

Annual Reports on Indian Epigraphy

(1960 - 1961)



PUBLISHED BY
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
JANPATH, NEW DELHI-110 011

1986

Reprinted 1986

©

*ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA*

Price : 195.00

Printed at S. Narain & Sons, Pahari Dhiraj, Delhi-110:006.

PREFACE

There have been increasing demands in recent years for copies of the Annual Reports on Epigraphy, published in the last two decades of the last and the first half of the present centuries, from scholars and institutions interested in epigraphical studies and research. And these Reports have been long out of print. It was, therefore, decided to bring out reprints of these rare and very useful Reports starting from the initial year 1887 in convenient volumes. The present one, consisting of such Reports for the years (1960-1961) is the **fourteenth** of the reprint series and will be followed in quick succession by others containing Reports of the subsequent years.

It is hoped that this re-publication will go a long way in sustaining and furthering interest in epigraphical studies. I wish to record here my deep sense of gratitude to Dr. M. S. Nagaraja Rao, Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi, but for whose sympathetic consideration and approval, this useful reprint series would have remained a dream. Shri J. C. Gupta, Production Officer has been largely responsible for the preparation of this reprint scheme and also for the actual printing and production.

Old University Office Bldgs.,
Mysore-570 005
17-10-86

K. V. Ramesh
Director (Epigraphy)
Archaeological Survey of India

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

FOR

1960-61



EDITED BY

SHRI H. K. NARASIMHASWAMI, B. Sc.

ISSUED BY

DR. G. S. GAI, Ph. D.

Government Epigraphist of India.

Published by the Manager of Publications, Delhi
Printed at the Government of India Press, Calcutta, India
1964

CONTENTS

	Pages
1. Topographical Index	1—9
2. Dynastic Index	10—12
3. Introduction	13—37
4. Appendix A : List of Copper Plates	38—51
5. Appendix B : List of Inscriptions on Stone and Other Materials .	52—115
6. Appendix C : List of Inscriptions of pre-1945-46 Collection .	116—153
7. Appendix D : List of Arabic and Persian Inscriptions .	154—175
8. Appendix E : List of Coins	176—191
9. Appendix F : List of Photographs	192—198

PLATES

- I Adavisomanipalle Rock-cut Cave Inscription—B 25*
Baruwanghat Hill Inscription—B 215
Vatteluttu Inscription from Angadipuram—B 242
- II Tirukkattuppalli Inscription of Maranjadaian, Year 11—B 318*
Label Inscriptions from Sittannavasal—B 328 and 331
- III Siragambi Inscription of Rashtrakuta Jagattunga—B 483*
Fragmentary Inscription from Mathura—B 621
-

Topographical List—1960-61.

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
ANDHRA			
Anantapur	Hindupur	Chōlasamudram	B 1-2
Cuddapah	Rajampet	Isukapalle	B 3-5
Godavari, West	Tanuku	Maṇḍapāka	B 6-7
Do.	Do.	Penugonḍa	B 8
Do.	Do.	Siddhāntam	B 9-11
Hyderabad . . . . .	.....	Hyderabad	B 12-24
Karimnagar	Manthani	Aḍavisōmanipalle	B 25
Krishna	Gannavaram	Mustābāda	B 26-27
Do.	Gudivada	Vinnakōṭa	A 1-3
Kurnool	Kurnool	Chanagonḍla	B 28-30
Do.	Do.	Koḍumūru	B 31-33
Do.	Do.	Kurnool	B 34
Do.	Do.	Peñchikalapāḍu	B 35
Do.	Do.	Pyālakurti	{ A 4 B 36-38
Do.	Nandikotkur	Saṅgamēśvaram	B 39
Do.	Pattikonda	Chennampalle	B 40
Mahbubnagar	Alampur	Alampur	B 41-80
Do.	Do.	Bichapalli	B 81
Do.	Gadwal	Pudūr	B 82
Do.	Kollapur	Mallēśvaram	B 83-90
Medak	Sangareddi	Kolkūru	B 91
Do.	Do.	Malkāpur	B 92
Do.	Do.	Mēlāsangam	B 93
Do.	Do.	Nandikandi	B 94-100
Visakhapatnam	Bhimilipatnam	Bhimilipatnam	B 101-05
Do.	Do.	Ḍākamarri	B 106
Werangal	Janagam	Gūḍūru	B 107-08
Do.	Warangal	Ilitnda	B 109
Do.	Do.	Maḍikonḍa	B 110-11
Do.	Do.	Panthani	B 112-13
BENGAL, WEST			
Calcutta	Calcutta	Calcutta	{ A 5 D 1-3 E 1-22
Hoogly . . . . .	.....	Santoshpur	D 2
Malda	Malda Sadar	Gaur	D 1
BIHAR			
Bhagalpur	Sadar	Jamgaon	D 4
Do. . . . .	.....	Basantpur Pachhri Tola	B 114
Champaran . . . . .	.....	Bagaha	A 6-7
Gaya	Jahanabad	Kako	D 5-6
Do.	Sadar	Gaya	D 7
Do.	Do.	Kurkihār	B 156-94
Monghyr	Monghyr	Ālinagar	B 115

Topographical List—1960-61—*contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
BIHAR—<i>concl.</i>			
Monghyr	Monghyr	Amarpur	B 116
Do.	Do.	Ārmā	B 117-18
Do.	Do.	Aurē	B 119-21
Do.	Do.	Bēlthūā	B 122-23
Do.	Do.	Jalai	B 124-25
Do.	Do.	Jalpāsthān	B 126-29
Do.	Do.	Kājrā	B 130
Do.	Do.	Kavāiyā	B 131-32
Do.	Do.	Lachhuār	B 133
Do.	Do.	Luckeesarai	B 134
Do.	Do.	Mañjōsh	B 135
Do.	Do.	Nōngarh	B 136-39
Do.	Do.	Pokhrāmā	B 140-44
Do.	Do.	Rāmpur	B 145
Do.	Do.	Rāmsir	B 146
Do.	Do.	Sansār Pokhri	B 147
Do.	Do.	Sikandrā	B 148-50
Muzaffarpur	Hajipur	Lalganj	D 8
Do.	Do.	Zaruha	{ B 151 D 9—10
Palamau	Palamau	Pālāmau	B 152-53
Patna	Bihar-sharif	Bihār-sharif	{ B 154, 195-98 D 11-21
Do.	Do.	Hilsa	D 22-23
Do.	Do.	Jana	D 24
Do.	Do.	Silao	D 25-30
Do.	Patna	Patna	{ A 6-10 B 155-206 D 31-32 E 23
Saran	Sadar	Cherand	D 33
Do.	Do.	Salimpur	D 34
Do.	Siwan	Narhan	D 35
Do.	Do.	Siwan	D 36
Shahabad	Arrah (Sadar)	Bārñōn	B 207
Do.	Do.	Dēō Baraṇār̄k	B 208-14
Do.	Bhabua	Baruwanghāt	B 215-16
Do.	Do.	Bhabua	D 3
Do.	Do.	Jaithpurkalan	B 217-18
Do.	Do.	Kājurā	B 219-20
Do.	Do.	Silsilā	B 221-22
Do.	Sasaram	Rohtasgarh	D 37
Do.	Do.	Saraiyya	D 38
Do.	Do.	Sasaram	D 39-40
Do.	Do.	Tilothu	D 41

Topographical List—1960-61—*contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
DELHI			
Delhi . . . . .	.....	Chirāgh Delhi	D 42
Do. . . . .	.....	Delhi	D 43-51
Do. . . . .	.....	New Delhi	{ A 11-17 B 223
Do. . . . .	.....	Mehrauli	D 52-53
Do. . . . .	.....	Tughluqābād	D 54-55
GUJARAT			
Banaskantha	Dhanera	Paswar	B 224-25
Do.	Palanpur	Malan	D 56
Bhavnagar	Bhavnagar	Bhāvnagar	B 226-30
Broach	Jambusar	Jambusar	D 57
Junagadh	Patan	Prabhās Pāṭan	D 58
Mehsana	Do.	Pāṭan	D 59-66
Do.	Sami	Munjpur	D 67-68
Do.	Do.	Sami	D 69-72
Do.	Sidhpur	Unawa	D 73
Sabarkantha	Himmatnagar	Himmatnagar	D 74
Do.	Prantij	Prantij	D 75
Surendranagar	Dhrangadhra	Gālā	B 231-36
KERALA			
Alleppey	Chengannur	Chengannūr	A 18-20
Kozhikode	Badagara	Eḍeṣēri-amśam	B 237
Do.	Ernad	Mañjēri	B 238
Do.	South Wynad	Pambra	B 239-40
Palghat	Palghat	Tirunellāi	B 241
Do.	Perintalmanna	Aṅgāḍipuram	B 242
Quilon	Quilon	Kallaḍa	B 243-47
Trichur	Trichur	Trichūr	B 248-54
MADHYA PRADESH			
Bastar (Jagadalpur)	Dantewada	Barsur	B 255
Do.	Do.	Samlur	B 256-57
Do.	Kanker	Kanker	B 258
Bilaspur	Bilaspur	Ratanpur	B 259
Do.	Janjgir	Kharod	B 260-62
Chhatarpur	Bijawar	Sēmra	A 43
Do.	Chhatarpur	Garra	A 44-45
Gwalior (Gird)	Gird	Gwalior	{ B 263 E 24-62
Jabalpur	Patan	Bhidan-Kalan	B 264
Do.	Do.	Katrā Belkhēḍā	B 265
Do.	Do.	Piparia-Kalan	B 266
Raisen . . . . .	.....	Sāñchi	C 619-1248

Topographical List—1960-61—*contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
MADHYA PRADESH— <i>concl.</i>			
Sagar	Banda	Dulchipur	{ B 267 D 76-77
Do.	Khurai	Kanjia	D 78-83
Do.	Do.	Khimlasa	{ B 268 D 84-94
Satna	Nagod	Khōh	A 46
Sehore . . . . .	.....	Bhopal (Dharampuri Cave) .	B 269
Shahdol	Bandogarh	Bāndōgarh	C 1249-65
Ujjain	Khachraud	Nāgdā	B 363
Vidisha (Bhilsa)	Basoda	Basoda (Ganj)	D 95-99
Do.	Do.	Teonda	D 100-01
Do.	Do.	Udaipur	D 102-11
Do.	Kurwai	Bhonrasa	{ B 270-71 D 112-25
Do.	Do.	Kurwai	D 126-27
Do.	Sironj	Sironj	D 128-37
Do.	Vidisha	Gyaraspur	D 138-39
Do.	Do.	Udaigiri	D 140-42
Do.	Do.	Vidisha (Bhilsa)	D 143-56
MADRAS			
Arcot, North	Chengam	Mēlpālippatti	B 272-73
Do.	Do.	Peruṅgulattūr	B 274-77
Arcot, South	Gingee	Śīngavaram	B 278
Chingleput	Ponneri	Karuṅgāli	B 279-81
Do.	Saidapet	Tirumullaivāyil	B 282
Do.	Sriperumbudur	Tiruvērkaḍu	B 283-84
Madras . . . . .	.....	Madras	{ A 21-22 B 285 D 157-85
Madurai	Nilakkottai	Pattivirappatti	A 23
Do.	Tirumangalam	Pēraiyyūr	{ A 24-25 B 286-88
Do.	Do.	Tirumāṇikkam	B 289
Nilgiris	Ootacamund	Ootacamund	{ A 26 E 63-73
Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram	Rāmēśvaram	B 290
Do.	Sattur	Śivakāśi	A 21, 27-28
Salem	Namakkal	Nāmakkal	B 291-93
Do.	Tiruchchengodu	Tiruchchengōḍu	{ A 29 B 294-97
Tanjavur	Nagapattinam	Tiruvāymūr	B 298-309
Do.	Pattukkottai	Adirāmpattanam	B 310-13
Do.	Tanjavur	Tirukkāṭṭuppalī	B 314-23
Tiruchirappalli	Kulattur	Śittannavāśal	B 324-31
Do.	Lalgudi	Tirumanamēḍu	B 332-40

Topographical List—1960-61—*contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
MADRAS— <i>concl'd.</i>			
Tirunelveli	Srivaikuntham	Kāntiśvaram	A 30-33
Do.	Do.	Srivaikuntham	B 341-47
Do.	Tiruchendur	Ālvārtirunagari	B 348
Do.	Do.	Tirukkōlūr	B 349-50
MAHARASHTRA			
Akola	Akola	Akōlā	{ B 351 D 186-89
Do.	Balapur	Balapur	D 190-95
Do.	Do.	Patur	D 196-97
Do.	Basim	Basim	{ B 352 D 198
Do.	Mangrulpir	Mangrulpir	D 199-202
Do.	Murtajapur	Karanjia	D 203-11
Buldana	Jalgaon-Jamod	Jalgaon-Jamod	D 212
Do.	Khamgaon	Chitora	D 213
Do.	Do.	Lakhanwada	D 214
Chanda	Gadhchiroli	Mārkaṇḍa	B 353-57
Do.	Warora	Bhāṇḍak	B 358
Dhulia	Dhulia	Dhulia	B 359-60
Do.	Do.	Sōngīr	B 361
Do.	Sirpur	Wāḍi	B 362
Nagpur	Nagpur	Nagpur	B 363
Poona	Junnar	Junnār	B 364
Sholapur	Akkalkot	Karajagi	B 365-67
Do.	South Sholapur	Taḍavāḷa	B 368
Do.	Do.	Kūḍal	B 369-75
Thana	Kalyan	Kalyān	D 215
MYSORE			
Belgaum	Bailhongal	Hirenandihalli	B 376-77
Do.	Do.	Kaḍatanhāl	B 378
Do.	Do.	Kallubhāvi	B 379-87
Do.	Belgaum	Belgaum	B 388
Bidar	Bidar	Bidar Fort	B 389
Bijapur	Hungund	Aihole	B 390-96
Dharwar	Byadgi	Angaragatti	B 397-98
Do.	Do.	Badamalli	B 399-401
Do.	Do.	Bidarakatti	B 402
Do.	Do.	Chikkahalli	B 403
Do.	Do.	Chikkanaaji	B 404-05
Do.	Do.	Chikkanandihalli	B 406-08
Do.	Do.	Chinnikatti	B 409-11
Do.	Do.	Ghālpūji	B 412-14
Do.	Do.	Guṇḍēhalli	B 415
Do.	Do.	Hedigonda	B 416-18

Topographical List—1960-61—*contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
MYSORE— <i>contd.</i>			
Dharwar	Byadgi	Hireanaji	B 419-28
Do.	Do.	Hirehalli	B 429-31
Do.	Do.	Ichchangi	B 432-33
Do.	Do.	Kasambi	B 434
Do.	Do.	Kervaḍi	B 435
Do.	Do.	Kummūr	B 436
Do.	Do.	Māsaṅgi	B 437-40
Do.	Do.	Muttūr	B 441-45
Do.	Do.	Śivapura	B 446
Do.	Do.	Sūḍambi	B 447-49
Do.	Do.	Tīmkāpur	B 450
Do.	Hirekerur	Chikkabūdhāḷ	B 451
Do.	Do.	Doḍḍagubbi	B 452-53
Do.	Do.	Guḍḍada Mādāpur	B 454
Do.	Do.	Hādrihalli	B 455
Do.	Do.	Hirebūdhāḷ	B 456
Do.	Do.	Hirekabbār	B 457
Do.	Do.	Hirekerūr	B 458-62
Do.	Do.	Hiremoraba	B 463-68
Do.	Do.	Kaḍūr	B 469-72
Do.	Do.	Kāluvihalli	B 473
Do.	Do.	Makari	B 474
Do.	Do.	Maḷige	B 475
Do.	Do.	Nūlgēri	B 476-77
Do.	Do.	Śiragam̐bi	B 478-86
Gulbarga	Chitapur	Arajam̐bige	B 487-88
Do.	Do.	Diggāon	B 489-92
Do.	Do.	Kaddarigi	B 493
Do.	Do.	Kāḷigi	B 494-504
Do.	Do.	Kammarawāḍi	B 505-06
Do.	Do.	Mālgitti	B 507
Do.	Do.	Malkhūḍ	B 508
Do.	Do.	Muḍbōḷ	B 509
Do.	Do.	Rāur	B 510
Do.	Do.	Teṅgli	B 511-17
Do.	Shorapur	Mudanūr	B 518-31
Mysore	Yelandur	Chāmalāpura	A 34
Raichur	Devadurg	Gabbūr	B 13-14
Do.	Lingsugur	Āsihāḷ	B 532-33
Do.	Do.	Dēvara-Bhōpūr	B 534-35
Do.	Do.	Gōnwaṭṭa	B 536
Do.	Do.	Guruguṇṭi	B 537-38
Do.	Do.	Khairavāḍigi	B 539-43
Do.	Do.	Lingsugūr	B 544-45

