥammad Sa'īd</u> . (Do.)	.....	(1) A.H. 1005 = 1596 A.D., August 15 - 1597 A.D., August 3 (2) A.H. 1070 Rabī' II, 27 = 1660 A.D., January 1	Do.	Records that <u>Hadrat Khwāja Muḥammad Sa'īd</u> , the second son of <u>Mujaḥiddīn Alf-Thānī</u> (ie. <u>Shaiḫ Ahmad Sirhindī</u>), was born on the first date and died on the second. Do.

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
119	Do. - Another slab fixed in the wall of the tomb proper. (Do)	.....	.....	.....	Arabic & Persian. Tughra & Naskh	Refers to the tomb as that of Imām-i-Rabbānī Mujaddid Alf-Thānī Abul Barakāt Badru'd-Dīn Ḥadrat Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindī Rāmpūrī. In characters of about the 19 th century.
120	Headstone of the grave of Sulṭ-i-Afghānīstān in the Dargāh-Compound graveyard of Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindī. (Do)	Bārakzai Rulers of Afghānīstān	'Abdur Raḥmān	A.H. 1307 (& chronogram), Safar 13 = 1889 A.D. October 9	Arabic & Persian verse & prose, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Records the death of an Afghan ambassador to India, named Mir Ahmad Khān, a noble of high rank and a religious and pious figure. Further mentions that he expired during his posting in India when Amīr 'Abdur Raḥmān Khān was the ruler of Afghānīstān.
121	GURDASPUR DISTRICT BATĀLA TAHSIL Batāla. - Tomb of Shamshter Khān. Interior. In seven panels. (Photographs, No. 121-125, received from Dr.	.....	.....	.....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious texts (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XLVIII, verse 1 and part of verse 2; Chapter II, verse 255; Chapter LXXVII, verses 1-2 and part of verse 3, and part

Subhash Parihar, Faridkot Road, Post Kotkapura, Punjab.	.....	.....	.....	of verse 3 & verses 4-6; Chapter LXXIII, verses 1-9; Chapter XLVIII, part of verse 2 and verse 3 and First Creed). In characters of about the 17 th century. For other inscriptions from the same tomb, refer to <i>A.R.E.P.</i> , 1973-74, App. C, Nos 244-46.
122 Kalānaur. - Tomb of Jamīl Baig. Interior (Do.) LUDHIANA DISTRICT LUDHIANA TAHSIL.	.....	.....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Damaged and incomplete. Contains a hemistich of non-historical nature. In characters of about the 17 th century.
123 Ludhiana. - In the mosque called Masjid-i-Sayyid 'Alī Surmaṣṭ. (Do.) PATIALA DISTRICT NABHA TAHSIL	Mughal	Akbar	A.H. 976, Rabī' I = 1568 A.D., August 24 - September 22	Slightly damaged. Assigns the construction of a mosque to a humble servant 'Alī Husainī, on the given date.
124 Chhintānwālā. - On a loose slab. (Do.)	.....	.....	Samvat 1291 = 1234-35 A.D.	Modern. Records a tradition of the Prophet.

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
125	RAJPURA TAHASIL Chhāt. - On a loose tomb stone. (Do.)	.....	.....	A.H. 1011 (words), Rabī' I. 21 = 1602 A.D. August 29	Persian, Naskh	Records the death of Muḥammad Yūsuf, son of Šālīḡ Muḥammad, on the given date.
126	UTTAR PRADESH AGRA DISTRICT AGRA TAHASIL Āgra. - Copper-plate in the Office of the Superintending Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India, Agra Circle, Agra. Originally from the gate of the Jhānsī city.	.....	.....	.....	Arabic prose & verse & Persian verse, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Contains religious texts (<i>Basmala</i> , First Creed and numerals, etc.) in the form of amulet, probably to dispel the evils and pestilence. In characters of about the 18th century.
127	Dargāh of Sayyid Jalāl Bukhārī, Headstone.	.....	.....	(I) A.H. 1003, Junādā II, II, corresponding to 1595 A.D.	Urdū, Nasta'liq	Records the birth on the first date and death on the second date, of the pious figure Haḡrat Sayyid Jalāl Bukhārī who was the son of Sayyid Muḥammad

<p>February 11 (2) A.H. 1057, Jumādā I, 1, corresponding to 1647 A.D., May 25 (3) A.H. 1359 corresponding to 1940 A.D.</p>	<p>Bukhārī and grandson of Ḥadrat Sayyid Ahmad Kabīr (who lies buried near the tomb of Shāh Muḥammad Khayālī at Delhi). Also records that Emperor Shāh Jahān had appointed him <i>Ṣadr-i-Shūār</i> (i.e. Chief Judge), bestowing on him the rank of 6,000. Further records that the headstone at the grave was installed on the third date with the efforts of Shaikh Khudā Baksh and Shaikh Allāh Baksh, the brothers of Shaikh Ahmad Baksh, the tobacco-traders of Āgra.</p>
<p>February 11 (2) A.H. 1057, Jumādā I, 1, corresponding to 1647 A.D., May 25 (3) A.H. 1359 corresponding to 1940 A.D.</p>	<p>Persian verse, Nastalīq</p>
<p>February 11 (2) A.H. 1057, Jumādā I, 1, corresponding to 1647 A.D., May 25 (3) A.H. 1359 corresponding to 1940 A.D.</p>	<p>A.H. 1254 (& chronogram), Rabī II, 19, Sunday = 1838 A.D., July 12</p>
<p>128 BANDA DISTRICT BANDA TAHSIL Chhanera. — Mosque. Loose slab kept in.</p>	<p>Records the death of a saintly person named Yamānī Miyān. The text was composed by Ṣādiq and inscribed by Muḥammad Ibrāhīm.</p>

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
129	BIJNOR DISTRICT NAJIBABAD TAHSIL Sahānpūr. - Well in the garden of Bharta Pahlwān near Rānī's Sati Memorial. Slab built into the inner wall.	Mughal	Muhammad Shāh	A.H. 1136, R.Y.5 = 1723 A.D., September 20 - December 25	Persian, Nasta'liq	Assigns the construction of a well in a garden, to . . . son of Rāt Singh in the given year, under the supervision of Bishan Singh, the Superintendent of construction work, during the reign of Muhammad Shāh, by incurring the expenditure of rupees one thousand and five hundred. (Noticed in <i>The Monumental Antiquities and Inscriptions in the North Western Provinces and Oudh</i> (Rep. Varanasi, 1969), p. 34.
130	MEERUT DISTRICT MAWANA TAHSIL Shāhjahānpūr. - House of Mr. Zafarullāh Khān in Mahalla Mahal. On the facade.	.....	.....	(1) 1892 A.D., May (2) A.H.1309 (& chronogram), Shawwāl	Urdu prose & verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the house of Muhammad Sharif Khān and 'Abdu'l 'Aziz Khān, sons of Hājī Muhammad 'Abdu'l Latif Khān, chief (Kāris) of Shāhjahānpūr. Composed by Abr.