Topographical List—1960-61—*contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
MYSORE— <i>concl'd.</i>			
Raichur	Lingsugur	Maski	B 546
Do.	Do.	Maṭṭūr	B 547
Do.	Do.	Sānbāl	B 548-49
Do.	Do.	Yeraḍḍṇi	B 550-52
Do.	Manvi	Malhaṭ	B 553-59
Do.	Raichur	Raichūr	A 35
South Kanara	Mangalore	Inna	B 560
ORISSA			
Bolangir	Sonepur	Sōnepur	B 561
Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal	Dhenkanāl	A 9-10
Puri . . . . .	.....	Dhauḷi	C 1266
Do. . . . .	.....	Bhuvanēśvar	A 36
RAJASTHAN			
Bharatpur	Weir	Niṭhār	B 562
Dungarpur . . . . .	.....	Dēo-Sōmanāth-on-Sōmā	B 563
Jodhpur	Bilara	Buchkalā	B 564-65
Do.	Do.	Pipāḍ	B 566-68
Do.	Do.	Śriharsha	B 569
Do.	Do.	Surpura Khurd	B 570-71
Do.	Osian	Bāori	B 572-73
Do.	Do.	Levera Khurd	B 574
Do.	Phalodi	Bāp	B 575-79
Do.	Do.	Chakhu	B 580
Do.	Do.	Gausha	B 581
Do.	Do.	Hindel-ka-gol	B 582
Do.	Do.	Khichan	B 583-84
Do.	Do.	Munjasar	B 585
Nagaur	Merta	Kekind	B 586-93
Do.	Nagaur	Dantina	B 594
Do.	Do.	Khinwāsar	B 595
Sikar	Sikar	Raghunāthgarh	B 596-97
Tonk	Malpura	Toda Raisingh	D 216
Udaipur	Kumbhalgarh	Kumbhalgarh Fort	B 598-99
UTTAR PRADESH			
Agra	Agra	Āgrā	B 600-03
Do.	Kheragarh	Bhara	B 604
Do.	Do.	Chachonda	B 605
Do.	Do.	Jagner	B 606
Do. . . . .	.....	Tantpur	B 607
Do. . . . .	.....	Tehra Rawat	B 608
Allahabad . . . . .	.....	Allahābād	B 609 C 1267

Topographical List—1960-61—*contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
UTTAR PRADESH— <i>concl'd.</i>			
Allahabad.	.....	Kaṛa	A 37
Do.	Manjhanpur	Pāli	A 47-48
Aligarh	Koil	Aligarh	D 217-20
Almora	Almora	Bāgēśwar	A 38-39
Do.	Do.	Gārsēṛ	A 40-42
Do.	Champavat	Champavat	B 610
Do.	.....	Gaṇanāth	B 611-13
Azamgarh	Sagri	Madhuban	A 49
Badaun	Badaun	Budaun	D 221-50
Banda	Banda	Ichchhāwar	A 50
Bara-Banki	Ramasanehighat	Baṅgāvan	A 51
Deoria	Salempur	Lār	A 52
Etawah	Bidhuna	Basāhi	A 53-54
Fatehpur	.....	Rein	A 99
Garhwal	.....	Kail	B 614
Do.	.....	Kulsari	B 615
Ghazipur	Saiyadpur	Gajadharpur	B 616
Do.	Do.	Bhitari	A 55
Gorakhpur	Bansgaon	Kahla	A 56
Do.	Do.	Pāli	A 57
Jaunpur	Machhlisahar	Machhlisahar (Ghiswā)	A 58
Jhansi	Moth	Pachar	A 59
Kanpur	Bilhaur	Chhatarpur	A 60
Lucknow	.....	Lucknow	{ A 43-108 B 617-18
Mainpuri	.....	Sahan	B 619
Mathura	Mathura	Mathurā	{ A 109-10 B 620-22
Shahjahanpur	Shahjahanpur	Banskhēra	A 61
Sitapur	Biswan	Raiwān	A 62
Do.	Sitapur	Ālmāpur	B 623
Do.	Do.	Muzaffarpur	B 624
Varanasi	Varanasi	Chandrāvati	A 63
Do.	Do.	Kamauli	A 64-88
Do.	Do.	Sihvar	A 89
Do.	Do.	Vārānasi	{ A 90-96 B 625-28 D 251

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Burma—			
Pa-An	.....	Kawgun	B 629
(Old) Prome	.....	Hmaurza	B 630
Do.	.....	Rangoon	B 631

Topographical List—1960-61—*concl'd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES— <i>concl'd.</i>			
England—			
London . . . . .	.....	London	B 632
Pakistan, West—			
Hazara . . . . .	.....	Mānsehra	C 1268
Peshawar	Yusafzai	Shāhbāzgarhi	C 1269

Dynastic Index of Inscriptions

Dynasty	Appendix	Nos.
Āṣaf Jāhī	D	209
Atiya (Adigaimāṇ)	B	291-93
Bāṇa	B	504
Bengal, Sultān of	D	1-2, 15, 33-35
Chāhamāna	A	105
Chālukya, Eastern	A	1-3
Chālukya of Bādami	B	406-7
Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	B	14-16, 19, 21, 23, 72-73, 81-86, 91, 94-95, 100, 107, 365, 378-79, 412, 415, 417, 429, 431, 436, 443, 456, 458-61, 469, 481, 488-91, 493, 495-96, 498, 501-02, 505, 512, 515-17, 520-21, 526-29, 540, 542, 546, 553, 558-59.
Chānd	{ A B	38-9 107
Chandēlla	{ A B	43-45, 50, 59 617
Chaulukya of Gujarāt	B	231, 235
Chēra	B	241
Chērō	{ A B	8 152
Chōla	{ A B	24-25 277, 282-84, 298-310, 314-17, 319, 321, 332-34, 336, 338-40, 350.
Dhār, Ruler of	E	57
East India Company	E	60-62
Gāhaḍavāla,	A	48, 51-54, 57-58, 60, 62-63, 65-96, 99-100.
Gāikwād of Barōḍā	E	54
Gaṅga, Eastern	{ A B	22, 36 561
Gaṅga, Western	A	34
Greek of Bactria	E	1
Guhila	{ A B	106 566
Guhila of Mēḍapāṭa	B	599
Gujarāt, Sultān of	D	56-57, 61, 74
Gupta, Imperial	{ A B E	55 195 8-16
Gupta, Later	B	208
Haihaya	B	554-55, 557
Hōlkar of Indore	E	55-56
Indo-British	E	63-73
Indo-Scythian	E	3-4
Jaisalmer, King of	A	109
Jaorā, Nawāb of	E	53
Kākatiya	B	60, 89, 112
Kalachuri of Kalyāṇa	B	13, 22, 389, 442, 454, 457, 499-500, 522-24, 556

Dynastic Index of Inscriptions—*contd.*

Dynasty	Appendix	Nos.
Kalachuri of Ratanpur	E	48-49
Kalachuri of Sarayūpāra	A	56
Kalachuri of Tripuri	{ B E	260 47
Kāṅgrā, Mahārāja of	E	50
Kauśāmbī, Ruler of	{ C E	1249-60 23
Kushāṇa	{ B E	600 2, 5-7
Kutb Shāhi of Golkonḍa	B	26
Lōdi	D	248-49
Madurai, Nāyaka of	{ A B	30 346
Malayakētu	A	6-7
Mamlūk	D	220, 234, 239
Marāṭhā of Tañjāvūr	A	14
Mārwar, Rājā of	B	573-74
Maurya	{ B C	622 1266-69
Mughal	{ B D	574 7, 12, 17-20, 23, 37, 40-41, 45, 64, 68, 79-81, 83, 88, 100, 105-08, 110, 113, 122, 128-30, 133-35, 137, 140-41, 152, 190, 194, 196, 199-200, 203, 205-08, 214, 216-17, 219, 225, 231
Mysore, Ruler of	A	29
Nāga of Padmāvati	E	31—46
Pāla	B	117-18, 136, 149, 179, 189
Pāṇḍya	{ A B	21 274-76, 286-87, 289, 294-95, 318, 320, 337, 341-42, 349
Parivrājaka	A	46
Prāgyōtisha, Ruler of :	A	64
Pratihāra	B	564
Pushpabhūti	A	49, 61
Radhanpur, Nawwāb of	D	70-71
Rāshtrakūṭa	B	399, 413, 433, 439-40, 474, 476-77, 479-80, 483, 552
Ratlām, Ruler of	E	51-52
Raṭṭa of Saundatti	B	388
Sāvarṇi	A	98
Sayyid	D	236, 244-45, 247
Silāhāra of Akkalkōṭ	B	370
Sinda	B	255
Sindhia of Gwalior	E	58-59
Sōmavamāsi of Kaṅkura	B	258
Sōmavamāsi of South Kōsala	B	261A
Śulki	A	9-10
Sūr	D	3, 22, 24, 111, 218, 240

Dynastic Index of Inscriptions—*concl'd.*

Dynasty	Appendix	Nos.
Tonk, Nawwāb of	Do.	131
Tughluq	D	5, 16, 43, 49, 54-55, 75, 224, 230, 250
Vēṇūḍu, Ruler of	B	247
Vijayanagara	{ A	4-5, 28
	{ B	24, 30, 32, 35-36, 272, 323, 344, 404, 438, 449, 544, 548
Yādava	B	368, 371, 400-01, 410, 418-24, 432, 437, 506, 518-19, 525, 541
Yādava (Chūḍāsama)	B	229
Miscellaneous	A	11-13, 15-20, 23, 26-27, 31-33, 35, 37, 40-2, 47, 97, 101-04, 108, 110
	B	1-12, 17-18, 20, 25, 27-29, 31, 33-34, 37-59, 61-71, 74-80, 87-88, 90, 92-93, 96-99, 101-06, 108-11, 113-16, 119-35, 137-43, 150-51, 153-78, 180-88, 190-94, 196-207, 209-28, 230, 232-34, 236-40, 242-46, 248-54, 256-57, 259, 261, 262-71, 273, 278-81, 285, 288, 290, 296-97, 311-13, 322, 324-31, 335, 343, 345, 347-48, 351-64, 366-67, 372-77, 380-87, 389-98, 402-03, 405, 408-09, 411, 414, 416, 425-28, 430, 434-35, 441, 444-48, 450-53, 455, 462-68, 470-73, 475, 478, 482, 484-87, 492, 494, 497, 503, 507-11, 513-14, 530-39, 543, 545, 547, 549-51, 560, 562-63, 565, 567-72, 575-98, 601-16, 618-21, 623-32.
	C	619-1248, 1261-65
	D	4, 6, 8-11, 13-14, 21, 25-32, 36, 38-39, 42, 44, 46-48, 50-53, 58-60, 62-63, 65-67, 69, 71-73, 76-78, 82, 84-87, 89-99, 101-04, 109, 112, 114-21, 123-27, 132, 136, 138-39, 142-51, 153-89, 191-93, 195, 197-98, 201-02, 204, 210-13, 215, 221-23, 226-29, 232-33, 235, 237-38, 241-43, 246, 251
	E	17-22, 24-30

ANNUAL REPORT ON INDIAN EPIGRAPHY FOR THE YEAR 1960-61

INTRODUCTION

During the year under review 110 copper plate grants were examined and impressions of 632 stone inscriptions collected. They are listed in Appendices A and B respectively. The village to village survey was continued in Warangal and Chitapur Taluks of Warangal and Gulbarga Districts in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore respectively while that of Hirekerur and Lingsugur Taluks in Mysore was completed. The survey of Luckeesarai circle of Monghyr District in Bihar was taken up. Besides, several stray villages in Andhra, Bihar, Delhi, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh reported to contain inscriptions were visited for copying them. Impressions of inscriptions sent by the Archaeological Circles and from Foreign Countries were also examined. Appendix C, continued from the previous year's Report, contains 651 inscriptions. The bulk of them belong to the monuments at Sāñchi. Appendices D, E and F respectively contain lists of the Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Coins and Photographs.

COPPER-PLATES

Three sets of copper plate grants (Nos. 1-3) of the Eastern Chālukya dynasty of Vēngī discovered at Vinnakōṭa, Gudivada Taluk, Krishna District, were sent by Sri M. Venkataramayya, Superintendent, South-Eastern Circle, Visakhapatnam.

Set I (No. 1), though undated, refers itself to the reign of Chālukya Bhīma I. It traces the genealogy of the Eastern Chālukyas from Kubja Viṣṇuvardhana I and speaks of his conquest of Vēngī from Durjaya. Some important features of the introductory part of the record are : the allotment of thirty-three years of reign to Jayasinha, the omission of Indrabhaṭṭāraka's seven days' rule and the assignment of forty years' rule to Vijayāditya II. Guṇaga Vijayāditya is given the secondary name of *Satyaratnākara*. We get some interesting information of Chālukya Bhīma I from his description. He is said to be the son of Guṇaga Vijayāditya's brother, Vikramāditya by Gāmakāmbā, the daughter of Nissanna-bhūpāla. The way in which Nissanna-bhūpāla is introduced without any distinguishing epithets shows that he was only a petty chief. It is said that Bhīma I was given the *paṭṭabandha* even when he was in the womb of his mother. But from his Attili grant (*A.R. Ep.*, 1917-18, C. P. No. 14) we know that his coronation took place in Śaka 814 (*i.e.* 892 A.D.) and that probably after his victory over the Raṭṭas (*Āndhra Sāhitya Parishat Patrikā*, Vol. XI, Paṇḍipāka grant, verse 12, pp. 256-57). The reference to his *paṭṭabandha* in the record under review may therefore indicate that Guṇaga Vijayāditya decided to make his brother's son his successor even as an infant, the statement in the record that he was chosen for succession even while in the mother's womb being only a hyperbole. The circumstance that forced Vijayāditya to adopt this step was perhaps the premature death of Vikramāditya whom he had chosen as heir to the throne. The record under study registers the royal grant of Kākumrāṇu-grāma in the Oṅgērumārga-vishaya to a Vaiśya named Pōlayana whose grandfather Divākara hailed from Ūraiyyūr. It is said that Pōlaya built a temple called Chālukya-Bhīmēśvara on the bank of the Ganges at Prayāga for the merit of the king after whom it was obviously named, and apportioned the gift-village between the temple and several Brāhmaṇas. It may be remembered that the Pithāpuram inscription (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV., pp. 231 ff. ; verse 11) speaks of a Chālukya-Bhīmēśvara temple built by Bhīma I at Bhīmavaram and we also know about the Bhīmēśvara temple at Drākshārāma. Both these places are included in the five *ārāmas*, the other three being Amarāvati, Pālakollu and Guḍipūḍi.

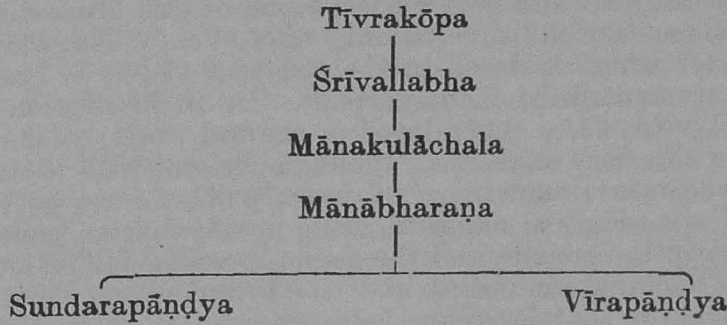
The second set (No. 2), also undated, belongs to the same king, viz. Chālukya Bhīma I. In the account of the Eastern Chālukya chronology it follows set No. 1. However, it speaks of nineteen years' rule for Vijayāditya I though other records of the dynasty allot only eighteen years to him. The description of Guṇaga Vijayāditya's exploits follows that in the Attili plates and recounts Chālukya Bhīma's victory over the Karnāṭas and Dardurūṭas on the banks of the Gōdāvarī. While introducing the donee, the matrimonial connection of three Chālukya feudatory families are described. It is said that a certain Tailāmbā, the daughter of the *sāmanta* Sarvarāja was married to Yuddhamalla who had the boar emblem and who was the son of *sāmanta* Baladakayya; their daughter named Mahādēvī was married to Vijayāditya of the Kaṭakarāja *vaṃśa*, the son of Niravadya Dhavaḷa and the grandson of Pāṇḍaraṅga. It was to this Mahādēvī that the king granted the village Mōgā as an act of gratitude for the help he received from her husband. We know that this Vijayāditya had a son named Durga who figures as a commander of Amma II and as the donor in the Maliyampūṇḍi grant (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, pp. 50 ff.) and that Vijayāditya's grandfather Pāṇḍaraṅga was the famous commander of Guṇaga Vijayāditya (*A. R. Ep.*, 1923, para. 9). The fact that Bhīma felt himself under obligation to Vijayāditya shows that like his grandfather and son, Vijayāditya too served the Eastern Chālukya kings as a general and lost his life in one of the wars on behalf of his liege lord Bhīma I. The *ājñāpti* of this record is Kaḍēyarāja, who is probably identical with Durga mentioned above. The record was composed by Bhaṭṭa Chāmana and written by Koṇḍāchārya.

The third set (No. 3) registers the grant of Penubulugu-grāma in Dakṣiṇa-Kaṇḍēruvāḍi-vishaya by king Amma I to his minister (*amātya*) Chāmyaṇa-śarman at the time of *Uttarāyana*. Except for the inclusion of Indrabhaṭṭāraka's short rule, the details of the chronology in this charter are the same as in Nos. 1 and 2 above. The details of the date given for the coronation of Amma I, viz. Śaka 843 (*agni-vēda-dviradapati*), Vriṣha, Vaiśākha śu. 13 (*kali-dina*), Sunday, Chitrā (Tvāshṭra)-nakshatra and Simha-lagna regularly correspond to 921 A.D., April 22nd. It is said that Amma had his coronation after his victory over the enemies. Chāmyaṇa-śarman *alias* Sucharitābharana was the son of Vinnamayya and grandson of Eṇṇaya-śarman of Sāttalūru. He is praised as a great scholar in the Vēdas and Sāstras, a performer of various sacrifices, great in his munificence and one who sustained the burden of administering the kingdom. He was venerated in the villages and cities of Vēṅgī-(rājya) and his office appears to be described as a hereditary one from the days of Satyāśraya. The *ājñāpti* of this grant also was Kaṭakarāja while the composer and the *lēkhaka* were Mādhavabhaṭṭa and Koṇḍāchārya respectively. A supplementary grant at the end of the charter registers a gift of 24 *khaṇḍikas* of land in the south-eastern part of Nammūru to a certain Svāmi-Kumāraśarman on the occasion of *Uttarāyana*. In the main grant this Nammūru has been described as the north eastern boundary of Penubulugu. It is therefore evident that both the gift-lands were contiguous. The *ājñāpti* of the supplementary grant was again Kaṭakarāja. Its donor must have been Amma I himself.

Nos. 6, 7 and 8 come from Patna, Bihar, where they are now in the possession of Shri S. V. Sohoni, Commissioner. The first two, which were found at Bagaha in Champaran District, belong to the reign of Śauryāditya of the Malayakētu family and are dated Vikrama 1077, Chaitra śu. 14, Friday, corresponding to 1020 A.D., March 11, and Vikrama 1083, Chaitra śu. 13, Saturday, corresponding to 1026 A.D., April 2, respectively. There is no doubt that this Śauryāditya, son of Hamsarāja and grandson of Hēlāvarāha and a descendant of the mythical hero Malayakētu of the solar race belonged to the same family as Jayāditya I and II of the Gurmhā and Gorakhapur plates (Bhandarkar's List, Nos. 34 and 1794) who flourished in the latter half of the 9th century A. D. Probably the members of the family bowed before the might of the Gūjara-Pratihāra power only to raise their heads again as sovereign rulers when that power weakened. Another point of note is that whereas the first of these two charters records a royal grant of the village Vaṇapallī in Vyāḷisi-vishaya and Daradgaṇḍakī-maṇḍala to Bhaṭṭa-Yasāditya belonging to Sāvarnya-gōtra of the Bhārgava, Chyavana, Āpnavāna, Aurva and Jamadagnya *prāvaras*, the second one is stated to be merely an *uddēśa-mātra śāsana* i.e., a sample draft for adaptation in other *śāsanas*. No. 8 belongs to the reign of Bhulla of the Chērō family which ruled for a long time in the Shahabad-Palamau region. The most interesting feature about this

inscription is that king Bhulla acknowledges herein the supremacy of Khaliphā Mahamanda-Sāhi, obviously referring to the ruler at Delhi. But the date Vikrama 1381, Jyēshṭha śu. 10, Sunday, corresponding to 1324 A.D., June 3, pushes back by about eight months the commencement of the rule of Muhammad-Bin-Tughlak, who alone could have been the sovereign of Bhulla, his date of accession so far known being February-March 1325 A.D. (*Camb. Hist. of India*, Vol. III, p. 135). We have also to remember in this context the expedition of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlak to Lakhnauti on behalf of two expelled princes in 1324 A.D., and his sudden death under mysterious circumstances, near Delhi on his return. The record registers the dedication of the village of Vagēndī on the banks of the Gaṅgā in favour of *Sēnāpati* Sagunē belonging to the Śāṇḍilya-gōtra. This Sagunē is said to have satisfied his master by his services. All the three plates mentioned above have been edited in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 125 ff.

No. 21, impressions of which were received from the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras and reported to have been discovered at Śivakāśi, Ramana-thapuram District, Madras State, is a charter issued by Virapāṇḍya in the 2+1st year of his reign from Chellūr *alias* Virapāṇḍiyapuram in Aṇḍa-nāḍu. The charter contains 5 plates, the first and last of which are engraved on the inner sides only. Each plate has a hole in it for the ring to pass through though neither a ring nor a seal is forthcoming. The record consists of two sections, one in Sanskrit engraved in Grantha characters of about the 10th century and the other in Tamil engraved in Vaṭṭēluttu of about the same period. The section in Sanskrit describes briefly the traditional achievements of the family and then traces the genealogy of the donor as follows:—



The Tamil section of the charter, after recounting in a few words the traditional achievements of the dynasty, commences with the mention of Mānābharāṇa and states that his son Virapāṇḍya born of a Kēraḷa princess had his coronation performed at Tamiḷkkūḍal, *i.e.*, Madurai, the capital of the Pāṇḍyan kingdom. The record ends with a verse which could have aptly been the legend on the seal if there were one for this charter. The verse reads:

Chandr-ārka-ānvaya-dīpasya
*viśva-rakṣhaṇa-dakṣiṇam [| *]*
śāsanañ=jagati-jētur=jaitrañ=
Jaṭilavarmanah [||]*

The charter is thus described to be that of Jaṭilavarman. It records the royal grant of land in Nalapurattu-kkoppam to Pītāmbara-Vāsudēva-bhaṭṭaṇ, a Brāhmaṇa of the Rāthītara gōtra and the Āśvalāyana sūtra in appreciation of his composition of a *praśasti* in *anushtubh*. A house-site in a locality called Murugūr-polil was also granted to him in addition. The entire land granted was named Śāsanamaṅgalam and its boundaries were delimited by the *nāṭṭār* of Mēlvēmba-nāḍu, the headman of the *brahmadēyas* and the *ūrār* of Nalapuram by the circumambulation of a female elephant and by the planting of stones. Tennavaṇ Brahmasrītuṅgarājaṇ *alias* Ravi of the Garga-gōtra who hailed from Iraṇaśiṅ-gamaṅgalam in Arumpōr-kkūrṇam was the *viñāpti* of the grant; Iyakkaṇ Selvaṇ *alias* Tennavaṇ Uttaramantri of Kaṇaiyarpalli, the *ājñāpti*; Rājasimhaṇ *alias* Tamilppēraṇaiyaṇ of Kūḍal, the *adhikāri* or *tirundadhikāram*; and Araiyaṇ Tiruchchirāppalli of Kuḷattūr in Mulli-nāḍu, the *āṇai-olukku*. The Sanskrit section called the *praśasti* is stated to have been composed by Pārthivakēsari *alias*

Vishnutrātā of Antagrāma, who was the *dharmōpadēśhṭā* (the adviser on *dharmā*) to the king. The charter was written by a person whose name is lost but who is described to be the son of Tirumāl.

A comparison of the genealogy given in the charter with that of the main line would show that Śrīvallabha and his father Tivrakōpa are very probably identical with Śrīmāra Śrīvallabha and his father Varaguṇa Parāntaka respectively. Tivrakōpa is apparently an epithet of Varaguṇa I for whom similar epithets are given in his Vēlvikkudi plates (*Ep. Ind.*, XVII, pp. 291 ff.). On the same lines of establishing the identities we may perhaps equate Mānakulāchala described as the son of Śrīvallabha, and Mānābharāṇa, the former's (Mānakulāchala's) son with Parāntaka Vira-nārāyaṇa and his son Rājasimha respectively, although Mānābharāṇa as an epithet of Rājasimha is not known hitherto. If this were so, this charter for the first time reveals the existence of two Pāṇḍya princes of the main line, Sundarapāṇḍya and his brother Virapāṇḍya, who seem to have taken advantage of the then political conditions and attempted at establishing their power which was rudely shaken and practically crippled by Chōla Parāntaka I. The inscription does not say much of Sundarapāṇḍya except that he was the elder brother of Virapāṇḍya. It is not unlikely that he pre-deceased his younger brother or even his father. For, in all probability *Sundarapāṇḍyēśvaram*, the *paḷḷippa-dai* referred to in an inscription of the second year of a Śaḍaiyamāraṇ (*SII*, Vol. XIV, No. 46) and in the records of *Sōlantalaikonda* Virapāṇḍya (*ibid.*, Nos. 79, 80) was named after this prince. It is tempting therefore to identify Virapāṇḍya of the present charter with his namesake who had the epithet *Sōlantalaikonda* of the lithic records referred to above. If this surmise is correct, it is obvious that Virapāṇḍya must have acquired this title sometime after the date of this charter, i.e., the third year and before the 4+2nd or 6th, the earliest date available for him with this epithet in lithic records (*SII*, Vol. V, No. 455). The *āṇatti* of the present charter which is dated in the 3rd year (2+1) is Iyakkañ-chelvaṇ *alias* Tennavaṇ-uttaramantrin of Kaṇaiyarpallī. In an inscription from Suchindram (*TAS*, Vol. IV, No. 28, p. 117) dated in the 3rd (2+1) year of a Māraṇjadaiyaṇ, an officer of this very name, i.e., Iyakkañ-chelvaṇ with the identical *alias* name *viz.* Tennavaṇ-uttaramantrin of Kaṇaiyarpallī, figures as the donor. If the two persons of the identical names figuring in the charter under review and the Suchindram inscription are one and the same, it would follow either that Māraṇjadaiyaṇ of the Suchindram record and the Virapāṇḍya of the copper-plate charter are identical or that Iyakkañ-chelvaṇ served Māraṇjadaiyaṇ as well as Virapāṇḍya. The similarity in the dating of both the records points to the former alternative as being the more probable. This again enables us to identify the Jaṭilavarman of the concluding verse of the charter with Māraṇjadaiyaṇ whose identity with Virapāṇḍya has been suggested above. Attention may also be drawn to the epithet *chandr-ārkaṇvayadīpa* attributed to Jaṭilavarman in this verse. The body of the record states that Virapāṇḍya was the son of Mānābharāṇa by the daughter of the Chēra king Ravi. It is not known if there is a suggestion in this epithet that the Chēras belonged to the solar race as their names Ravi, Sthāṇu Ravi, Bhāskara-Ravivarman, Mārttāṇḍavarman, etc., seem to indicate. It may be pointed out that Rājasimha, son of Parāntaka Viranārāyaṇa is described as *divākara-niśākara-vamśakētu* in the Siṅṅamanūr Plates (*SII*, Vol. III, p. 452). The probability of Virapāṇḍya being a Jaṭila, i.e., Śaḍaiyaṇ is also indicated by the premature death of his brother Sundarapāṇḍya. It may however be noted here that the title *Māraṇjadaiyaṇ* does not occur along with the name of Virapāṇḍya in this charter nor in the lithic records of *Sōlantalaikonda* Virapāṇḍya.

No. 22, impressions of which also were received from the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, belongs to the reign of Anantavarman Chōḍagaṅga and is dated Śaka 1018. Written in the Gaudīya script, it records the grant of four villages in Samvāyishaya to the six sons of Māvēṇa-bhaṭṭōpādhyāya of Śrīvatsa-gōtra and to Māvēṇa of Sāṇḍilya-gōtra on the occasion of the solar eclipse. In the Śaka year quoted, *viz.*, 1018 there occurred only one solar eclipse and that in the month of Pausha which corresponded to January 16, 1097 A.D.

Of the sixty-six copper plates (Nos. 43-108), copied from the Lucknow Museum, the majority belong to the Gāhaḍavāla dynasty. Fifty-eight of these are already published or noticed and of the seven remaining, one of Vijayachandra is dated Vikrama 1217 (1161 A.D.). The rest are of Jayachandra and of them two are dated Vikrama 1232 and the remaining four, Vikrama 1233 (1177 A.D.). These have been edited in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 201 ff.

No. 29 from Tiruchchēngōḍu dated Śaka 1656 (1734 A.D.) records the agreement among the *gāvundās*, farmers, etc., of the 18 villages (enumerated) for contributing 6 *poṇ* and 5 *paṇam* per year per village towards meeting the expenses of the *Kārttigai* festival and midday worship of the gods Ardhanaṛīśvara and Subrahmaṇya of Tiruchchēngōḍu for the merit of Kṛishṇarāja Uḍaiyār, the ruler of Mysore, who was probably Chikka-Kṛishṇarāja Uḍaiyār whose reign commenced in 1734 A.D., the date of the present record.

INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS

A pillar brought from Durā, a village in the Kiraoli Tahsil and kept in the Office of the Superintendent, Northern Circle, Agra, bears an inscription (No. 600) of the Kushāna ruler Kanishka and is dated in his 16th regnal year (93-94 A.D.). The inscription registers the gift of a house for the welfare of the people by Vardhantikā, the daughter of Vasudatta, belonging to the family of the village-headman of the Āti clan and the Rishṭishēṇa-gōtra. The epigraph has been published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 190-91.

Inscriptions (Nos. 116-17, 119-32, 134-44 and 146) on the backs and pedestals of several Buddhist images were collected from Bihar. They are important in that some of them quote the regnal years of the Pāla rulers.

No. 117, on the pedestal of a *dēvī* image from the village Ārmā in the Monghyr sub-division of the same District is dated in the 26th regnal year of the Pāla ruler Rāmapāla and records the gift of the image by *dānapati* Sōnikā, wife of the merchant Vāmbha.

Another epigraph (No. 118) belonging to the 14th regnal year of Madanapāla (c. 1157 A.D.) engraved on a pillar in the same village records the grant of the village Khaṇḍapātaka in favour of the Dhavala-saṅgha by Sārthadēvikā, the queen (*rājñī*) of *Mahāmaṇḍalika* Jashkapāla (or Jakshapāla). The grant village was situated in the *rājya* or was under the rule of *Pīṭhipati* Āchārya Dēvasēna who was a feudatory of the Pāla king. We know that the *Pīṭhipatis* were the rulers of Magadha and generally acknowledged the suzerainty of the Pālas (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 80-81). The *Pīṭhipati* Vallabharāja and his son Dēvarakshita of the Chhikkōra family and a later *Pīṭhipati* named Bhīmayaśas were ruling over Magadha or South Bihar about the middle and the latter half of the eleventh century A.D. and the office of the *Pīṭhipati* soon passed on to the members of an Āchārya family represented by Buddhasēna (1234 A.D.) and his son Jayasēna (1261 A.D.). The inscription under study suggests that *Pīṭhipati* Āchārya Dēvasēna (c. 1157 A.D.) was a predecessor of the *Pīṭhipati* Āchāryas Buddhasēna and Jayasēna. The record is published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 42-44.

No. 136 found in Nōngarh throws welcome light on the reign period of Madanapāla. The short inscription registers the gift of a Buddhist image by Aśōkā, the wife of *dānapati* Sēja and records the date Samvat 201, Mārga-dina 23, the figure for the thousand having been omitted. The year therefore is actually Vikrama 1201. Although most of the inscriptions of the Pālas are dated in their regnal years, there are a few instances where the records are dated in the Vikrama or Śaka year (*cf.* Bhandarkar's List, Nos. 114 and 370). The date of the present inscription corresponds to the 4th November, 1144 A.D. As 4th May 1161 A.D. fell in the 18th regnal year of Madanapāla (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 145), the date of our inscription would fall in the first or second year of Madanapāla's rule thus proving to be the earliest epigraph of his reign so far discovered. The inscription has been published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 41-42.