131	Qabrastān in Mahalla Shāhizādgan. 'Abbās Khān. Headstone of the grave.	1969 A.D. April 15	Urdu, Nasta'liq	<p>Shāhjahānpūr. Composed by Abr.</p> <p>Records the history and political career of the family of Dīwān 'Abbās Khān, son of Yāsīn Khān, son of Ismā'īl Khān, of the Dilāzāk Kairānī tribe (of the Afghāns). Also records that Dīwān 'Abbās Khān, migrated from his native place Mātārī or Shīvgī, District Mardān, to India in the ending years of the reign of Jahāngīr. During the time of migration, he stayed in the village Sarā'i Sāliḥ, a stronghold of the Dilāzāks. Later he made his stay in Jalandhar where his brother Sayyid Muḥammad Khān had settled permanently. Afterwards, he halted for some time at Khūrja and Basai in Bulandshahr District. Ultimately, in the early years of Shāhjahān's period, about 1632 A.D. he laid the foundation of Shāhjahānpūr. After his migration to India, 'Abbās Khān enrolled himself in the service of Prince Dārā Shīkoh. But on 24th Muḥarram A.H. 1059, corresponding to 22nd October 1650 A.D. (irregular - it should be 28th January, 1649 A.D.), he</p>
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C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
						<p>left the service of Dārā Shikoh at Achhrā Lāhore and joined the service of Prince Aurangzeb who bestowed on him the <i>mansab</i> of One Thousand and Two Hundred <i>swār</i>. After five days, on 29 Muharram (A.H. 1059 = 2 February 1649 A.D.), it was raised to One Thousand and Four Hundred and finally to One Thousand and Five Hundred on 26th Rabi' II, A.H. 1069, corresponding to 22 January 1659 A.D. (irregular - it should be 11 January 1659 A.D.). It further states that 'Abbās Khān accompanied with his force under the command of Mīr Jumla against Prince Shujā, brother of Aurangzeb. On 5th April 1660 A.D., corresponding to 4 Jumādā II, A.H. 1071 (irregular - it should be 4 Shabān, A.H. 1070) at the time of the sun-rising when the large armies entered a narrow <i>ghāt</i> near the city Mālda four miles below the Baglā Ghāt (present Bholāhat) of the</p>

Mahānandā river, the army personnel came under the dashing water of the river and were drowned. Among them was 'Abbās Khān too. His corpse was sent to Shāhjahānpūr at the royal order, which lies buried in this tomb. 'Abbās Khān and his son Daulat Khān and grandsons Miṣrī Afghān and Ināyat Afghān find their mention in the 'Alamgīr Nāma. The son and the grandsons held the rank of One Thousand infantry and Five Hundred cavalry. Another grandson (of 'Abbās Khān) Nihār Khān by name, held the rank of Three Thousand *dhār* and One thousand *swār*. He is referred to in the *Alīshārāt*, dated 11 Muḥarram, regnal year 46, 1703 A.D. (irregular - it should be (27 May) 1702 A.D.). Nihār Khān had settled in Delhi and there the locality Kūcha-i-Nihār Khān is attributed to him. (The epitaph was installed) on the last date by Muḥammad Walī'ullāh Khān, son of Hakīm'ullāh Khān, one of the descendants of 'Abbās Khān, presently, resident of Lāhore.

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
132	MORADABAD DISTRICT AMROHA TAHSIL Amrōha. - Shiite Jāmi' Mosque also called Ashrafu'l Masjīd in Maḥalla Shafā'āt Pota. On the facade.	.....	.....	A.H. 1284 (words & chronogram) = 1867 A.D., May 5 - 1868 A.D., April 23	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the mosque, designated as <i>Masjīd-i-Ashraf</i> , on the given date. Text composed by Furqatī.
133	Do. - Above the central arch of the facade (below the above). (Photograph).	.....	.....	A.H. 1284 (& 2 chronograms) = 1867 A.D., May 5 - 1868 A.D., April 23	Do.	Records the construction of the mosque (No. 132 above) by (<i>Jamā'at-i-Islām</i>) i.e., the followers of Islām. Text composed by Šafī.
134	Do. - Above the right side arch of the facade.	.....	.....	Do.	Do.	States that the old mosque previously erected by Ḥājī Ashraf 'Alī was renovated by Maulānā Muḥammad 'Askarī and his brother Muḥammad Ḥasan, sons of Muḥammad Siyādal, in consultation with Dildār Ḥusain one of

135	Do. - Above the left side-arch of the facade.	.....	.....	A.H. 1289 (& chronogram) = 1872 A.D., March 11 - 1873 A.D., February 28	Do.	the architects from Lucknow. Text composed by Şafî.
136	Do. - Headstone of a grave in the compound (Photograph).	.....	.....	A.H. 1327 (& chronogram) = 1909 A.D., January 23 - 1910 A.D., January 12	Do.	Records completion of the mosque on the given date and mentions the names of persons who had been associated with the renovation work of the mosque viz., Mahdî Hasan, Faîd 'Alî, Jafâr Hasan, Muḥammad Bîşqir, Zâhid Husain, Asghar Husain and Hâjî Hasan. Records the death of a learned scholar Aḥmad Husain. Composed by Sulîm.

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
137	RAMPUR DISTRICT RAMPUR TAHSIL Rämpūr. - Loose fragmentary slab in six pieces in possession of Shri Intikhābūr-Rahmān Khān in Maḥalla Thāna Kunda. (Originally from Budāūn).	Lōdī	Sikandar Shāh	A.H. 898 = 1492 A.D., October 23 - 1493 A.D., October 11	Persian prose & verse, Naskh	Fragmentary and damaged. Assigns the foundation of the structure of Chahāh-Tāl (i.e., Well-tank ?) to Malik . . . Malik Nīkbakht Khān Jahānī. <i>Muqjī</i> (i.e., governor) of the region (of Budāūn). Also records that Malik Nīkbakht, a religious person laid out the foundation of a mosque, a garden and a <i>sarāī</i> (inn) during the reign of Sulṭān Sikandar, on the given date for the sake of public utility. Cf. <i>Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal</i> - 1872 (Calcutta, 1872), pp. 47-48; <i>Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal</i> , Vol. XLI, pt. 1, No. 1 to IV-1872 (Calcutta, 1872), p. 113.
138	Mosque in Gher Ghulām Nāṣir Khān. On the facade. (Photograph).	.....	.....	A.H. 1197 (& chronogram) = 1782 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Assigns the construction of a grand mosque to Ghulām Jilāni.