Impressions of four inscriptions (Nos. 260, 261, 261-A, 262) from Kharōd, Bilaspur District, Madhya Pradesh, were received from the Superintendent, South Eastern Circle, Visakhapatnam. The first three of them are engraved on the wall of the *maṇḍapa* of the Lakshmaṇēśvara temple while the fourth is on the pedestal of an image. No. 260 belonging to the reign of the Kalachuri ruler Ratnadēva III of the Chēdi year 933 gives the genealogy of the king and a descriptive account of the pedigree of his minister Gaṅgādhara and his benefactions. Gaṅgādhara is said to have reconstructed the *maṇḍapa* of the temple of Śiva, to which the stone bearing the present inscription is affixed and a beautiful *maṇḍapa* for Śauri (Vishṇu) at Kharōd, and several other *mathas* and *maṇḍapas* in various places. *Srēshṭhin* Ralhana supervised the work. The *praśasti* was composed and written on the stone by Kumārapāla of the Haihaya lineage and engraved by Jātū. The epigraph has been published in *CII*, Vol. IV, Part II, pp. 533 ff.

No. 261A which is much damaged mentions Īśānadēva, son of Indrabala of the Lunar dynasty (Sōmavamśī of South Kōsala) and refers to the village [A]śoṭṭhapa-tthaka probably as a gift-village in honour of the god. This Sōmavamśī dynasty was also known as Pāṇḍava dynasty *i.e.* Pāṇḍuvamśī, the earliest member of which was Udayana mentioned in the Bhāṇḍak (Chanda District, Madhya Pradesh), now Nagpur Museum, inscription of the time of Bhavadēva. The epigraph is written in the *Siddhamātrikā* characters of about the 8th century A.D. Inscription No. 261, more damaged than the previous one but engraved in similar characters as the above appears to register some gift in honour of god Śūlapāṇi (*i.e.*, Śiva) who is praised in the beginning of the text. The last line of the inscription mentions Īśānadēva. The record also mentions two other persons *viz.* Abhimāni and Gōpēndra but it is difficult to say in what context.

No. 612 is engraved on the pedestal of the three-headed image lying near the sun temple at Gaṇanāth, Almora District, Uttar Pradesh. It is dated Vikrama 1059 (1002 A.D.) and records the gift of the image called Vaikuṇṭha by Rājādhirāja Tribhuvānapāla who is described as the son of Indrapāla and grandson of Lakhānapāla. From the damaged nature of the record it is difficult to read the name of the family (*vamśa*) to which king Tribhuvanapāla belonged.

A fragmentary inscription (No. 228) in characters of about the 12th century, kept in the Gandhi Smriti Museum at Bhāvnagar, Bhavnagar District, Gujarat, refers to king Harirāja and to the Paramāra dynasty (*Paramāra-paramparām*). The inscription mentions the minister Sūda and the places Gayā and Durgadēśa. (Published in *New Ind. Ant.*, Vol. II, p. 30; cf. *ibid.*, p. 29 where a minister Sūda is mentioned).

No. 561 from Sōnepur, Bolangir District, Orissa, records in Old Oriya in Gaudīya characters, the gift of 12 villages situated in the *viśhaya* or district of Naēda to god Vaidyanātha for the longevity and the fulfilment of the desire of king Vīra-Bhānudeva, on Saturday, the 3rd of the dark half of the solar month of Mīna in the 7th Aṅka or 5th regnal year of the king. Of the four rulers of the Eastern Gaṅga family bearing the name of Bhānu, the inscription under review most probably belongs to the king Bhānu I as the details of the date tally only with March 3, 1268 A.D., which falls in his reign period, although it is difficult to be definite on the point. The importance of the inscription lies in the fact that it testifies to the inclusion of the district around Sōnepur in the dominions of the Imperial Gaṅgas in the 13th or 14th century A.D. for, we know that the Telugu-Chōḍa king Sōmēśvaradevavarman III was ruling at Sōnepur about the second half of the 12th century (cf. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 283 ff.). The epigraph has been published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXII, pp. 325 ff.

Nos. 221-22 engraved on a boulder at the foot of a hill in the Kaimūr range near Silsilā which is not far from Bhagwānpur, about ten miles to the south of Bhabua, are written in Nāgarī characters of about the 12th century A.D. and in Sanskrit influenced by local pronunciation. Both the epigraphs are damaged. The first inscription probably records the sacrifice of certain animals in favour of a deity while the second, dated in the year (*i.e.*, Vikrama) 1162 (1106 A.D.) in the reign of Nāyaka Aṅgasimha, shows this hitherto unknown chief as ruling over the territory including the area where the inscription has been found. We have inscriptions of another Nāyaka named Pratāpadhavalā who belonged to the Khayaravālā (*i.e.*, Kharwar) tribe and ruled from Jāpila (modern Jāplā) in the Palamau District over the Sasarām-Jāplā region of the Shahabad and Palamau Districts at least from Vikrama 1214 (1158 A.D.) to Vikrama 1225 (1169 A.D.). (See Bhāṇḍarkar's List, Nos. 299, 338, 340, 1759; also *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 23 ff.). Aṅgasimha of our inscription seems to have been ruling over the land to the west of the territory under Pratāpadhavalā and may have been a contemporary of the latter's grandfather Sādhava. Pratāpadhavalā is also well-known as a contemporary of the Gāhaḍavālā Vijayachandra. Hence it may be reasonably surmised that Aṅgasimha who was a *nāyaka* like Pratāpadhavalā of a later date was very probably a feudatory of the Gāhaḍavālā king Madanachandra (c. 1100-14 A.D.). The record has been published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 39-41.

Two inscriptions, Nos. 598 and 599 on the pedestals of two images lying in the temple of the Fort at Kumbhalgarh, Udaipur District, belong to the period of the Guhila ruler of Mēdapāṭa (*i.e.*, Mēwār), Rāṇā Kumbhakarna. Of them, the former dated Vikrama 1516 (1460 A.D.) records that the image of *Yugādi-parikara* (*i.e.* attendant of Jina) was set up in Śrī-Samavasaraṇa by

Prāgvāṭajñātiya-śrēṣṭhin Samarasīṃha and Ākā together with their families and that it was consecrated in the southern part of the temple by Ratnaśekharaśūri, disciple of Sōmasundarasūri. No. 599 records that the image called Dhanada i.e. Kubēra was installed in Vikrama 1515, [Śaka] 1380, (1459 A. D.) by Rāṇā Kumbhakarna who styles himself as *Prithvī-purandara* in the Kumbhalāmēru-mahādurga.

No. 152 from Pālāmau, Palamau District, engraved on a slab built into the wall of the New Fort, records the construction of the fort by king Mēdinī (i.e. Medinī Rāi), son of Ananta (i.e. Ananta Rāi), grandson of Bhagavanta (i.e. Bhavanta Rāi) and great-grandson of Udavanta of the Chērō family. The record is dated in Vikrama 16[9]0 (*nabhō-nidhi-rasa-indu*) corresponding to 1634 A. D. The Chērō chiefs ruled in the Pālāmau region for a long period asserting their independence whenever the paramount power weakened (cf. C. P. No. 8 ante) and they were finally defeated by Daud Khān, the Muslim Governor of Bihar sometime in 1666 A. D. (see *Bihar and Orissa District Gazetteers*, Palamau, pp. 22 ff.)

The earliest inscriptions among the collection from the Madras State are Nos. 291-93 copied from the rock-cut Raṅganātha temple at Nāmakkal, Salem District. No. 291, discovered and reported by Shri K. R. Srinivasan, Superintendent, Temple Survey Project, Southern Region, is engraved on the beam over the northern pillar of the verandah of the cave temple and is in Grantha characters of about the eighth century A. D. The epigraph in Sanskrit verse, records that king Guṇaśīla of the Atiya lineage had caused this temple called *Atiyanātha-Vishṇugriham* to be excavated. No. 292 engraved in similar characters on the beam over the pillars of the sanctum mentions the sculptures of the attendant deities and demigods such as Mārkaṇḍēya, Varuṇa, Brahmā, Īśa, Daksha, Śaśī, Sūrya, Tumburu, Nārada etc., almost in the same order as they are figured around the main recumbent Raṅganātha. The temple is here called *śayyā-griha* of Vishṇu. No. 293 engraved on the corbel over the southern pillar of the sanctum consists of a verse in *anushṭubh* of which the first quarter is damaged. It seems to refer to a Sōma, probably identical with Guṇaśīla of the *Atiānvaya* mentioned in No. 291, as one of the grandsons of another whose name is lost. Further details that might have been of some help in gathering more information about this family are lacking. That this cave was also called *Atiyēndra-Vishṇugriham* is known to us from another inscription (*A. R. Ep.*, 1906, No. 7) in this very cave which speaks of a descendent of Atiya in that connection. The palaeography of these inscriptions which may be placed slightly later than that of the Atiraṇachanda cave temple inscription (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. X, No. 23) of Narasiṃhavaraman II (circa 691-722 A. D.) and the absence of the mention of an overlord by the Atiya chief in them seem to indicate that Guṇaśīla, the founder of the Atiyanātha or Atiyēndra-vishṇugriham, was an independent chief who was ruling in this region sometime about the middle of the eighth century. It is well-known that after the period of Mahēndravarman I, the Pallava hold on the southern territories on the banks of the Kāvērī was nearly lost and that the Pāṇdyas under Māravarman Rājasimha and his son Jaṭila Parāntaka of accession date c. 768 A. D., were emerging as a great power to reckon with. In the account of the Pāṇdyas mention of the conquest of the area around and to the east of Nāmakkal called Mala-Koṅgam by Māravarman Rājasimha is first made in the Vēlvikuḍi plates of Neḍuñjaḍaiyaṇ (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XVII, p. 201, lines 80-81) dated in the 3rd regnal year (770-71 A.D.) of the latter. Rājasimha is also stated to have married the daughter of the Maḷavēndra (*ibid.*, p. 299, lines 24-25). Though we have no means at present of establishing the identity of Maḷavēndra with Guṇaśīla, it may be reasonably surmised that Guṇaśīla was perhaps ruling over the area independently sometime before the date of these events viz., the conquest of the Atiyas and the matrimonial alliance with their family by Māravarman Rājasimha, the father and predecessor of Jaṭila Parāntaka i.e., Varaguṇa I. (vide *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 181 ff.)

Nos. 324 to 331 on a rock near the Jaina cave temple at Sittannavāśal, Tiruchirapalli District, mostly recording names of persons are important chiefly from the point of view of their palaeography. They are written in archaic Tamil characters ranging in date from the 7th to the 10th century A. D. A few of them contain some Vatteluttu letters markedly characteristic of the period. No. 328 is of special interest in this respect as it marks a stage in the development of the alphabet, of which the well-known Tirunātharkunru inscription (*A. R. Ep.*, 1904, No. 239) from Śingavaram is the earliest example known so far. It is note-

worthy that these records are associated with Jaina antiquities. No. 325 and 326 are by far the most interesting amongst these. The former is engraved on the eastern face of the northern pillar in the verandah of the rock-cut Jaina cave temple in the same place, while the latter is engraved on the eastern face of the opposite pillar. Both are in Tamil characters assignable to about 800 A. D. No. 325 reads *Śrī Tīruvāśīriyaṇ* meaning 'the illustrious teacher' and No. 326, *Śrī [Uḷō]kāḍittaṇ* i.e. 'the Sun to the entire world'. The first probably refers to the seated figure sculptured on the north wall of the verandah near the pillar containing the label, the single umbrella depicted above the head of the seated image suggesting that the representation was only that of an *āchārya* and not of a Tīrthāṅkara, and the other evidently refers to the beautiful seated figure of Pārśvanātha, the twenty-third Tīrthāṅkara with triple umbrella depicted above his head, carved on the south wall of the verandah which is nearer to the pillar on which the label is engraved. These two pillar inscriptions are of great importance as they furnish a clue to the date of the paintings on the pillars and on the ceiling of the cave temple.

As has been said above, palaeographically these inscriptions are to be assigned to about 800 A. D. It was observed that the extant layer of lime plaster carrying the paintings on the pillars originally covered their entire surface, including the inscribed parts. It is therefore clear that the paintings on the pillars belonged to a date later than that to which the inscriptions are attributed. In view of the fact that the layer of plaster extends over the ceiling of the verandah, the paintings there, containing the beautiful representation of a pond full of lotuses with buds, leaves and stalks amidst which are found a couple of youths, buffaloes, geese and fish, all delineated in a highly realistic manner, should also be attributed to a period posterior to that of the inscriptions, viz. about the ninth century. Thus these pillar inscriptions have set at naught the speculations of several scholars all these years in respect of the date of these paintings, which were attributed by them to the 7th century A. D. (See *Ind. Ant.*, Vol. III, pp. 219 and 223-30; *J. O. R.*, Vol. VII, pp. 232-33 and 238-56 etc.). According to an inscription (*A. R. Ep.*, 1904, No. 368) on the rock to the south of this cave temple belonging to the time of the Pāṇḍya king Avanipaśēkhara Śrīvallabha, a certain Iḷaṅgautamaṇ described as Madirai Āśīriyaṇ is said to have arranged for repairing the *agamandapam* and the building of the *mukha-maṇḍapam* which however, no longer exists. Since this Avanipaśēkhara Śrīvallabha has been identified with Śrīmāra Śrīvallabha (*A. R. Ep.*, 1930, p. 74), the son and successor of Jaṭila Parāntaka Varaguṇa I of accession date c. 768 A. D. and since Śrīvallabha's reign must have come to an end in 862 A. D., the date of accession of his son and successor Varaguṇa II, the paintings may be attributed to a date sometime in the first half of the ninth century. It is not unlikely that they formed one among the items of repairs arranged for by Iḷaṅgautamaṇ in the course of renovation of the *aga-maṇḍapam*. (See *The Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, Seventh Session, Madras, 1944, pp. 168 ff.).

No. 318 from Tirukkāṭṭuppalli in Tanjavur District is an incomplete inscription in Tamil characters of about the ninth century and dated in the eleventh year of the reign of Māraṇḍaiyaṇ. The inscription which has the dots (*puḷḷi*) marked over the letters in most of the cases, seems to record a gift of gold for burning a perpetual lamp to god Mahādēva at Āyirattali in Niyamam by Śāttan-Kāḷi, the daughter of Viḍēlviḍugu-Muttaraiyar. The name of the donatrix indicates that her father's name was Śāttan. An inscription (*SII*, Vol. XII, No. 63) from Nārttāmalai dated in the 7th year of the reign of Nripatūṅgavarmaṇ refers to the excavation of a rock-cut cave temple called Paliyili-Isvaram named after the founder Śāttam-Paliyili, son of Viḍēlviḍugu-Muttaraiyar. It is likely that the Viḍēlviḍugu-Muttaraiyars mentioned in both the records are identical because the patronymic Śāttan in both the names Śāttan-Kāḷi and Śāttam-Paliyili suggest that the latter two were probably related to one another as sister and brother respectively. Another inscription from Niyamam (*SII*, Vol. VI, No. 446) near the findspot of the present record dated in the 10th regnal year of Māraṇḍaiyaṇ also refers to a Viḍēlviḍugu-Muttaraiyar who is evidently identical with his namesake discussed above. The reference to the name or title of this Muttaraiyan chief who was a feudatory of Pallava Nripatūṅga in inscriptions of Māraṇḍaiyaṇ, a Pāṇḍya king, suggest that Māraṇḍaiyaṇ of these inscriptions may be identical with Varaguṇa II who figures as a donor in an inscription (*SII*, Vol. XII, No. 71) from Tiruvadi, South Arcot District dated in the 18th year of the reign of Nripatūṅgavarmaṇ.

No. 282 from Tirumullaivāyil, engraved on a slab built into a wall erected in the western *prākāra* of the Māsilāmaṇiśvara temple, is dated in the 14th regnal year of a [Para]kēsarivaraman and records the grant of revenue income in kind (*puravu-nel*) from Villipākkam in Ambattūr-nāḍu, in Puḷar-kōṭṭam for daily food offerings on three occasions to god Mādēvar at Tirumullaivāyil in Vennaiyūr-nāḍu. The gift is stated to have been made by Madhurāntakadēvar, at the instance of his mother Śembiyaṇ-mādēviyār, the daughter of Maḷavaraiyar and the queen of Gaṇḍarādittapperumāl. Śembiyaṇ-mādēviyār whose benefactions to Śiva temples are well-known, had endowed lands to this temple also in the village of Ambattūr (*SII*, Vol. III, No. 141). The [Para]kēsarivarman in whose reign the inscription is dated, is obviously identical with the royal donor, also known as Uttamachōḷa (c. 969-85 A. D.). Of the revenue income in kind from Villipākkam which is identical with Villivākkam, a suburb of Madras, a portion is said to have been set aside for the god at Tiruvalidāyil (Pāḍi near Villivākkam) in Puliyūr-kōṭṭam. It may be noted here that while Tirumullaivāyil which has yielded a number of epigraphs (*A. R. Ep.*, 1904, Nos. 662-84) is generally referred to as situated in Kāṇappērūr-nāḍu in later records, the present record and another (*ibid.*, No. 683; *SII*, Vol. III, No. 196) from the same village dated in the reign of Pārthivēndrādivarman refer to the village as situated in Vennaiyūr or Vellaiyūr-nāḍu.

No. 349 and 350 from Tirukkōḷūr, Tirunelveli District are engraved in Vaṭṭe-luttu characters of about the 10th-11th century. The first (No. 349) which is damaged at the beginning is dated in the 19th year opposite to probably the 2nd and records the gift of sheep for a perpetual lamp to god Emberumāṇ 'who was pleased to be lying' at Śa(Ja)laśayaṇam in Tirukkōḷūr in Tiruvalūdi-vaḷanāḍu. The other (No. 350) which contains portions of the *prasasti* commencing with *Tirumagal-pōla* etc., of Rājarāja I and is dated in the 24th year (1008-09 A. D.) of the reign of the king, records a similar gift to the god of the village (*i.e.* Tirukkōḷūr) stated to be situated in Rājarāja-vaḷanāḍu. The method of dating, the absence of the *prasasti* and the name Tiruvalūdi-vaḷanāḍu of the territorial division in No. 349 strongly suggest that it is a record of a Pāṇḍya king whose name or cognomen is lost. Since both the records are paleographically of about the same period, it may be surmised that the Pāṇḍya king of the record under review must have been ruling over this territory earlier than 992-93 A. D. (*TAS.*, Vol. I, p. 238) when Rājarāja's records commenced to appear in the Pāṇḍya country.

Nos. 298 to 309 from Tanjavur District belong to the Chōḷas represented by Kulōttuṅga III (Nos. 298, 307 and 303-05), Rājarāja III (Nos. 299, 302 and 306) and Rājendra III (Nos. 308 and 309). The transactions recorded in some of these inscriptions were made at the instance of the Peruṅguri-mahāsabhā of Iśaṇūr *alias* Paramēśvara-chaturvēdimāṅgalam in Idaiyāḷa-nāḍu in Rājendraśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu, while the deity who was the beneficiary of the transactions as well as the lands involved was at Tiruvāymūr which is stated to be situated in Vaṇḍālai-Vēlūrkkūṟam which also lay in Rājendraśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu. It may be noted that Iśaṇūr is situated only about 2 miles north-east of Tiruvāymūr.

In No. 298 which is dated in the 12th year (1190-91 A. D.) of the reign of Kulōttuṅga III, part of the land granted for tending a garden and made tax-free by the *sabhā* is said to have belonged to the *taramili* class. Nos. 303-04 which are engraved one in continuation of the other, record exemption from tax on lands classified as *taramili*. It is stated in No. 303 that some deficiency having been noticed in the extent of the *taramili* land in the possession of the temple, it was made up by the grant of some other land. In No. 304 it is mentioned that the *sabhā* received 6 *kaḷaṇḍu* in lieu of the exemption granted for the lands in question. This kind of occasional checking and resurvey of lands for rectifying the defects in measurement was a regular practice in the Chōḷa period from the time of Rājarāja I (*A. R. Ep.*, 1913, p. 96 and No. 53 of App. C). The utilisation of unclassified lands (*taramili*) for certain specified purposes such as raising a garden, constructing monasteries (*guhāi*) for *tapasvins* etc., is also known from an inscription from Chidambaram (*A. R. Ep.*, 1935-36, No. 3, part II, para. 43). It is interesting to note that even though unclassified lands were utilised for purposes other than cultivation of crops, they were taxable.

No. 304 which is dated in the 35th year of the reign of Kulōttuṅga III is engraved in continuation of No. 303 dated in the 38th year of the reign of the

same king. It is probably due to the fact that the transaction of the earlier date remained unengraved till the date of the later record. Instances of recording earlier transactions in later records are also known. No. 300 dated in the 20th year of reign of Rājarāja III states that the endowment recorded in it was actually made in the 38th year of the reign of Periyadēvar Tribhuvanavīradēvar and that it was not engraved upto the date of the later record. The use of the term Periyadēvar in respect of a predecessor is well-known (cf. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXII, p. 231 and n). No. 309 which is dated in the 31st year (1277 A. D.) of the reign of Rājendra III begins with the *praśasti*, *Samasta Jagadēkavira* etc. The *praśasti* giving the long list of *birudas* of the king contains the passage *Chōla-kulaparibhavanirākaraṇa-vikrama*, *Vikramachōladēva-trivarsha-dhārīta-makutaḍvaya*, *Rājarāja-ssvar-vēśyā-sandhānadhūrta*. This passage is also available in another inscription dated in the 29th regnal year of the same king from Tirukkuvalai, Tanjavur District (*A. R. Ep.*, 1950-51, No. 261) and in yet another undated inscription from Mannārguḍi, same District (*SII*, Vol. VI, No. 44). Inasmuch as the phrase *Vikramachōladēva-trivarsha-dhārīta-makutaḍvaya* occurring in this passage cannot be ignored, the interpretation of this section as given in *The Cōlas* (second edition, p. 432, and p. 442, foot-notes 68-71) requires to be revised. It is clear that the passage as cited above is pregnant with meaning but a full elucidation of this would be possible only in the light of future discoveries.

No. 306, dated in the 20th year (1236 A. D.) of the reign of Rājarāja III records an undertaking given by Araiyaṇ Kambikkādaṇ *alias* Virarājendra-Pallavaraiyaṇ of Śīrṛāmūr in respect of a festival and processions in the month of Puratṭādi for the deity called Uḍaiyār Vaṭṭanai-āḍal-uḍaiyār in the temple of god Tiruvāymūruḍaiyār. No. 302 also dated in the reign of the same king, records a similar undertaking given by Ādittan Tiruvaiyārūḍaiyāṇ of Śīrṛāmūr in respect of the same deity. It is interesting to note that the expression *Vaṭṭanai-āḍal* is used in connection with the description of this deity by the famous Śaiva saint Tiruñānasambandar in the eighth verse of his hymn pertaining to this place. Nos. 299 and 301 mention a deity Aḷagiya-Vināyakappillaiyār whose image is stated to have been set up by one Śembon-śōdi-Vaṭṭanaiyāḍal-uḍaiyāṇ of Kāṭṭūr who bore the name obviously after the deity Vaṭṭanai-āḍal-uḍaiyār. The latter is evidently identical with god Naṭarāja who is well known for his dancing with gestures (i.e. *vaṭṭanai*).

Of Nos. 274-77 from Peruṅgulattūr, North Arcot District, the earliest (No. 277) dated in the 19th year (1088-89 A. D.) of the reign of Kulōttuṅga I records the excavation of two lakes, one big and the other small in the village and the construction of sluices for them by Pūvaṇ Vaḍugaṇ *alias* Ulaguyyakkonḍa-Vāṇādarājaṇ of Rājakaṇḍapuram in Narippalli-nāḍu on the southern bank of the Pennai. This as well as the other three inscriptions are engraved on a rock forming the southern end of the bund of the Periyēri referred to in this record. Peruṅgulattūr which is stated to have been situated in Mikoṇṇrai-nāḍu on the southern bank of the Pennai in this record, is said to be situated in Vaḍakarai Narippalli-nāḍu in Magadai-maṇḍalam in the other epigraphs which belong to the reign of Maṇavarman Kulaśēkhara who, on grounds of palaeography of the records may be identified with the first later Pāṇḍya king of that name. A record (*A. R. Ep.*, 1933-34, No. 65) of the Hoysala Vira-Ballāla III from Nāraṇakuppam refers to Nambakkōṇṇpaṭṭu in Narippalli-nāḍu and two records of the Vijayanagara dynasty (*A. R. Ep.*, 1906, Nos. 104 and 106) refer to the villages Śuttamalligai and Akkaippāḍi respectively, as situated in Meykuṇṇrāda or Meykuṇṇra-valanāḍu *alias* Narippalli-nāḍu on the southern bank of the Pennār, i.e., Pennai. Thus it appears that the villages in this area including Peruṅgulattūr, were mentioned as situated on the southern bank with reference to Pennār in the Chōla and the Vijayanagara times and as on the northern bank evidently with reference to the Kāvērī in the records of the later Pāṇḍyas. It may be noted that Mikoṇṇrai of the Chōla times became transformed and corrupted in the Vijayanagara period as Meykuṇṇrāda or Meykuṇṇra.

Of the later Pāṇḍya records from Peruṅgulattūr, No. 274 dated in the 20th year of the reign of Maṇavarman Kulaśēkhara records the sale of land as *karpūravilai* for 25 *poṇ* to Śīrṛāṇ Elumbōd-aḷagiyaṇ Kalappālarāyar of Tachchūr who, in turn, endowed the same on the 6th day of Māsī in the same regnal year. The expression 'Ādittan-tēr' occurs immediately after the date of the endowment in the body of the record. Since it is unusual in Tamil inscriptions for a *tithi* to be referred to by such expressions, this term may be taken to indicate the object of

the endowment which is not otherwise stated in the record and it may therefore be surmised that a festival in honour of the Sun god was intended to be the purpose of the endowment. In No. 276 the same king is stated to have camped at Aṇaimūlaitterru and granted as *kāṇi-vilai*, the village of Peruṅgūlattūr for 75 *poṇ* to Kaḷappālarāyar. This record dated on the 28th of Ādi in the 21st year of his reign refers to the earlier transaction recorded in No. 274 above. No. 275 which is engraved below No. 274 and is dated in the reign of Tribhuvanachakravarti Kōṇēriṇmaikoṇḍāṇ gives the boundaries of all the lands involved in the transaction referred to in Nos. 274 and 276. Thus all the three records (Nos. 274, 275 and 276) are evidently attributable to the same king viz. Māṇavarmaṇ Kulaśēkhara mentioned in No. 274, who may be identified with the first king of that name who ascended the throne in June 1268 A. D.

No. 286 engraved on the top of the hill called Moṭṭaimalai in Pēraiyyūr, Madurai District, is dated in the [1] 7th year of the reign of Jaṭavarman Vīrapāṇḍya who conquered Koṅgu and Iḷam, destroyed the hill of the fierce Vaḍugas, captured the regions around the northern bank of the Gaṅgā and the Kāvēri and was pleased to perform the Vīrābhishēka and Vijayābhishēka at Puliyūr (i.e. Chidambaram). This king is well-known to us as the Vīrapāṇḍya whose accession is assigned to 1253-54 A. D. and who was a co-regent with Jaṭavarman Sundarapāṇḍya. It records a sale of land by the *ūrār* of the village Kaḍuṅgōmaṅgalam in Sēnguḍi-nāḍu to one Muttuḍaiyār Vikramasiṅgaḍēvaṇ. It is noteworthy that the name of the well-known early Pāṇḍya king Kaḍuṅgōṇ has survived in the name of this village till as late as the date (1270-71 A. D.) of this record.

Of the nine inscriptions (Nos. 332-340) copied from Tirumaṇamēḍu, Tiruchirappalli District, Nos. 339 and 337 may be reviewed here. The former (No. 339) dated in the reign of Vikramachōla (1118-33 A. D.) records a gift of land for the *ardhajāma* service to god Tirumaṇalmēḍ-ūḍaiyār by the *Peruṅguri mahāsabhā* of Muttayil. The *sabhā* is stated to have met in full strength for the purpose at a place called *Ātular-tuṇaiyaṇ-eduttukkaṭṭi*. Though there is no means of identifying the person bearing the epithet *Ātular-tuṇaiyaṇ* in whose name the building was raised, it can be reasonably surmised from this epithet that the building was perhaps a hospital for the sick. No. 337 which is dated in the 4th regnal year (1318 A. D.) of Māṇavarmaṇ Kulaśēkhara contains an interesting *praśasti* of the merchant-guild (*Vāṇiya-nagarattār*) in the eighteen Districts (*Paḍiṇen-bhūmi*) on both the banks [of the Kāvēri]. The *praśasti* lists Kikkindai (Kishkindha)—their mountain, Pampai (Pampā)—their river, Garuḍa,—their flag, Saimukkiya—their insignia, Jayavāraṇam,—their elephant, Kalimārutam,—their horse, Kamala-kaṇḍikai,—their chariot and *tōṇṇimālai*—their garland. It further claims that they gilded the temple of Kambar (Ēkambar?) and gave Lakshmī (*tirumagaḷ*) in marriage to Marudar whose identity is not clear. The inscription seems to record the gift of an annual levy of 60 *paṇam* by the *Vāṇiya-nagarattār* for the expenditure towards a festival in the month of Vaikāśi for god Tirumaṇalmēḍ-ūḍaiyār. It is stated that they appropriated to themselves the right of collecting this levy and also the right of breaking the mud pots and seizing the brass vessels of the defaulters. On the occasion when the image was taken out in procession, it was laid down that the deity be heralded as '*Danmadāvaḷaṇ-tambirāṇ*'. The expression *Danmadāvaḷaṇ* reminds us of the sixtyfour Kaḍigaittāvaḷam mentioned in an inscription of the *tiśai-āyirattaiṇṇūrruvar* from Pirāṇmalai (*SII*, Vol. VIII, No. 442). It is very likely that Tirumaṇalmēḍu was one of the 64 *tāvaḷams* mentioned above. An inscription (A. R. Ep., 1924, No. 20) from Tirumalai, Ramanathapuram District, registers some provision made for a lamp by the *Danmadāvaḷavar*. Thus *Danmadāvaḷar* appears to be the name of a merchant community who organised themselves as an associate body of the *tiśai-āyirattaiṇṇūrruvar*. The well-known Birdhōl (*South India and her Muhammadan Invaders*, p.189), i.e. Vīradāvaḷam was evidently another of these sixtyfour *tāvaḷams*. It is interesting to note that the *Vāṇiya-nagarattār* had the authority to impose levies and punish the defaulters. Another instance of this is known to us from an inscription from Nellore (*SII*, Vol. V, No. 492) in which a similar transaction is stated to have been made by *Samayanārāyaṇa-danmadāvaḷar*.

Only two records (Nos. 406-07) of the year's collection belong to the Chāluukyas of Bādāmi and both of them belong to the reign of Vikramāditya I (654-680 A. D.). There are very few records that could, without any doubt, be assigned to this king. The Dimmaguḍi (*SII*, Vol. I, No. 24) and Turimella (*Ep.Ind.*, Vol. XXIX

pp. 160 ff.) inscriptions dated respectively in the 27th and 2nd regnal years are assigned to him on grounds of palaeography. But the records under review can be attributed to this king on surer grounds. Vikramāditya bears the distinguishing epithet *Kokkuli* in these two epigraphs. The only other contemporary record that attributes this very title to Vikramāditya is the Sañjan plates of his uncle Buddhavarasa (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XIV, p. 148). It may be remembered that about the same period as this record, there was a king of the name Kokkili in the Eastern Chālukya family also. No. 408 from the same place must also be assigned to this king although he is not referred to in it. All these three records mention Sēnāvarasa governing Mugunda-nādu as a feudatory of the king. Nos. 407-08 refer to him as Dōsirājagara Sēnāvarasa and Dōsi Sēnāvarasa respectively. He is perhaps the earliest member of the Sēnāvara family known hitherto. A Sēnāvara is mentioned in a record of the time of the Ālupa king Chitravāhana of c. 690 A. D. (*Ep. Carn.*, Vol., VI, Kp. 37).

Of the Rāshtrakūṭa inscriptions examined this year, No. 483 from Śiragāmbi, Dharwar District, refers to two transactions, the first of them registering a grant of six *mattar* of land to Beldēva by Apollabbe, wife of Ere-Ammarasa who was governing Banavāsi-12000 as a subordinate of Jagattuṅga Pratāpāvalōka, i.e., Gōvinda III (783-814 A. D.) when Ammasa, Ārida, Gāvadi and Kattagala were holding the office of *nālgāmuṇḍa* and administering the village Tirigamme, i.e. the modern Śiragāmbi. Ere-Ammarasa of this record may be identical with his namesake who is mentioned in an inscription from Māvaḷi (*Ep. Carn.*, Vol. VIII, Sb. 9). The record under review gives the name of his wife as Apollabbe. The second part of the record under discussion refers to another gift of land made on a subsequent date by Lōkabbe and Rājadityarasa who was governing Banavāsi. This chief is obviously identical with his namesake of the Mēdūr record (*A. R. Ep.*, 1958-59, No. B 582). It may be noted that the four individuals mentioned as the *nālgāmuṇḍas* in the earlier part of the record figure as *karaṇas* at the time of the second grant.