139	Do. - Graves in the compound. Headstone of a grave.	.....	December 7 - 1783 A.D. November 25	Urdū verse. Nasta'īq	Records the death of one 'Aīāullāh Khān.
140	Dargāh of Mullā Faqīr Akhūnd. Above the main entrance of the tomb (inlaid) (Photograph).	.....	A.H. 1322 (& chronogram) Rajab = 1904 A.D., September 11 - October 10	Persian verse. Nasta'īq	Registers the demise of Hadrat Mullā Faqīr Akhūnd, a learned and saintly figure.
141	Do. - Above the northern entrance of the tomb.	.....	A.H. 1206 (& words), Shabān 2, Friday night = 1792 A.D. March 26	Arabic, Naskh	Records in a chronogrammatic phrase the death of Mullā Faqīr Akhūnd.
		.....	A.H. 1206 (& chronogram) = 1791 A.D. August 31 - 1792 A.D., August 18		

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
142	Do. - Tomb of <u>Shāh Husain</u> in the compound. Above the entrance.	.....	.....	A.H. 1259 (& chronogram), Ramaṭān 19 = 1843 A.D., October 13	Persian verse, Nasta'īq	Records the death of a saintly person named <u>Shāh Husain</u> .
143	Do. - Another grave in the tomb proper. Headstone.	.....	.....	A.H. 1355 (& chronogram), Dhu'lqa'da 7, Saturday Morning = 1937 A.D., January 19	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'īq	Records the death of <u>Maulānā Muḥammad Ghulām Bārī</u> , grandson of <u>Mullā Faqīr Akhūn(d)</u> .
144	Dargāh of <u>Shāh Jamāl</u> . Above the southern entrance of the tomb (inlaid). (Photograph).	.....	.....	A.H. 1209 (& chronogram) = 1794 A.D., July 29 - 1795 A.D., July 17	Persian verse Nasta'īq	Records the demise of <u>Qutb-i-Ālam Shāh Jamāl</u> .
145	Do. - Above the western entrance of the tomb (inlaid). (Do.)	.....	.....	A.H. 1210 (& chronogram) = 1795 A.D., July	Do.	Assigns the construction, evidently of the tomb, to one <u>Hājī</u> (full name not specified), on the given date.

146	Do. - Grave of Ḥadrat-Imāmū'd-Dīn in the compound. Headstone.	.....	.....	18-1796 A.D., July 6 A.H. 1255 (& chronogram) = 1839 A.D., March 17-1840 A.D., March 4	Urdū verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Ḥadrat Imāmū'd-Dīn K̄hān entitled Sulān Jī Gh̄ālib Jahān.
147	Do. - Grave of Ḥadrat Muḥammad Umar in the compound (inlaid). (Photograph).	.....	.....	A.H. 1298 (& 3 chronograms), Muharram 2, Sunday = 1880 A.D., December 5	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'liq	Mentions the demise of Ḥadrat Muḥammad Umar, son and successor of Ḥadrat Shāh Ahmad Sā'ūd Naqshbandī Mujaddidi. Text composed by Amīr (MīnāT).
148	Do. - Grave of Nawwāb Kalb-e-'Alī K̄hān in the compound. (inlaid). (Do.)	Nawwābs of Rāmpūr	Nawwāb Kalb-i- 'Alī K̄hān	A.H. 1304 (& chronogram) = 1886 A.D., September 30 - 1887 A.D., September 18	Persian, Naskh	Refers to the grave as that of Nawwāb K̄hāid-Āshyān (ie Kalb-i-'Alī K̄hān) who died on the given date. Also mentions the name of Mazhar 'Alī K̄hān who built the grave.

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
149	Tomb of Nawwāb Ahmad 'Alī Khān in Maḥalla Nānkār. Sarcophagus of the grave.	Do.	Nawwāb Ahmad 'Alī Khān	A.H. 1256 (& chronogram), Jumādā I, 25 Sunday Morning = 1840 A.D. July 25	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the demise of Nawwāb Ahmad 'Alī Khān at the age of 55 years, on the given date. Composed by Karam.
150	Motī Masjid. On the facade (inlaid). (Photograph).	.....	.....	A.H. 1261 (& chronogram) = 1845 A.D. January 10 - December 29	Persian, Nasta'liq	Contains a chronogrammatic phrase, <i>Khān-i-Khānān</i> , yielding the date, for the construction of the mosque.
151	Mosque of Hāfiẓ Vazīr Ahmad in Maḥalla Thūthar. Above the central <i>nīhrāb</i>.	.....	.....	Do.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Mardān Khān.
152	Rājdwār-kī-Masjid. Grave in the compound. Headstone (inlaid). (Photograph).	.....	.....	A.H. 1268, Dhul-Hijja 22 = 1852 A.D. October 7	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records obviously the death of Maulavi Ghiyāthud Dīn 'Izzat, the compiler of the lexicon <i>Ghiyāthul-Luḡlāt</i> .

153	Sarāf-Azīm in 'Abdu'līlāh Gunj (inlaid). (Do.)	.....	.....	A.H. 1291 (& chronogram) = 1874 A.D., February 18 - 1875 A.D., February 6	Do.	Reads : <i>Āzīm Sarāfī</i> , the chronogram yielding the given date for the construction of the <i>sarāfī</i> (i.e. inn).
154	On the gate of Office of Sanitation Department, Municipal Committee, locally called <i>Ṣarfī Bāzār</i> (inlaid). (Do.)	.....	.....	A.H. 1308 (& chronogram) = 1890 A.D., August 17 - 1891 A.D., August 6	Urdū verse, Nastaliq	Records the construction of <i>Ṣarfī Bāzār</i> i.e. Sanitation Department's Building. Composed by Amīr(Mīnāṭ).
155	Masjid-i-Maṣūmī near Ishrat Market. Above the central <i>mīhrāb</i> (inlaid). (Do.)	.....	.....	A.H. 1310 (& chronogram) = 1892 A.D., July 26 - 1893 A.D., July 14	Do.	Registers the construction of a beautiful mosque and a well, near the hospice (<i>khānaqāhī</i>) of Ḥadrat Maṣūm. Composed by Amīr (Mīnāṭ).
156	Masjid-i-Ulḥmān Khān in Gher Sharafu'd-Dīn Khān. On the facade.	.....	.....	A.H. 1313 (& chronogram) = 1895 A.D., June 24-1896 A.D., June 11	Do.	Records the construction of a mosque by Ṣāliḥa Khātūn, wife of Ulḥmān Khān with the efforts of Qamaru'd Dīn Khān. Composed by Amīr (Mīnāṭ).

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1995-96 - *Concid.*

Sl No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
157	Mosque in Gher-Hasan Khān. Above the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	.....	.....	A.H. 1322 (& chronogram) = 1904 A.D., March 18 - 1905 A.D., March 7	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'liq	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Maulavi Muḥammad 'Abdu'l Ghāfir Khān, on the given date. Composed by Qudrat.
158	Masjīd-i-Kūcha-i-Naqāqān. On the facade.	.....	.....	A.H. 1328 (& chronogram) = 1910 A.D., January 13 - 1911 A.D., January 1	Urdū verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of a mosque (builder's name not mentioned). Composed by Hāfiẓ.
159	Maqbara-i-Janāb-i-'Āliya. Tomb of Muṣṭafā 'Alī Khān nearby. Headstone of the grave.	.....	.....	(1) A.H. 1335 (& 5 chronograms) (2) 1917 A.D. (& 3 chronograms)	Persian prose & Urdū verse, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Records the death of Sayyid Muṣṭafā 'Alī Khān, son of Sayyid Muḥammad Maḥmūd 'Alī Khān, younger son of Nawwāb Yūsuf 'Alī Khān Bahādūr, the ruler of Rāmpūr, at the age of forty years and nine months. Text composed by Ṣādiq.