The other inscription (No. 476) from Nūlgēri referring to the setting up of the pillar by Kundavasi and Ajākeyya when Mārake-arasa was governing Banavāsi-12000 also belongs to the same king, viz. Govinda III (783-814 A.D.). That Mārake-arasa was the governor of Banavāsi-12000 in the reign of Kannara is known from No. 477 from the same place. The latter record refers to the settling of some Brāhmaṇa families from Keṛeyūr in this locality by Emmeyara Rēcha. Keṛeyūr is obviously the same as the modern Hirekerūr, not far from Nūlgēri. No. 474 from Makari refers to Prithuvī-Māra as governing Banavāsi when Akālavārsha Kannara was ruling the country. If this chief i.e. Prithuvī-Māra and Mārake-arasa are the same, then we may identify Kannara of these two records with Kṛishṇa I, (768-78 A.D.) for, we know that Mārake-arasa was a feudatory under Dhruva (*A. R. Ep.*, 1935-36, B. K. No. 94). In No. 439 from Māsāngi, Lōkaṭe figures as governing Banavāsi division and Nelliga as the *nālgāmuṇḍa* of Bāsavūru-140 during the reign of king Akālavārsha. If Lōkaṭe mentioned here is identical with his namesake of the Chellakētana family for whom we have dates ranging from 896-97 to 902 A. D., the king Akālavārsha would have to be identified with Kṛishṇa II (877-913 A.D.) No. 480 from Śiragāmbi also belongs to Kṛishṇa II, Subhatuṅga, and registers a gift of 12 *mattar* of land as *bittuvaṭṭa* to Paratavara Māramma for the upkeep of the local tank, while Lōkayya was governing the Banavāsi division. Lōkayya is apparently the same as Lōkaṭe referred to above. This record confirms the surmise made about the meaning of the term *bittuvaṭṭa* as land granted for the upkeep of a tank (Cf. *A.R.Ep.*, 1958-59, Introduction, p. 10).

No. 552 from Yeradōṇi is an interesting record. Dated in Śaka 849, Sarvajit (927-28 A. D.), it introduces to us a Hiranyavarsha with his regal titles. *Hiranyavarsha* is apparently the title of the king and this and the date of the record indicate the Rāshtrakūṭa kings of whom Indra III was the ruling king in this period. He had the title *Nityavarsha*. But the title in the present record is more analogous to *Suvarnavarsha* which was the title of his son Gōvinda IV. But on the date of the record, viz. 927-28 A.D., Indra III was still on the throne, his last known date being 24th December, 928 A.D. (*ARSIE* 1933-34, B. K. No. 47). Gōvinda assumed sovereignty sometime in 930 A. D. It is to be surmised therefore that the record under discussion pertains to the reign of Indra III and that he had the title *Hiranyavarsha* in addition to his already known title *Nityavarsha*.

No. 440 from Māsaṅgi is dated Śaka 858, Jaya, in the reign of Amōghavarsha. The other details of date are not given. The Śaka and the cyclic years quoted do not agree. The former viz. Śaka 858 (936-37 A. D.) corresponds to Durmukhi, and the latter viz. Jaya to Śaka 856 (934-35 A.D.). In either case, the date falls in the period of Amōghavarsha Baddega (935-39 A. D.), the father of Kṛṣṇa III. The earliest date known for Baddega so far from inscriptions was Śaka 859, Hēmaḷamba, corresponding to 937 A. D. (*Ep. Carn.*, Vol. XI, Cd. 76). The present record thus furnishes for him an earlier date either in 934-35 or in 936-37 A. D. It refers to Kannayya as governing the *nāḍu* on that date, while Malluga was the *nālgāvunḍa* of Bāsavūru-140. The *nāḍu* referred to here was probably Banavāsi-12000 in which Māsaṅgi was situated. A *mahāsāmanta* Kannayya or Kannarasa is known to have been in charge of Kadambaḷige-1000 in 937 and 939 A. D. (*ibid.*, and Cd. 77) and continued to be so even during the period of Kṛṣṇa III (939-966 A. D.). It is not certain if Malluga, the *nālgāvunḍa* of Bāsavūr-140 was in any way related to Nelliga referred to above who was holding the same office earlier.

No. 399 from Badamalli belongs to Kṛṣṇa III. This damaged record is dated Śaka 865 (943 A. D.) and refers to *mahāsāmantādhipati Ekkalavīra Bhīmaparasa* as the governor of Banavāsi-12000.

No. 28 from Chanagoṇḍla, Kurnool District, registers the grant of different lands such as *rēgaḍu* and *velgaḍu* in the village Chedurlakuṇḍa, i.e., the modern Chanagoṇḍla, to the temple of Nāgēśvara by certain Rācheyarāju. The gift was entrusted to Balasiṅghabhaṭāra, probably the *sthānapati* of the temple. The record has no date but on palaeographical grounds can be assigned to the 10th century A.D. In a record (*A. R. Ep.*, 1952-53, App. B. No. 290) from Nāyakallu, not far from Chanagoṇḍla, *Mahāsāmanta Nannisaḷukki* Rāchamalla figures as a subordinate of the Rāshtrakūṭa king Kṛṣṇa III. It is not unlikely that Rācheyarāju of the record under review may be identical with Rāchamalla of the Rāshtrakūṭa record.

A damaged and undated record (No. 479) from Śiragambi seems to refer to the setting up of a *mēḷi* when Māra is said to have been administering the *nāḍu*. It also mentions a certain Geṇḍavaṇa and the 95 *prajā*. Yet another (No. 482) states that Geṇḍavaṇa died being pierced (?) by a plough-share. Geṇḍavaṇa of both these records is perhaps identical.

It has been surmised that the word *mēṭi* or *mēḷi*, which is either derived from the Sanskrit expression *mēṭhi* or is an indigenous Kannaḍa term, was used in the sense of 'a pillar' (*Pro. Rep. of Kan. Res. Institute* for 1953-57, p. 62). Many of the inscriptions belonging to the Rāshtrakūṭa period (cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1957-58, App. B. Nos. 267-68, *ibid.*, 1959-60, App. B. No. 408) refer to the setting up of a *mēṭi* (also called *mēṇṭi*) which appears to be the same as *mēḷi* in Tamil and *mēḍi* in Telugu both of which mean a plough-share. *Chittiramēḷi* or *Chittiramēḍi* referred to in later records (cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1953-54, Introduction p. 6) has been construed to stand for a guild of agriculturists. In an inscription of Vikramāditya VI from Gabbūr (*A. R. Ep.*, 1958-59, App. B No. 665; see also B 666) a similar organisation called *Mēḷi-sāsirvvaru* is referred to indicating that such an organisation existed also in the Kannaḍa country. Perhaps the records which refer to the setting up of the *mēṭi* indicate that the agriculturists of that locality were members of such a guild.

No. 31 from Koḍumūru, Kurnool District records a gift of land by the royal measure (*rāchamāna*) to a certain deity (name lost) by Lōkaṇavva. This lady is credited with an epithet beginning with *Satyāśraya*. This somewhat mutilated record is undated, but is engraved in characters of about the tenth century A. D. The name Lōkaṇavva reminds us of Lōkāmbikā the queen of the Eastern Chālukya king Bhīma II and the mother of Amma II. The Kailāsanātha Temple inscription of Jaṭāchōḍa-Bhīma (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXI, pp. 29 ff.) refers to the Eastern Chālukya territory as the *bhaginīpatha* of this chief indicating thereby that his sister was married into the Eastern Chālukya family. It may be noted that Koḍumūru, the findspot of the inscription is not far away from Peḍakallu, the stronghold of the Telugu-Chōḍas. Probably this Lōkaṇavva was identical with Lōkāmbikā and she was Bhīma's sister. It would appear that Jaṭāchōḍa-Bhīma's interest in his sister's land (*sva-bhaginī-patha*) was impelled by the death of Amma at the hands of Dānārṇava in battle in 970 A. D. He avenged his nephew's death by killing Dānārṇava himself in 973 A. D. and over-running the Vēṅgī kingdom

which he appears to have held for nearly three decades until he was himself killed or captured by Rājārāja-Chōla in about 999-1000 A. D.

The earliest among the records of the Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa is No. 94 from Nandikandi, Medak District. Dated in Śaka 938, Ānanda, Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrānti, Thursday, corresponding to 1014 A. D. December 23, it refers itself to the reign of Vikramāditya V and registers a gift of land to god Nāmēśvara of Kīṛiyakandi by *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Paṁpa-Permāṇaḍi and some other officials. This date is, six months later than that of the Navalī inscription (*A. R. Ep.*, 1958-59, B. 714 Introduction p. 11) hitherto considered as the latest for Vikramāditya V. The chief Paṁpa-Permāṇaḍi of this record was hitherto unknown. He seems to have served Sōmēśvara I also at least upto Śaka 972 (1050 A. D.) according to No. 91 referred to below.

Two badly damaged records of Jayasimha II (Nos. 378-79) from Kaḍatanahāl and Kallubhāvi, Belgaum District, refer to his feudatories *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Bhīmadēva who belonged to the Baisa family and was administering Kādaravalli-30 division and Kañcharasa who bears the titles *Koṅguṇivarmma* and *Gaṅgamārtāṇḍa*. Obviously the latter belonged to the Gaṅga family. No. 387 from Kallubhāvi engraved in characters of the 11th century quotes the date Śaka 261, Vibhava, Pushya ba. 14, Monday, Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrānti and purports to renew a grant of the village Kummudavāḍa made on the date mentioned above, to a Jaina teacher for the *basadi* built by *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Saigotta-Permāṇaḍi alias Śivamāra of the Gaṅga family. The grant was renewed by *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Kañcharasa, no doubt identical with Kañcharasa mentioned in Nos. 378 and 379 discussed above. Dr. Fleet who has published this inscription (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XVIII, pp. 309 ff.) has remarked that "the introduction of a spurious date for the grant itself is to be attributed to a loss of the original charter".

No. 415 from Guṇḍēnahalli, Dharwar District, also belongs to Jayasimha II. It states that *mahāsāmanta* Chikk-Āycharasa who is described as a son (*maga*) of Jagadēkamalla, was administering the Sattalige-70 division and Uttavayya of the Chikkamba family was the *nālgāvunḍa* of the same division. This chief as well as the *nālgāvunḍa* figure in another inscription (*A. R. Ep.*, 1934-35, B. K. No. 8) from Benkankonḍa.

No. 16 dated Śaka 949, Prabhava (1027 A. D.) introduces princess Sōmaladēvi as the daughter of Jagadēkamalla (*i.e.* Jayasimha II) and states that while she was camping at Pulipodarū she made a gift of land to a Jaina *basadi*.

Records of Jayasimha II have brought to light some of his hitherto unknown feudatories. No. 84 from Mallēśvaram, Mahabubnagar District, refers to *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Ānemasara of Kandūr as the donor of two gifts made in Śaka 955 and 960. No. 83 also from the same place, refers to *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Bijjarasa. This chief bears the epithet *Bhuvanaikamalla*, a title borne earlier by Daśavarmma, the second son of Taila II (*A. R. Ep.*, 1933-34, B. K. No. 179). No. 495 from Kāligi, Gulbarga District, refers to *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Bibbarasa, as ruling over Sūgūru, Poṭṭalakere and Saṁgavige in Śaka 964. Another record (No. 496) from the same place, dated 23 years later in Śaka 987, seems to refer to the same chief and states that he belonged to the Vāraḷa family. The earlier of the two Kāligi inscriptions dated Śaka 964, Chitrabhānu. Pushya ba. 5, Sunday, regularly corresponding to 1043 A. D., January 2, f.d.t. '51 furnishes the latest date for Jayasimha II.

The Kolkūru record (No. 91) of Sōmēśvara I dated Śaka 972 (1050 A.D.), refers to Paṁpa-Peramāṇaḍi and to his subordinate *mahāsāmanta* Yuvarāja Bijjarasa. The latter is said to have pursued the Chōla and, after gaining a victory, sported in the waters of the Tuṅgabhadra and made gifts of land and a house-site to mark his success over the enemy. The Chōla records (*SII*, Vol. III, No. 28, Vol. IV, Nos. 329, 539; Vol. V, Nos. 465, 520) refer to an engagement at Pūṇḍūr on the bank of the Kṛishṇā in 1046 A. D. wherein several Telugu chieftains like Viccaya, his brothers, mother and son, who were vassals of Sōmēśvara I were imprisoned by the Chōla king who also sacked the city of Pūṇḍūr. This place has been identified with Pūṇḍi or Pūṇḍūr "in what was 'Gadval State'" and the Telugu Viccaya with the Telugu-Chōla chief Bijjana. (*The Cōlas*, 2nd edition, p. 254). But no chief of this family is known to have been a feudatory of Sōmēśvara I as early as in 1046 A. D. Bijjarasa of the record under review is perhaps identical with Viccaya mentioned in the Chōla records. It is to be noted that the record refers to his sports in the Tuṅgabhadra which is to the south of Pūṇḍūr and which joins the river Kṛishṇā very near at a point to the south-east.

Another record of Sōmēśvara I (No. 85) from Mallēśvaram dated in Śaka 973, Khara, Kārttika ba. 7, Sunday (1051 A. D., October 27), records a gift of two villages in Ettapi-90 in Kandūr-nāḍu, to god Agastēśvara by Kumāra Vijayāditya and [Mai]lādēvi. The latter has been identified with the queen of Sōmēśvara I and Kumāra Vijayāditya has been taken to be her son thus confirming the surmise of some scholars that Vijayāditya was really a son of Sōmēśvara I and not the Eastern Chālukya prince of that name (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 253-60). But it is difficult to be conclusive on this point, for, the relationship between Vijayāditya and the princess is not specified in the record under review. If she were the queen of Sōmēśvara I, it is really surprising that she has been introduced in the record without any epithets as found in other inscriptions (*SII*, Vol. IX, Pt. I, Nos. 119, 121; Vol. XI, Pt. I, No. 103) wherein a Ballavarasa is introduced after the mention of her name. The mention of Mailādēvi closely following the name of Vijayāditya suggests that she was the wife of the latter rather than the queen of Sōmēśvara I. It may incidentally be noted that Vijayāditya VII of Vēngī had a wife by name Māḷavadēvi (not Mādavadēvi, as in *JAHRS*, Vol. V, pp. 33-49).

No. 490 from Diggāon dated in Śaka 976, Vijaya (1053-54 A. D.) mentions *mahāsāmanāta* Eṇeyammarasa of the Haihaya family as a feudatory of Sōmēśvara I, who is referred to by the title *Ālōkyamalla* obviously a mistake for *Trailōkyamalla*. The Mānvi inscription of the same king dated 1052 A. D. (*Hyd. Arch. Series*, No. 18, pp. 44-46) and the Kembhāvi record (*A. R. Ep.*, 1958-59, No. 644) dated 1054 A. D. refer to Rēvarasa of the same family. The dates of these records seem to indicate that Eṇeyammarasa succeeded Rēvarasa.

No. 87 from Mallēśvaram, dated Śaka 970, Sarvadhāri, Bhādrapada, śu. 14, Thursday, regularly corresponding to 1048 A. D., August 25, records a gift of the village Chavunapalli, in Kūḍukuli-13 of Ettapi-90 for a *sattra* in the temple of Agastēśvara by the chief *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Saṁkarasa while he was camping at Tiviri situated in Kodaregaḍu-nāḍu, after his victory over Chakrakūṭa. Among the epithets borne by this chief, *Chakrakūṭa-Dhārāvarsha-pura-dahana* is worthy of notice. Though the record does not mention the ruling king, we know that Chālukya Sōmēśvara I was the then ruler of the area. Bilhaṇa refers to the exploits of Vikramāditya VI as a prince when he burnt the cities of Dhāra and Chakrakūṭa. Many other subordinates of Sōmēśvara I like Nāgadēva, Guṇḍamayya and Jēmarasa claim similar achievements. The record under review however gives the earliest reference to this incident.

No. 81 from Bīchapalli, Mahbubnagar District, is a record of *Bhuvanaikamalla* Sōmēśvara II, dated 1074 A. D. It refers to the king as ruling from Baṅkāpura and states that his subordinate Chiddaṇa-Chōlamahārāja who was governing Kanne-nāḍu and three other divisions, while returning from his northern expedition against the Sēguṇa whom he defeated and captured, made certain endowments to god Lakshmaṇēśvara of Eḷarāme-tīrtha. This chief is identical with his namesake of the Telugu-Chōḍa family who is said to have been governing the four divisions Kanne-300, Peḍekal-800, Nāruvāḍi-500 and Ayaje-300 in 1073-74 A. D. (*A. R. Ep.*, 1958-59, B.116). This Sēguṇa is no doubt Sēunachandra II of the Yādava family who along with his son Āiramma, assisted Vikramāditya VI in securing the throne in 1076 A. D. (cf. *Bomb. Gaz.*, Vol. I, Pt. II, p. 445, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVIII, p. 314). This record shows therefore that Sēunachandra made an earlier attempt with the same object but sustained defeat at the hands of the Telugu-Chōḍa chief. The inscription is published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 69-74.

Nos. 520 and 527 from Mudanūr, Gulbarga District, introduce two new officials under Vikramāditya VI. The former mentions *Dandānāyaka* Śrīkānta-svāmin who is said to have installed the deity Mūlasthāna Kumārēśvara at Mudinīr. The other (No. 527) refers to *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Nāgularasa whose wife Ilādēvi bought some land from the *mahājanas* of Mudinīr and granted it to god Ugramārtāṇḍa. No. 460 from Hirekerūr records the gift of the *perggade-kāṇike-gadyāṇa* collected by the *telligas*, to god Jakkēśvara by Guṇḍamarasa who was the *prabhu* and *herggade* of the *agrahāra* Niḍuguṇḍi situated in Kisukāḍu-70. No. 12 from the Hyderabad Museum cites a year (lost) in the Chālukya-Vikrama era and is dated [Śu]bhakṛit, Phalguṇa Amāvāsyā, Friday, Solar eclipse. If the reference to the solar eclipse is to the one that occurred on the last day of Plava—there being no solar eclipse in Śubhakṛit—the details would correspond to 1122 A. D., March 10. The inscription refers to *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Gōkarnachōḍa-mahārāja of Kandūr. The Śivapuram inscription of this chief (*A. R. Ep.*, 1954-55, No. B. 146) quotes a

date about seven months earlier in the cyclic year Plava corresponding to the 33rd year of the Chālukya-Vikrama era. Obviously Gōkarnachōḍa was a feudatory of Vikramāditya VI. No. 82 from Puḍūr registers certain endowments to god Pārśvadēva installed by Padmanandi-maladhāri of Mūla-saṅgha, Dēśi-gaṇa, Koṇḍakund-ānvaya and Pustaka-gachchha by *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Jāttarasa of Pūṇḍūr, a feudatory of Vikramāditya VI in the 12th year of the Chālukya-Vikrama era. But the late characters of the record as also the faulty language raise doubts regarding the genuineness of the inscription. No. 86 from Mallēśvaram belonging to the same king and dated in the Chālukya-Vikrama year 35, Vikṛiti (1110 A. D.) records a gift of the village Vepirikatta in Naṛimale-12 included in Ettapi—90, a *kampana* of Kandūru-1100, to the deities Agastyēśvara and Chandalēśvara by *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Kumāra Tailapadēva, son of Chandaladēvi, at the request of his nurse (*dāyi*) Bhāgiyabbe. The donor is said to have installed the image of Chandalēśvara, obviously after the name of his mother. This prince, the fourth son of Vikramāditya VI is known to us from several records (cf. *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 31 ff.).

Nos. 107 and 108 are engraved on the four faces of a pillar at Gūḍūru in the Janagam taluk, Warangal District. The writing on the three faces of the pillar constituting No. 107 is in Kannada prose and verse. That on the first two faces recording the gift of the village Bammerage in Vēlpugonḍa-24 to god Mallēśvara of Gumuḍūru by prince Sōmēśvara at the instance of *mahāpradhāna* Daṇḍanāyaka Sāvipayya, the ruler of Kollipāka-7000, in the cyclic year Krōdhin corresponding to the Chālukya-Vikrama year 49 (1124 A. D.) during the reign of Tribhuvanamalla Vikramāditya VI. That the temple of Mallēśvara was caused to be constructed by Malla, the son of Bēta and Bejjamāmbikā is recorded on the third face of the pillar. While describing Malla as foremost amongst the warriors and as a patron of poets, the inscription states that he was the grandson of Sūra of the Viriyāla family and that besides the temple, he had a large tank and several wells dug. It was to this Mallēśvara that the village Bammerage was endowed by Sōmēśvara at the instance of Sāvipayya. The latter figures in some inscriptions of Kolanupāka wherein his name occurs as Sāyimayya or Svāmi-daṇḍādhiśa and wherein he is also eulogised as a distinguished warrior and a patron of poets. The fourth face containing No. 108 is in Telugu verse and gives the genealogy of the Viriyāla family commencing with Pōraṇṭi Venna of the Durjaya-kula. His son was Erra whose son was Viriyāla Bhīma. The latter's son was Erra whose wife was Kāma-sāni. Their son was Bhāskara *alias* Sūra. Among Sūra's exploits, may be mentioned the help rendered by this chief to Bēta of the Kākatiya family and the king of Vēlpugonḍa. He probably named his son Bēta in honour of his overlord. The Kaṭukūru inscription (*A. R. Ep.*, 1958-59, No. 86) elaborates the genealogy of the Viriyāla chiefs from this Sūra onwards and gives the relationship of the family with the members of the Malyāla house who also claim their descent from the Durjayakula. These inscriptions considered together, furnish us with the full genealogy of the Viriyāla chiefs and establish their relationship with the Malyāla chiefs on the one hand and the Kākatiyas, who also claim Pōraṇṭi Venna or Poriki Vennamarāju as their ancestor, on the other.

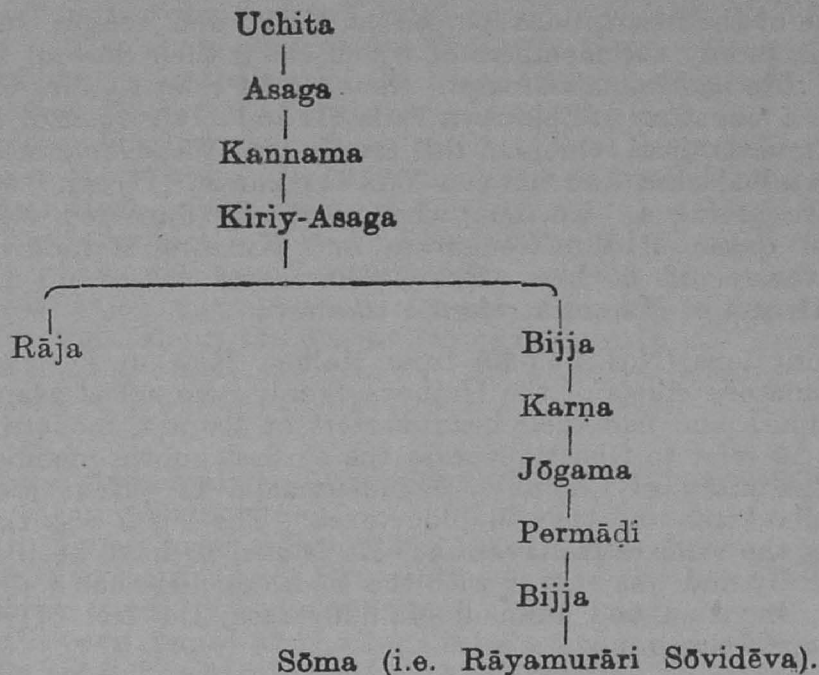
No. 429 of Jagadēkamalla II from Hirēhalli, Dharwar District seems to be an incomplete record wherein a certain Tikaṇa of Kilāra-vaṁśa is praised. It also refers to *mahāsāmanta* Kaliyammarasa of the Khachara-kula, who is known to us from other records (cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1932-33, B. K. No. 34) as a subordinate of Yōgēśvara-daṇḍanāyaka who was governing Banavāsi-12000 and Sāntalige-1000 extending upto Haive.

No. 521 from Mudanūr dated in the 9th regnal year (1146 A. D.) of the same king registers a grant by *mahā-pradhāna*, *daṇḍanāyaka* Gayādhara who was a *sunḱaverḡgaḍe* under the king. This is a chief not known hitherto.

No. 436 from Kummūr, Dharwar District, is of considerable interest. It belongs to the reign of Tribhuvanamalla of the Western Chālukya family and introduces a subordinate of his, *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Jagadāla Chaṭṭamadēvarasa. The interesting part of the record lies in its date which is Śaka 1118 (current), Rākshasa, Āśvayuja Amāvāsyā, Thursday, solar eclipse. Tribhuvanamalla of the record is apparently Tribhuvanamalla Sōmēśvara IV. The details of the date correspond to 1195 A. D., October 5. But years before this date the Chālukya throne had been usurped by the Yādava king Bhīllama, and on this date actually the latter's son Jaitugi I was on the throne. Apparently even long after the

Chālukya power ceased to exist, some chiefs held the kings of that dynasty in reverence and recognised their rule. No. 557 which bears a date close to that of the above record also refers itself to the reign of the Chālukyas, in the expression *Chālukya-Vikramakāladandu*.

Among the Kalachuri records, No. 499 from Kālagi in the Gulbarga District belonging to Sōvideva throws welcome light on the genealogy of the Kalachuris which is as follows :



In an article entitled *Karnāṭakada-Kalachurigaḷu (Kannaḍa-Sāhitya Parishat Patrike, Vol. 36, p. 124)* the name Pemma has been suggested in place of Kiriya-Asaga as the father of Rāja and Bijja. But the record under review settles this point unequivocally by its reading *matte Kiriya-Asagan* in the place of the conjectural restoration *mattēke [Pemman-°]* in the above article.

No. 457 dated Śaka 1094, from Hirekabbār, Dharwar District belongs to the same king and besides furnishing the latest date for his feudatory Mallidēva, son of Išvaradēva (I) of the Sinda family of Belagutti, also reveals the name of the chief's mother Bāchaladēvī of the Kadamba family in whose name Mallidēva is said to have consecrated god Bāchalēśvara and endowed the same with land, flower-garden and an oil-mill.

No. 454 from Guddada-Mādāpur, dated Śaka 1101 in the reign of Saṅkama states that Banavāsi-12000 was being administered by *mahāpradhāna Kāmaṇa-Sōmaṇa-Kēśirāja daṇḍanāyaka* with Balligāve as his capital. This rather unusual compound name of the chief probably represents the three generations of the family from the grandfather down to the grandson, the usual practice being to prefix the name of the father alone to that of the son.

No. 421 from Hireanaji, dated in the reign of Yādava Siṅghaṇa, is on a hero-stone commemorating the death of Goggi-seṭṭi in a cattle raid conducted by *Kādamba-chakravarti Sōvidēva*, at Goṭṭagaḍi situated in Dēvaṅgēri-140. The details of date Viḷambi, Śrāvaṇa ba. 12, Sunday correspond to 1238 A. D., August 8. Sōvidēva who was responsible for the raid may be identified with the chief of that name of the Goa-Kadamba family and who is supposed to have ruled between 1216-1237-38 A. D. (*Kadambakula*, pp. 206-07). The reasons for this hostile raid are not far to seek. The Maṅkani inscription of Siṅghaṇa, dated 1206 A. D. (*ARSIE*, 1927-28, B. K. No. 264) states that on that date, he was marching against Kēśavadēva i.e. Jayakēśi III, the father of Sōvidēva. Jayakēśi was indeed subdued by Siṅghaṇa and the absence of the records of this family between this date and 1247-48 A. D., shows that the family was thrown into the background. Jayakēśi must have accepted the suzerainty of Siṅghaṇa. Sōvidēva apparently did not acquiesce in the Yādava overlordship but tried to assert himself by raiding the neighbouring villages. On the basis of the Harpanahalli grant of Siṅghaṇa, assignable to a date in January 1238 A. D. (*JBBRAS*,

Vol. XV, pp. 384 ff) wherein Bīchana, the general of Siṅghana is stated to have conquered the Kadambas among other kings, Moraes surmised that probably Sōvidēva lost his life in this encounter with Bīchana (*Kadambakula*, p. 207). But the present inscription citing a later date for this chief disproves the surmise.

No. 505 from Kammarawādi, Gulbarga District, introduces *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Bijjarasa, a hitherto unknown chief of the Haihaya family who held sway over Aṇḍu-300 division as a feudatory of the Yādava king Siṅghana.

Some of the inscriptions copied at Kāligi and Teṅgli, Gulbarga District refer to a Bāṇa family the members of which claim their descent from Bāṇāsura, and bear the title *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara*. Nos. 513-14 refer to Vira-Goṅkarasa (I) of the family as a feudatory of Chālukya Taila III and as the ruler of Khāṇḍava-maṇḍala. No. 499 reveals three chiefs of this family viz., Vira-Goṅkarasa (I), his son Udayāditya-Vira-Kālarasa and his son Vira-Goṅkarasa (II) who was a subordinate of Kalachuri Sōvidēva. No. 504 which is badly damaged refers to Maṇḍalādēvi, the chief queen of Vira-Goṅkarasa and Kumāra Mallidēva, their son. The date of the record is lost. But Goṅkarasa of this record may perhaps be Goṅkarasa II, son of Kālarasa referred to above.

Inscriptions (Nos. 553-59) from Malhat, Raichur District acquaint us with some feudatory chiefs of the Haihaya family who called themselves lords of Māhishmatīpura and had their headquarters at Moṛaṭa, modern Malhat. Nos. 553 and 558-59 refer to Ghattidēvarasa the earliest known member of this family who was a feudatory of Chālukya Jagadēkamalla II. Next comes *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Hallavarasa and then Mallidēvarasa. The latter was the son of Hullarasa probably the same as Hallavarasa. He is said to have been a scion of the Kalachuri family and was at war with the Yādavas. He had four sons, viz., Allahuli, Hallega, Bayirugi and Immaḍi Mallidēvarasa, the last of whom bore the title *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara*.

No. 32 from Koḍumūru, Kurnool District, dated Śaka 1261 Pramāthi; Māgha ba. 14. Friday, Śivarātri regularly corresponding to 1340 A. D. January 2 records a grant of land in the village of Koḍumūru in Naravādi by *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Hiriya Māyidēva-rāṇeya to god *Mallikārjuna* of Śrīparvata, while Harayappa-Oḍeyalu was ruling from Jagatāpi-Gutti. This is the earliest record so far for Harihara as well as for the dynasty, earlier by about 6 years than the Aṭakala guṇḍu inscription (*A. R. Ep.*, 1953-54, No. 57) not far from the findspot of the present one. It is significant that Hariyappa Oḍeya himself bears the title of *Śrībhāṇḍāri* in the record while in the Aṭakalaguṇḍu inscription cited above, it is no longer attached to the king.

No. 24 from the Hyderabad Museum, dated Śaka 1438 (1516 A. D.) records some royal endowment of land and the remission of certain levies payable to the government on the orders of *Rāyasam* Koṇḍamarasayya probably on the occasion of Krishṇadēvarāya's conquest of Koṇḍapalli. A label inscription (No. 2) under a figure in bas-relief carved on a pillar in the Chaudamma temple at Chōlasamudram gives the name represented by the sculpture as Koṇḍamarasayya who is obviously identical with the officer mentioned above.

No. 26 from Mustābāda, Krishna District, dated in Śaka 1482 (1560 A. D.) records the remission of taxes such as *kāṁparapu-sumkam*, *tiru-kaṭṇālu*, *saṅchīpaikālu*, *gollākāram* etc. on the residents belonging to all the communities of the village Mustābāda by Khān-e-Azam Musthaphā-khān, the Mukhāsādār of Peda-Koṇḍapalli-sīma and an officer under Ibharāmshaha Immaḍi-Khutupana malaka Oḍeyalu (Qutb-ul-Mulk II), the king of Golkonda. This king may be identified with Ibrahim-ul-mulk (*Malk-Ibharāmu*) who ruled from 1550 to 1580 A.D. at Golkonda.

Among the miscellaneous inscriptions the following are of interest.