160	Ūnchī Masjid in Maḥalla Rājwādā. Graves in the compound. Headstones. No. 1.	.....	.....	(1) A.H. 1315 (& chronogram) = 1897 A.D., June 2 - 1898 A.D., May 21 (2) A.H. 1342 (& chronogram), <u>Dhi'l Qa'da</u> 12 = 1924 A.D., June 15	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'liq & Naskh	Records respectively the dates of birth and death of the daughter of Ḥakīm (physician) Sayyid Muḥammad Ilyās. Composed by Wāsiḥ.
161	Do. - Do. No. 2.	.....	.....	A.H. 1349 (& chronogram), <u>Shawwāl</u> 17, night of Saturday = 1931 A.D., March 7	Urdū prose & verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Sayyida Durr-i-Najaf Begum, mother of Ḥakīm Sayyid Muḥammad Ilyās, on the given date. Further records that the deceased was a learned scholar, commentator of the holy <i>Qur'ān</i> and <i>Ḥāfiḥ-i-Qur'ān</i> (i.e. one who has committed the <i>Qur'ān</i> by heart).

D. - LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12733	Mēlnīltanallūr, Sankaranayinarkoyil Taluk, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu.	South wall, central shrine, Kṛṣṇasvāmi temple. <i>A.R.E.p.</i> , No. B 426 of 1984-85.	2b.
12734	Melneṭṭūr, Manamadurai Taluk, Paṣum Pon Tevar District, Tamil Nadu.	On the north wall, (central shrine), Tiruvālaṅgāḍusvāmi temple. <i>A.R.E.p.</i> , No. B 101 of 1989-90.	Do.
12735-36	Do.	Do.	Do.
12737	Kandukūru, Devarakonda Taluk, Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh.	Pillar slab lying near Shri Venkatayya's house (first side). <i>A.R.E.p.</i> , No. B 5 of 1989-90.	Do.
12738	Do.	Second side.	Do.
12739	Do.	Third side.	Do.
12740	Bāhūr, Pondicherry.	Mūlasthānēśvara temple, <i>ardhamandapa</i> in front of the central shrine. <i>A.R.E.p.</i> , No. B 213 of 1984-85.	Do.
12741	Goṇūr, Sirsi Taluk, North Kanara District, Karnataka.	Fragmentary stone standing in front of Īśvara temple. (Right side). <i>A.R.E.p.</i> , No. B 129 of 1984-85.	Do.
12742-44	Tirumaṇaṅjēri, Mayavaram Taluk, Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu.	West wall (central shrine), Udvāhanāthasvāmin temple. <i>A.R.E.p.</i> , No. B 9 of 1914.	Do.
12745-49	Tiruverumbūr, Tiruchirappalli Taluk and District, Tamil Nadu.	South wall, central shrine, Pip̄likēśvara temple. <i>A.R.E.p.</i> , No. B 128 of 1914.	Do.

D. - LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12750	Dārāsuram, Kumbakonam Taluk, Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu.	On a loose stone, lying before the Airāvātēśvara temple. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 384 of 1984-85.	2b.
12751	Mūkkanahalli, Dharmapuri Taluk and District, Tamil Nadu.	Stone lying near a house situated to the east of Shri Madhava Rao's field. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 330 of 1984-85.	Do.
12752	Kāñchīpuram, Kanchipuram Taluk, Chingleput District, Tamil Nadu.	On the north verandah round the rock. Aruḷāḷa-perumāḷ temple. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 510 of 1919.	Do.
12753-54	Do.	<i>ibid.</i>	Do.
12755-57	Pottipāḍu, Jammalamadugu Taluk, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh.	Slab kept in the <i>chāvāḍi</i> by the side of Narasimhasvāmin temple. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 306 of 1935-36.	Do.
12758	Amarāvati, Amaravati Mandal, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Kept in the store-room of the A.S.I. Museum. Findspot : Dharaṇikōṭa. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 4 of 1992-93.	Do.
12759	Chintalapalli, Nandikothur Taluk, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh.	Slab lying near the Vīrabhadrasvāmi temple. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 9 of 1942-43.	Do.
12760	Kāñchīpuram, Kanchipuram Taluk, Chingleput District, Tamil Nadu.	Two inscriptions from Kāñchīpuram.	Do.
12761	Brahmāvara, Udupi Taluk, South Kanara District, Karnataka.	Slab kept in lumber-room attached to <i>prakāra</i> of Mahāliṅgēśvara temple. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 485 of 1929.	Do.

D. - LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12762	Chintalapalli, Nandikotkur Taluk, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh.	Slab set up in the Āñjanēyasvāmi temple. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 8 of 1942-43.	2b.
12763-65	Gōṇur, Sirsi Taluk, North Kanara District, Karnataka.	Hero-stone fixed in front of the Īśvara temple. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 131 of 1984-85.	Do.
12766	Vijayawada, Vijayawada Taluk and District, Andhra Pradesh.	Slab kept in the compound of State Archaeology Museum, Vijayawada. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 36 of 1984-85.	Do.
12767	Saṅgamēśvaram, Nandikotkur Taluk, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh.	A slab built into the <i>maṇḍapa</i> outside the western entrance of the Saṅgamēśvara temple. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 32 of 1942-43.	Do.
12768	Bāldā, Sirohi Taluk and District, <i>Rajasthan.</i>	On the lintel of a shrine in Sāmvalā (Narāyaṇa) temple. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 396 of 1963-64.	Do.
12769	Kohaḷli, Athani Taluk, Beḷgaum District, Karnataka.	Stone set up on the right side wall of Saṅgamēśvara temple. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 54 of 1992-93.	Do.
12770	Paḷayapēṭtai, Krishnagiri Taluk, Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu.	On a rock surface on the Syed Pasha hill. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 302 of 1992-93.	Do.
12771	Tiṭṭakkudi, Tiṭṭakudi Taluk, South Arcot District, Tamil Nadu.	Second entrance, northern side of the Vaidyanāthēśvarar temple. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 379 of 1992-93.	Do.

D. - LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12772-73	Arasālapuram, Villupuram Taluk, South Arcot District, Tamil Nadu.	On a loose stone slab, now preserved in the PWD Office. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , No. B 348 of 1991-92.	2b.
12774	Kaḍattūr, Udamalaipet Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu.	On the north wall, central shrine. Koṅgaṇiśvara temple. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , No. B 286 of 1992-93.	Do.
12775	Nālrōad, Dharmapuri Taluk and District, Tamil Nadu.	On a mile stone on the left side of the highway leading to Adiyamāṅkōṭṭai. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , No. B 4 of 1992-93.	Do.
12776-77	Tirunelvēli, Tirunelveli Taluk and District, Tamil Nadu.	Copper-plate inscription of Maṅgama of Nāyakas of Madurā. Śaka 1616. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , No. A 40 of 1945-46.	Do.
12778	Nettimēḍu, Salem Taluk and District, Tamil Nadu.	On a slab-stone in the field of Shri Chengodan, lying on the northern side of the hill of Lord Kariya- perumāl. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , No. B 273 of 1991-92.	Do.
12779	Brahmagiri, Molakalmru Taluk, Chitradurga District, Karnataka.	Brahmagiri rock edict. <i>C.I.I.</i> , Vol. I, pp. 175 ff. and plate.	Do.
12780	Āsanpaṭ, Keonjhar District, Orissa.	Āsanpaṭ Naṭarāja image inscription of Śatru Bhañja. <i>Ep.Ind.</i> , Vol. XL, pp. 121. ff. and plate.	Do.
12781	Gōvardhanagiri, Sagar Taluk, Shimoga District, Karnataka.	Pillar inscription (east face). <i>Ep. Car.</i> , Vol. VIII pt. 2, p. 271.	Do.

D. - LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12782	Sāluvaṅkuppam, Chingleput Taluk and District. Tamil Nadu.	Atiraṅaṇaṇḍēśvara cave temple inscription. <i>EpInd.</i> , Vol. X pp. 12 ff. and plate.	2b.
12783	Mysore, Mysore Taluk and District, Karnataka.	Copper-plate inscription of Satyāśraya Prīthivīvallabha Abhinavāditya. <i>AREp.</i> , No. A 22 of 1953-54.	Do.
12784-86	Do.	<i>ibid.</i>	Do.
12787	Śōjavandāṇ. Madurai Taluk and District, Tamil Nadu.	On a slab set up on the platform of the railway station. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 118 of 1910; <i>SII.</i> Vol. XIV. No. 64.	Do.
12788-89	Pondalūru, Rajampet Taluk, Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh.	Slab kept by the side of <i>Dhva- stambha</i> of the Varadarājasvāmi temple. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 23 of 1984- 85.	Do.
12790	Kattebennūr, Hadagalli Taluk, Bellary District, Karnataka.	On the base of the column on the left side entrance, Āñjanēya temple. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 491 of 1914.	Do.
12791	Kohalli, Athani Taluk, Belgaum District, Karnataka.	Slab set up inside the <i>garbhagūḍi</i> of Saṅgamēśvara temple. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 53 of 1992-93.	Do.
12792	Talwārā, Banswara Tahsil and District, Rajasthan.	Stone-slab fixed in a <i>maṇḍapa</i> . <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 238 of 1984-85.	Do.

D. - LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12793	Mahābalipuram, Chingleput Taluk, Chengai MGR District, Tamil Nadu.	On a rock surface opposite to Vārāha cave. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> No. 33 of 1995-96.	2b.
12794-95	Gōṇūr, Sirsi Taluk, North Kanara District, Karnataka.	Slab in front of the Īsvara temple. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> No. B 130 of 1984-85.	Do.
12796	Chakradharpūr, Pargana Chhadesh, Kiḷḷa Daspata, Orissa.	Seal of <i>Rānaka</i> Raṇabhañja. regnal year 24. <i>JBORS</i> , Vol. VI, pp. 269 ff.	Do.
12797	Do.	Plate i. Do.	Do.
12798	Do.	Plate iia. Do.	Do.
12799	Do.	Plate iib. Do.	Do.
12800	Do.	Plate iiii. Do.	Do.
12801	Vaṅkagaṭṭūr, Gudiyattam Taluk. North Arcot Ambedkar District. Tamil Nadu.	On a hero-stone in the mango- grove belonging to Shri Duraishwamy Naidu. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> No. A 20 of 1960-61,	Do.
12802	Chengannūr. Chengannur Taluk. Alleppey District. Kerala.	Chengannūr copper-plate inscription. Impressions received from Sri T.K.Joseph, Retd. Superintendent of University Publications, Chengannur. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> No. A 20 of 1960-61. Plate ia.	Do.
12803	Do.	Plate ib.	Do.
12804	Do.	Plate iia.	Do.

D. - LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12805	Do.	Plate iib.	2b.
12806	Do.	Plate iiiia.	Do.
12807	Do.	Plate iiib	Do.
12808	Mahōbā, Mahoba Taluk, Hamirpur District, Uttar Pradesh.	Pedestal of a broken panel of Jaina figures, kept in the compound of the Sub-divisional Magistrate's residence. <i>AREp</i> , No. B 596 of 1981-82.	Do.
12809	Tirukkakkani, Kaniyanur Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala.	Slab built into the floor of the entrance of Mahāvishṇu temple. <i>AREp</i> , No. B 62 of 1965-66.	Do.
12810-11	Triprayār, Trichur Taluk and District, Kerala.	Rāma temple, central shrine <i>jagati</i> to the left of entrance. <i>AREp</i> , No. B 74 of 1970-71.	Do.
12812-13	Vijayanārāyaṇam, Nanguneri Taluk, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu.	On the south wall, central shrine, Manōnmaṇēśvara temple. <i>AREp</i> , No. B 10 of 1927.	Do.
12814	Bollepalli, Bhuvanagiri Taluk, Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh.	On a pillar set up in front of the Shiva temple. <i>AREp</i> , No. B 2 of 1973-74 I piece.	Do.
12815	Do.	II piece.	Do.
12816	Do.	III piece.	Do.
12817	Do.	IV piece.	Do.

D. - LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12818	Kuttālam, Tenkasi Taluk, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu.	On a pillar set up on the north side of the Kuṅṅālanāthasvāmin temple. <i>AREp.</i> , No. 480 of 1917.	2b.
12819	Anantapuram, Kasargod Taluk, South Kanara District, Karnataka.	On a slab set up near the Gaṇēśa shrine in the Padmanābha temple. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B III of 1935-36.	Do.
12820	Vijayanāryāṇam, Nangumeri Taluk, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu.	On the south wall of the Manōnmanēśvara temple. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B II of 1927.	Do.
12821	Ambāsamudram, Ambasamudram Taluk, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu.	On a slab set up in front of the entrance of the Tirumūlanāthasvāmin temple. <i>SI.</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 27.	Do.
12822	Kalkardi, Sirsi Taluk, North Kanara District, Karnataka.	Hero-stone set up near the Lakshmi temple (Right side of the road). <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 151 of 1984-85.	Do.
12823	Tiruppattūr, Tiruppattur Taluk, Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu.	On a slab set up in the first <i>prākāra</i> of Tiruttaīśvara temple. <i>AREp.</i> , No. 136 of 1908.	Do.
12824	Vaṅṅāngulam, Arni Taluk, North Arcot Ambedkar District, Tamil Nadu.	On the south wall of a Śiva temple. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 54 of 1995-96.	Do.
12825	Tirukkākkarai, Kanayanur Taluk, Ernakulam District, Kerala.	East and South base of <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine of Mahāvishṇu temple. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 64 of 1965-66.	Do.

D. - LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12826-27	Nemali, Arkonam Taluk, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu.	Punnāgīśvara temple, outer <i>prākāra</i> , south wall. <i>A.REp.</i> , No. B 562 of 1981-82.	2b.
12828, 12828a- 12829	Do.	Do. <i>ibid.</i> , No. B 561.	Do.
12830-32	Koṅgarpuḷiyaṅḷam, Tirumangalam Taluk, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu.	On the brow of the overhanging rock in the furthest cave. <i>A.REp.</i> , No. B 57 of 1910.	Do.
12833	Hāḷutimmaḷapura, Hadagalli Taluk, Bellary District, Karnataka.	On a slab lying in a canal. <i>A.REp.</i> , No. B 492 of 1914.	Do.
12834	Siṅṅamaṅṅūr, Periyakulam Taluk, Madurai District, Tamil Nadu.	On the west wall of the Lakshmīnārāyaṇaperumāḷ temple. <i>A.REp.</i> , No. B 440 of 1907; <i>S.I.I.</i> , Vol. XXIII No. 440.	Do.
12835	Do.	<i>ibid.</i>	Do.
12836	Tiruviśālūr, Kumbakonam Taluk, Nagai-Quaid-e-milleth District, Tamil Nadu.	On the north <i>kumuda</i> of Utsava murthy shrine. <i>A.REp.</i> , No. B 45 of 1995-96.	Do.
12837	Tiruviśālūr, Kumbakonam Taluk, Nagai-Quaid-e-milleth District, Tamil Nadu.	On the north <i>bhūtti</i> of the Bhikshāṭāna shrine of Śīvayōgamātha temple. <i>A.REp.</i> , No. 40 of 1995-96.	Do.
12838 12838a	Do.	Do.	Do.

D. - LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12839	Kanakkampālayam, Gobichetti palayam Taluk, Periyar District, Tamil Nadu.	On a loose stone slab in the Bhagavatī Ammaṅ shrine. <i>AREp.</i> , No. 82 of 1995-96.	2b.
12840	Basaruru, Kundapur Taluk, South Kanara District, Karnataka.	Ādināthēśvara temple. Basaruru.	Do.
12841	Do.	Ādināthēśvara temple. Basaruru.	Do.
12842	Do.	Ādināthēśvara temple. Basaruru.	Do.
12843	Do.	Ādināthēśvara temple. (Front).	Do.
12844	Do.	Ādināthēśvara temple. (Back).	Do.
12845	Guntur, Guntur Taluk & District, Andhra Pradesh.	On a slab fixed in the open gallery of Bauddha Śrī Museum, state Musuem. Guntur. Andhra Pradesh. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 4 of 1995- 96.	Do.
12846	Do.	A.C. office backyard. Kundapur	Do.
12847 12847a	Vaḍōdara, Vadodara Tahsil & District, Gujarat.	Two copper-plates preserved in the office of the S.A. ASL Vadodara. Find spot: Loichanda, Pasitana Tahsil. Bhavnagar District, Gujarat. <i>AREp.</i> , No. A 10 of 1995-96.	Do.
12848	Kīlūr, Tirukkoyilur Taluk, South Arcot District, Tamil Nadu.	North wall of the Vīraṭṭānēśvara shrine. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 240 of 1902; <i>S.I.I.</i> Vol. VII No. 868.	Do.

D. - LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12849	Tiruneṅgaḷam, Laḷgudi Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu.	On the north wall of the Gaṅṅeśa temple. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> No. B 689 of 1909. <i>S.I.I.</i> , Vol. XIX No. 368.	2b.
12850	Gōvindaḷpūtūr, Uḍaiyarpalaiyam Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu.	On the south wall of the central shrine in the Gaṅṅajāṭadhara temple. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> No. B 170 of 1928-29 ; <i>S.I.I.</i> , Vol. XIX No. 272.	Do.
12851	Lāḷguḍi, Laḷgudi Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu.	On the north wall of the central shrine in the Saptariśhīvara temple. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> No. B 117 of 1928-29. <i>S.I.I.</i> , Vol. XIX No. 146.	Do.
12852	Vṛiddhāchalam, Vṛiddhachalam Taluk, South Arcot District, Tamil Nadu.	On the south wall of the central shrine. Vṛiddhagiriśvara temple. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> No. B 138 of 1900. <i>S.I.I.</i> , Vol. VII No. 151.	Do.
12853	Gayā, Boḍh-gaya Taluk, Bihar.	Mahādēva shrine close to Narasiṁha shrine, slab built into the west wall. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> No. B 129 of 1957-58.	Do.
12854	Vṛiddhāchalam, Vṛiddhachalam Taluk, South Arcot District, Tamil Nadu.	On the north wall of the central shrine. Vṛiddhagiriśvara temple. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> No. B 140 of 1900 ; <i>S.I.I.</i> Vol. VII No. 153.	Do.
12855	Mēlappaḷuvūr, Uḍaiyarpalaiyam Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu.	On the south wall of the Chōḷēśvara shrine in the Agastyēśvara temple. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> No. B 379 and 380 of 1924.	Do.
12856-58	Āḍutuṛai, Papanasam Taluk, Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu.	On the south wall of the central shrine of the Āpatsahāyēśvara temple. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> No. B 357 of 1907; <i>S.I.I.</i> Vol. XXIII No. 357.	Do.

D. - LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12859-63	Gövindaputtür, Udaiyarpalayam Taluk, Tiruchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu.	On the south wall of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> , in front of the central shrine, in the Gaṅgajaṭādhara temple. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 179 of 1928-29.	2b.
12864	Banaswārā, Banaswara Taluk and District, Rajasthan.	Rājarājēśvara temple. On the marble slab fixed to the right side of the wall. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 222 of 1984-85.	Do.
12865	Do.	Near the temple of Gōrakhnāth, Nagarwāra. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 225 of 1984-85.	Do.
12866	Arthūnā, Garhi Taluk, Banswara District, Rajasthan.	On a broken pedestal kept in the sculpture-shed. (No. 239). <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 257 of 1984-85.	Do.
12867	Do.	On the pedestal of a broken Jain image kept in the sculpture-shed (No. 54). <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 266 of 1984-85.	Do.
12868 & 12868A	Nīlāvāra, Udupi Taluk, South Kanara District, Karnataka.	On the eighth slab set up in the <i>prākāra</i> of the Mahishāsūramardīnī temple. <i>AREp.</i> , No. 497 of 1929.	Do.
12869	Do.	Do. <i>ibid.</i> No. 498 & 499.	Do.
12870	Jalore, Jalore Tahsil and District, Rajasthan.	Pedestal of an image in the Nēminātha shrine in Śvētāmbara Jaina mandir. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 281 of 1984-85.	Do.
12871	Do.	A hero-stone fixed on a platform near the water-works. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 283 of 1984-85.	Do.

D. - LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12872	Sānchōre, Sanchore Tahsil, Jalore District, Rajasthan.	On the backside pillar, in the hall of the Mātrēśvar Mahādēv mandir. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 310 of 1984-85.	2b.
12873	Do.	A pillar lying in the house of Shri Ridmal Singh, near Pipli chauk. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 309 of 1984-85.	Do.
12874	Do.	Fragmentary. A loose stone slab kept in the Nagarpalika office. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 308 of 1984-85.	Do.
12875	Bōdh-gayā, Gaya District, Bihar.	Mahābōdhi temple inscription, on the western face of a railing pillar in the compound of the above temple. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 113 of 1957-58.	Do.
12876	Do.	Mahābōdhi temple inscription, on the western face of another pillar (No. 26) in the compound of the above temple. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 111 of 1957-58.	Do.
12877	Gayā, Gaya Tahsil and District, Bihar.	Inscription on the pedestal of an image with a sculpture of two devotees fixed on the left side of the entrance of the Gadādhara shrine, in the compound of the Vishṇupāda temple. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 123 of 1957-58.	Do.
12878	Do.	Inscription on the left door-jamb of Mahādēva shrine, in the compound of the Vishṇupāda temple. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 126 of 1957-58; <i>EpInd.</i> Vol. XXXIII, p. 108	Do.

D. - LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12879	Do.	Lower half, <i>Ibid.</i> ,	2b.
12880	Do.	Inscription on a sculptured slab, fixed on the right wall of the Gadādhara ghāt, in front of the Gadādhara shrine, in the compound of the Vishṇupāda temple. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 124 of 1957-58.	Do.
12881	Do.	On the Durga image in the Vishṇupāda temple. <i>Ep.Ind.</i> Vol. XXXIII No. 20. p. 113; <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 122 of 1957-58.	Do.
12882	Do.	Gaṇēśa in a niche, to the left side of Jagannāth temple. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 118-121 of 1957-58.	Do.
12883	Do.	Inscription on a sculptured stone, fixed into the wall of a building close to the Gadādhara shrine. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 125 of 1957-58.	Do.
12884	Kudupu, Mangalore Taluk, South Kanara District, Karnataka.	On Two pieces of a broken slab on the outer <i>prākāra</i> of Ananta Padmanabhaśvāmi temple. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 460 of 1928-29.	Do.
12885	Do.	Do.	Do.
12886	Gayā, Gaya Tahsil and District, Bihar.	Around carved figures on the wall of Jagann'tha temple. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , No. B 118-121 of 1957-58.	Do.

D. - LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12887	Do.	Inscription on a black slab, fixed into the wall on the side of the entrance into the Gayāsura temple in the compound of the Vishṇupāda temple. (<i>Ind.Ant.</i> Vol. XIX, p. 39); <i>A.R.E.p.</i> , No. B 127 of 1957-58.	2b.
12888-89	Tiruveṅkādu. Shiyālī Taluk. Thanjavur District. Tamil Nadu.	On the east side of the inner <i>gōpura</i> , Śvētāranyēśvara temple (right of entrance). <i>A.R.E.p.</i> , No. B 482 of 1918.	Do.
12890	Gayā. Gaya Tahsil and District, Bihar.	Inscription on a black slab, embedded on the front wall on the right side of the entrance of a Śivaliṅga shrine, under a peepal tree in the Akshayaphala temple. <i>A.R.E.p.</i> , No. B 117 of 1957-58.	Do.
12891	Do.	Black slab built into the hall, to the right side entrance of Gayāsēna temple in the compound of the Vishṇupāda temple. <i>A.R.E.p.</i> , No. B 127 of 1957-58.	Do.
12892	Do.	Inscription on a slab fixed on the western wall, of the Mahādēva shrine, in the compound of the Vishṇupāda temple close to the Narasimhabhagavān shrine. <i>A.R.E.p.</i> , No. B 129 of 1957-58.	Do.
12893	Do.	Inscription on a slab fixed on the right side wall of the shrine of Narasimhabhagavān, in the compound of Vishṇupāda temple. <i>A.R.E.p.</i> , No. B 130 of 1957-58.	Do.

D. - LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12894	Do.	Inscription on a marble slab, inscribed on both sides, embedded in the floor of a Mahant's tomb in the compound of Mahant's Mutt. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 87 of 1957-58.	2b.
12895	Do.	On an oblong black stone with sculpture of 9 lotus flowers embedded in the floor of the temple, in the compound of Mahant's Mutt. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 86 of 1957-58.	Do.
12896	Do.	Inscription on the left wall, on the inner side entrance of the Sūryanārāyaṇa temple. <i>Ind.Ant.</i> Vol. XX, pp. 312 ff; <i>AREp.</i> No. B 137 of 1957-58.	Do.
12897	Do.	Inscription on a black slab embedded on the left wall of the entrance to the main shrine of the Sitalā temple. <i>Ind.Ant.</i> , Vol. XVI pp. 65 ff; <i>AREp.</i> No. B 134 of 1957-58.	Do.
12898	Do.	Inscription on a black slab fixed on the eastern wall (right side) of the shrine of Śivaliṅga, in front of the main shrine of the Viṣṇupāda temple. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 132 of 1957-58.	Do.
12899	Do.	Inscription on a black stone fixed in a niche, on the right hand side wall of the steps leading into another Mahādēva shrine, in the compound of Viṣṇupāda temple. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 131 of 1957-58.	Do.

D. - LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12900	Do.	Inscription on a black slab embedded on the right side to the entrance into the Kṛishṇadvārikā temple. <i>JASB</i> Vol. LXIX, pp. 190 ff; <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 135 of 1957-58.	2b.
12901	Do.	Inscription on the left side of the Sūryanārayaṇa temple. <i>Int.Ant.</i> , Vol. X pp. 342 ff; <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 136 of 1957-58.	Do.
12902-04	Do.	On the eastern face of a rock just behind Mahādēva temple, Samant Guru Hill. opposite Vishṇupāda temple. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 139 of 1957-58.	Do.
12905	Sāñchōre, Sanchore Tahsil, Jalore District, Rajasthan.	On a hero-stone fixed on a platform known as Rao Balūji Chauhan Sonjira-ki-chhatrī. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 312 of 1984-85.	Do.
12906	Do.	A pillar lying in a dilapidated <i>samādhi</i> at Mātāji-ki-sthān. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 314 of 1984-85.	Do.
12907 a & b	Do.	Loose marble slab kept in front of the Sōbhālēśvara Mahādēv mandir. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 315 of 1984-85.	Do.
12908	Do.	Jamī Masjid, a slab fixed on the plinth of a shop. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 316 of 1984-85.	Do.
12909	Jalore fort, Jalore Tahsil and District, Rajasthan.	A slab fixed on the wall of the Ambavji-ki-mandir. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 303 of 1984-85.	Do.

D. - LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 - *Contd.*

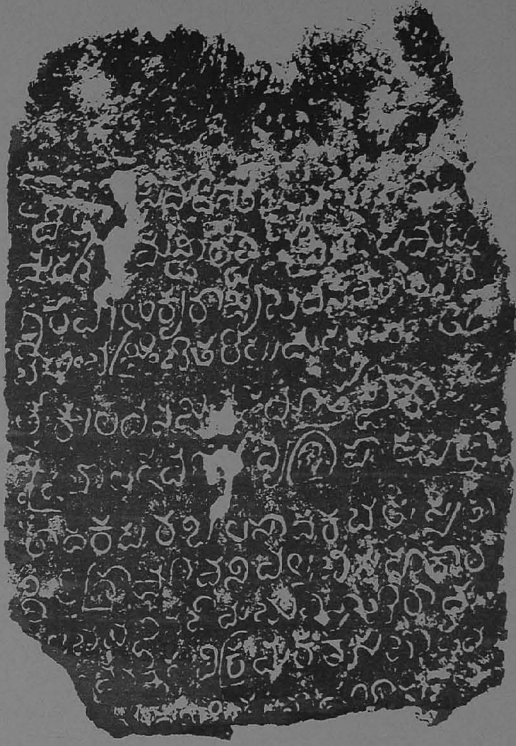
Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12910	Amaravatī, Sattenapalle Taluk, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Stone-slab kept in the store room of the Amravati Museum. <i>AREp</i> , No. 3 of 1995-96.	2b.
12911	Eśālam, Villupuram Taluk & District, Tamil Nadu.	On the east <i>Jagatī</i> of Rāmanāthēśvara temple. <i>AREp</i> , No. B 158 of 1991-92.	Do.
12912-13	Sarāhan, Chamba Taluk and District, Himachal Pradesh.	On a stone slab preserved in Bhuri Singh museum. Chamba. <i>AREp</i> , No. B 40 of 1981-82.	Do.
12914	Chamba, Chamba Taluk and District, Himachal Pradesh.	Stone slab preserved in the Museum, Chamba. <i>AREp</i> , No. B 34 of 1981-82.	Do.
12915	Chalgēri, Kushtagi Taluk, Raichur District, Karnataka.	Slab kept in front of the Lakshmi temple. <i>AREp</i> , No. B 93 of 1981-82.	Do.
12916	Mallal, Sivaganga Taluk, Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu.	On a loose stone lying in front of the Nāchchiyār Amman temple. <i>AREp</i> , No. B 574 of 1981-82.	Do.
12917	Vāṇiyambādi, Vellore Taluk, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu.	Alagapperumāḷ temple. south wall. <i>AREp</i> , No. B 571 of 1981-82.	Do.

D. - LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96. - *Contd.*

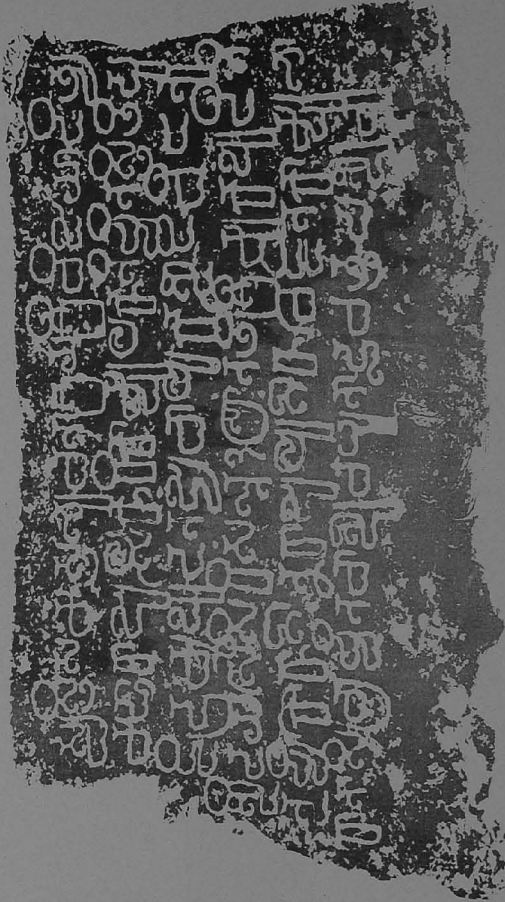
Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12918-19	Salāta, Charkhari Taluk, Hamirpur District, Uttar Pradesh.	Pedestal of a broken image of a <i>tirthaṅkara</i> lying in a field, opposite a dilapidated temple near the village. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 598 of 1981-82.	2b.
12920	Mahākūṭa, Badami Taluk, Bijapur District, Karnataka.	Pillar in the porch of the temple of Mahākūṭeśvara. <i>Ind.Ant</i> Vol. X p. 103 No. XCIV. d plate; <i>AREp.</i> No. B 65 of 1981-82.	Do.
12921	Śrīśailam, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh.	Slab fixed on the way to Pātāla Gaṇēśa. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 21 of 1981-82.	Do.
12922-23	Bādāmi, Badami Taluk, Bijapur District, Karnataka.	Slab lying in front of Īśvara temple near the tank. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 61 of 1981-82.	Do.
12924	Jalore fort, Jalore Tahsil and District, Rajasthan.	Hero-stone fixed in the platform on the way to the Jaina mandir. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 302 of 1984-85.	Do.
12925	Do.	Hero-stone fixed on a platform on the way to the Jaina mandir. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 301.	Do.
12926 A. B. C & D	Dharmaraopet, Narasampet Taluk, Warangal District, Andhra Pradesh.	Pillar kept opposite to the Śiva temple. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 69 of 1986-87.	Do.
12927	Bāpatla, Bapatla Taluk, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.	On the south wall, right side of the <i>mahāmaṇḍapa</i> back of Bhāvanārāyana temple. <i>AREp.</i> No. B 8 of 1986-87.	Do.

D. - LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1995-96 - *Concl.*

SL No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
12928	Do.	South wall, right side of the porch of <i>mukha-maṇḍapa</i> of Bhāvanārāyaṇa temple. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 6 of 1986-87.	2b.
12929	Jalasaṅgavi, Humnabad Taluk, Bidar District, Karnataka.	Below the female figure engaged in writing, on the right side wall of the Mahādēva temple. <i>AREp.</i> , No. B 55 of 1989-90.	Do.



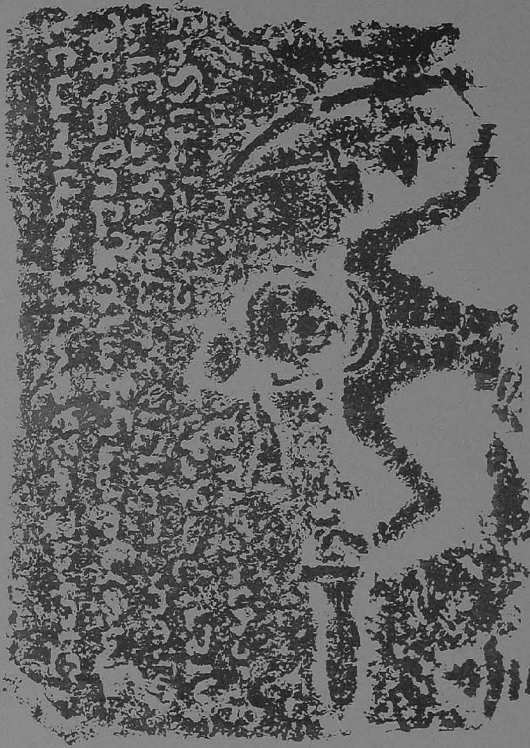
A fragmentary Telugu inscription from Amarāvati (11th century A.D.) (No. B 3)



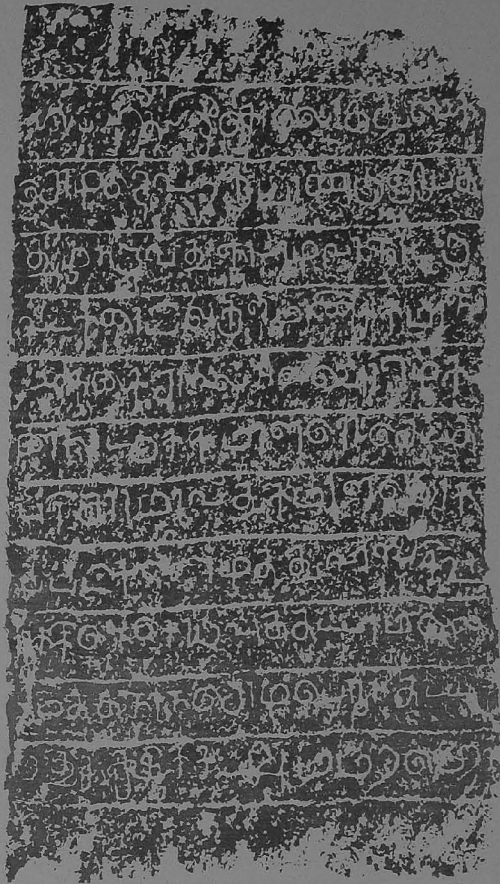
Chékuru inscription of Vijayāditya (9th century A.D.) (No. B 4)



Tiruvīsālūr inscription of Chōla Rājikēśarivarman, Year 11 (No. B 45)



Vankagattūr hero-stone inscription of Chōla Āditya II, Year 3 (No. B 58)



Kanakampālayam inscription of the Kōṅṅu ruler Kulōttuṅga, Year 23 (No. B 82)





Gun-inscription from Daulatābād, dated A.H. 1068 (No. C 67)

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