Four sculptured stone slabs (Nos. 625-28) brought from Bhārhut, Madhya Pradesh and preserved in the Bhārat Kalā Bhavan at Vārānasi, bear Prakrit inscriptions in Brāhmī characters of about the 2nd century B. C. The first of them (No. 625) records the incident of Vasugupta's rescue by Mahādēva from the stomach of the sea-monster Timitiṅgila and also the gift of the crossbar (*sūchi*) by Vijitaka. The inscription was first published with eye-copies by Cunningham in his *Stupa of Bhārhut*, 1879, p. 142, Plate LVI, Nos. 64, 66. But as the eye-copies were defective, this has been published again with better facsimiles in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIV,

pp. 207 f. The other three inscriptions (Nos. 626-28) record respectively the gift of (1) Pusaka (*i.e.*, Pushyaka), an inhabitant of Paḍēla, (2) Valimita (*i.e.*, Valimitra) hailing from Asitamasa and (3) Sirimā (Śrīmatī), an inhabitant of Parakata. All the three inscriptions have been published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 189-90.

Nos. 215-19 on the rocks near the summit of the hill forming part of the Kaimur range at Baruwānghāt, Sahabad District, are engraved in the Siddhamātrikā characters of about the 7th century A.D. giving the names such as *Maṇḍulēśapādīyādhikaranika* Bhāmaha, *sūtradhāra* Śilā, Śivadāsa, Ravi-chandra and Pūrṇachandra, obviously of pilgrims who visited the Shankarjī temple near the hill. Two short inscriptions (Nos. 217-18) on the right and left sides of the bas-relief images on the top of the above-mentioned temple read respectively (1) *Āchārya-Vaśatkāra-charita-chitrasya-kīrttiḥ* and (2) *Kulaputra Pradyumna*, probably indicating that these persons, were responsible for the carving of the frieze in the temple. No. 219 which is a stone slab used as a seat in a private house at Kājūrā has an inscription which reads: *Āchārya-Surachitarudrasya kīrttiḥ*. The slab which is stated to have belonged to the temple at Kalasindēvī suggests that *Āchārya* Surachitarudra visited the temple as a pilgrim and had his name engraved on the slab. Similar pilgrims' records in characters ranging from about the 4th to 8th century A.D. are known from Sōndhia in the Allahabad District, Jāgēśvar in the Almora District and at Dēvaprayāg in the Garhwal District of U. P. (See *Ep. Ind.*, Vols. XXX, pp. 133 ff; XXXIV, pp. 243 ff.).

No. 25 is from Adavisōmanipalle in Karimnagar District. This Telugu record in characters of about the 8th century is engraved on the brow of the rockcut cave temple discovered in September 1959 (*Indian Archaeology*, 1959-60, p. 84.) It states that the image of Bhagavatī was made by Bē[ta*]na, son of Nagaju and was consecrated by Ekkala-māmuni. The image referred to was perhaps installed in the cave immediately after the excavation of the temple itself. If so, the cave temple has to be assigned to the 7th-8th century.

Nos. 200-06 are label inscriptions engraved on stone balls in the possession of Shri S. V. Sohoni, Commissioner, Patna. They record names of individuals either single or in pairs in characters palaeographically attributable to dates ranging between the 6th and 9th centuries A.D. The objects on which they are engraved, *viz.*, the balls, may possibly represent some votive offerings made by the persons in question.

Nos. 61-70 and 74-79 from Alampur are labels in characters of about the 9th century describing the scenes from the *Rāmāyaṇa*, the *Mahābhārata*, the *Pañchatantra*, etc., which are engraved on the pillars of the Pāpanāśa temple and the panels on slabs kept in the local museum.

No. 109 from Illimda, Warangal District, dated in Śaka 919 (wrong for 929) registers a grant of two *maruttu* of wet land as *pannasa* to the Sun temple (*Āditya-griha*) by Nāmi-raḍḍi of Illimda on the occasion of a solar eclipse. The inscription affords an early reference to a temple for the sun god in the Telugu country. For further references to *Āditya-grihas* in inscriptions, see *A.R. Ep.*, 1927, page 82, para. 21.

No. 29 from Chanagondla, Kurnool District is an incomplete record, dated Śaka 1357 (1435 A.D.) and mentions the king Mādhava-varma with the epithets *Hosa-birudara-gaṇḍa*, *Mallikā-vallabha*, *Bejavāda-puravarādhīśvara* and *Sūrya-vamśa-kula-nistāraka*. Two inscriptions from Udayagiri (*A.R. Ep.*, 1892, Nos. 208-09) both dated Śaka 1382 mention Tammarāya as the grandson of Mādhava-varma and the son of Kaṇṭamarāju Vallabhayya who bears all the titles attributed to Mādhava-varma of the record under review. The record is important on account of the fact that this is the only one found for Mādhava-varman so far. It is this Mādhava-varman who claims to have assumed the overlordship of Bejavāda and who figures as the ancestor of his successors such as Tamma, Basava Singayadēva-mahārāja, etc. in inscriptions as also in literature.

A later epigraph (No. 33) engraved on a rock in Koḍumūru and dated Śaka 1374, (1452 A.D.) registers a grant of land and gardens in the village by Chavudarasa, the minister of Kurugōti Sōmana-nāyaka to god Prasanna Mallikārjuna, consecrated by the former, for the daily worship and offerings and for maintaining a gruel-centre (*ambaṭi-chatram*). The gift was entrusted into the hands of the *sthānika* Tammaḍla Rāmāyā. The mention of a gruel centre in an

epigraph of so early a period is interesting. Śrīnātha, the well known court-poet of the Reddis of Koṇḍaviḍu refers in one of his *chātu* verses to his having taken gruel in the Kannaḍa-rājya while he was on his way to the court of king Dēvarāya of Vijayanagara.

Three records (Nos. 484-86) in late characters register a gift of land as *rakta-mānya* to Chaudiyanna, son of Mallanna, the *gauḍa* of Śiragambi, by Hanumanta-gauḍa of Guttolal as a compensation for the death of the former's son Mallanna in an explosion at the time of the attack on the fort of Śākhara.

Among inscriptions received for examination from foreign countries, No. 629 from Kawgun in the Pa-An District, Burma, is a cave inscription in Southern characters attributable to the 7th-8th century. It is in Sanskrit influenced by the local dialect and seems to refer to a certain Śrī-Paramēśvarapāda, but the purport of the inscription is not clear.

Another inscription (No. 631), impressions of which were received from Brahmachāri Mon Bokay of Rangoon is engraved on a terracotta votive tablet. It is in Sanskrit and in Nāgarī characters of about the 11th-12th century. The findspot of the tablet is not known. The text reads as follows: *Mahā-śrīmad-Vajrābharanādēvasya bh[i](bhā)rah*, i.e., 'the load [of presents offered] by the great and illustrious Vajrābharanādēva.

No. 632, photographs of which were received from Mr. Douglas Barrett, is a pedestal inscription of a crowned Buddha kept in the Department of Oriental Antiquities, British Museum, London. The importance of the inscription lies in the fact that the said statue was discovered at Alamudin near Frunze in Soviet Kirghizia. The discovery proves that the place called Alamudin was once a seat of Mahāyānist Buddhist culture. The record is written in Sanskrit and in Śāradā characters of about the 10th century and registers the gift of the image by *āchārya* Sudhākara.

INSCRIPTIONS IN ARABIC AND PERSIAN

The 251 Arabic and Persian inscriptions, listed in Appendix D, were examined by the Superintendent for Arabic and Persian inscriptions, Nagpur. While the majority of these records were copied by him, the rubbings of a few were received from the various departmental officers. Some of the interesting and important records are reviewed below.

A few records assignable to the Mamlūks (1206-1290 A.D.), the first line of Indo-Muslim rulers, may be noticed here. No. 220, from Aligarh, in Uttar Pradesh, is a fragmentary record of Shamsu'd-Dīn Itutmish mentioning Khān-i-Jahān Nizāmu'l-Mulk Junaidī who was the prime-minister under the king. No. 234, from Badaun, also in Uttar Pradesh, is, likewise, fragmentary and also badly damaged. The readable portion contains only the name of Abū Naṣr Maḥmūd, son of 'Umar Dahistānī, who may have been a local official. Nos. 233 and 239 are again fragmentary and damaged records from the same place. The hand of the vandal seems to be responsible for the scraping off of the originally raised letters in the case of the former, while in the case of the other, letters have flaked off as a result of adverse effects of weather and lapse of centuries. Though their dates cannot be ascertained, they can be safely assigned to the early Mamlūk period on palaeographical grounds.

While no inscription of the succeeding dynasty, i.e., the Khaljis was found, quite a few epigraphs of the Tughluqs, who succeeded the latter, were copied. No. 230, from Badaun, dated A.H. 726 (1326 A.D.), in the reign of Muḥammad bin Tughluq Shāh, was noticed in the *Arch. Sur. Ind. Memoir* No. 19, p. 2, where, however, the office of the builder is given as *Kotwāl* instead of *Kotwāl Bek* and the name of his father as 'Hasan', instead of 'Husain'. No. 250, also from the same place and dated in the reign of the same monarch, is fixed into the north wall inside the tomb of Mirān Muḥam Shahīd, but does not appear to be *in situ*. It records the construction of a new building by Muḥammad Sultānī, an official, in A.H. 728 (1328 A.D.). No. 75, an inscription of Firūz Tughluq, comes from Prantij in District Sabarkantha of Gujarat and refers to the construction of a mosque by Hammū, son of Dūdā Sūmarā; the name of the builder, who was in all probability a Muslim, is worthy of notice. No. 224, from Badaun, is a record of Naṣīru'd-Dīn Muḥammad, son of Firūz Tughluq and was listed under No. 357 of Horovitz's List in *Ep. Indo. Mosl.*, 1909-10 where it is stated to record the date of

the construction of a mausoleum constructed by Naṣru'llāh Kotwāl. However, the epigraph mentions Khidr, son of Naṣru'llāh and *kotwāl* of the district of Badaun, as the builder. It is dated A.H. 792 (1390 A.D.). No. 5, from Kako in District Gaya of Bihar, was noticed in his *Arch. Surv. Rep.*, Vol. XVI, pp. 37-38, pl. X (top), by A. Cunningham who was inclined to assign the building of the tomb to the reign of Jalālud-Dīn Muḥammad Shāh of Bengal (1415-1432 A.D.). This inscription, however, records the construction of a mosque by 'Izzud-Dīn in A.H. 799 (1397 A.D.), during the reign of Maḥmūd Tughluq and, therefore, does not belong to the tomb proper of Bībī Kamālo. It is also important in that it provides the name of a new governor, viz., Khān-i-Mu'azzam A'zam Khān and also furnishes further evidence to show that the far-lying province of Bihār, bordering on the kingdom of Bengal and the principality of Jaunpur, owed allegiance to the Delhi monarch, who had already a rival claimant to the throne in Nuṣrat Shāh.

As is well known, not many inscriptions of the Sayyid dynasty of Delhi have been found. The present list contains four inscriptions, all from Badaun, two of which may be noticed here. No. 236, a fragmentary record, mentions the construction of some structure by Malikn'sh-Sharq, whose name is lost, in A.H. 835 (1431 A.D.), during the reign of Mubārak Shāh. The Maliku'sh-Sharq was, in all probability, a governor of Badaun at that time. The other, No. 247, is engraved on the tomb of the mother of Shāhzāda Fath Khān, which was constructed in A.H. 860 (1456 A.D.), during the time of 'Alāud-Dīn 'Ālam Shāh. This Fath Khān has been identified with Prince Fath Khān, son of Firūz Tughluq of Delhi (vide *Badaun District Gazetteer*), but this identification does not seem to be correct. We find mention of one Shāhzāda Fath Khān Hirewī, a high Sharqī official who flourished at about this time, in historical works. It will be recalled that he is also mentioned in the Belgram inscription of Maḥmūd Sharqī (*A.R. Ep.*, 1958-59, No. D 198). The tomb in question, therefore, may have been of the mother of this Fath Khān.

Nos. 248-49, also from Badaun, refer to one Aḥmad Khān Lodī as the ruling chief. He appears to be identical with Aḥmad Khān, uncle of Buhlul Lodī, who, we are told was permanently stationed at Badaun by his nephew to attend (in fact to keep an eye) upon 'Alāud-Dīn 'Ālamshāh, the Sayyid ruler ('Abdu'llāh, *Tārīkh-i-Dā'ūdī*, Aligarh, 1954, p. 16). No. 248, dated A.H. 882 (1478 A.D.), refers to the death and building of the tomb of Maliku'sh-Sharq Malik 'Imādu'l-Mulk by his son, who also held the same title. No. 249 is fragmentary and damaged.

The present collection contains six inscriptions of the Sūr dynasty. Of these, No. 22, from Hilsa in District Patna of Bihar, is an extremely important record. Dated A.H. 950 (1543 A.D.), it seems to refer to the reigning monarch Sher Shāh as having been brought up (*bar āwarda*) by Daryā Khān Nūḥānī, a governor of Bihar. No. 24, another record of Sher Shāh, dated A.H. 946 (1539-40 A.D.), is from Jana in the same district and provides valuable information that Sher Shāh had proclaimed full independence and assumed the title of Sher Shāh in A.H. 946 (1539-40 A.D.) and not in A.H. 947 as is generally believed (S. R. Sharma, *Mughal Empire in India*, Part I, p. 134). No. 3, a bilingual record, coming originally from Bhabua in District Shahabad, is now kept in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. Its incomplete text was published without illustration in *Ep. Ind. Mosl.*, 1923-24, p. 26. The tablet is badly damaged but on closer scrutiny, it has been possible to correct and supplement, to some extent, the purport given there. According to our findings, it seems to record the laying out of a garden and a tank commenced on the 20th Ṣafar, A.H. 948 and completed in A.H. 952 (1545-46 A.D.). No. 111, from Udaipur in District Vidisha of Madhya Pradesh, is a record of Islām Shāh Sūr mentioning the building, in A.H. 956 (1549 A.D.), of a mosque by Khān-i-A'zam Jangī Khān; it further mentions Masnad-i-'Āli Mas'ūd Khān, son of Mubārak Ghāzī as the governor. No. 240, from Badaun, records the construction of the tomb of Shaiḫ Buddhan, entitled Jhajhār Khān in A.H. 957 (1550-51 A.D.), through the efforts of Miyān Fathu'llāh.

This year's collection is comparatively rich in Mughal inscriptions copied from various states of India. Quite a few of these are interesting and important. Particularly the inscriptions copied from Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh furnish very useful data, not available in historical works. A considerable number of local governors and officials are known from these epigraphs, which also give definite evidence about the extent of Mughal rule, especially after the death of Aurangzeb, in these parts.

No. 64, from Patan in District Mehsana of Gujarat, is dated A.H. 985 (1577 A.D.) in the reign of Akbar and refers to the construction of an auspicious place by Ṣāliḥa Bānū, wife of the local governor Khawāja Khalīlū'llāh. No. 80, found at Kanjia in District Sagar of Madhya Pradesh, is a record of Akbar which mentions the name of the place as 'Karanjia'. The tablet being damaged, the name of the governor is lost. No. 19, from Bihar Sharif, refers to Sa'īd Khān, the famous nobleman of Akbar and governor of Bihar, as the builder of a mosque in A.H. 1004 (1595-96 A.D.). It is interesting to note that the record prefixes the title *Masnad-i-Ālī*, so commonly used in pre-Mughal times, to his name. No. 200, from Mangrulpur, in District Akola of Maharashtra, is badly damaged and also its execution is very crude. However, it seems to mention Prince Murād, son of Akbar. Among the records of Jahāngīr, No. 23, from Hilsa in Bihar, is one of the very few records pertaining to the period when Jahāngīr, then prince Salīm, had rebelled against Akbar and proclaimed his sovereignty. Dated A.H. 1013 (1604-05 A.D.), it mentions the erection of a mosque by Ridā in the *dargāh* of Shāh Jamman, popularly known as Jatī. No. 231, from Badaun, is another such record. Its text was published in the *Arch. Sur. Mem.*, loc. cit., p. 3. No. 128, from Sironj, in District Vidisha, constitutes the text of a royal *farmān* prohibiting the levy of *Zakāt* throughout the kingdom. The inscription is damaged and consequently, the unit figure of its date has peeled off; but the tenth digit being one, the order must have been promulgated sometime between A.H. 1014 and 1019. No. 106, from Udaipur, in the same district, is dated A.H. 1026 (1617 A.D.) and refers to the visit of Jahāngīr to Mandū in that year. No. 216, from Toda Raisingh in District Tonk of Rajasthan, is an inscription of Shāh Jahān's reign mentioning the construction of a *Chabūtara* by Barkat, during the governorship of Sayyid Khān-i-Jahān. It was inscribed in A. H. 1046 (1636-37 A. D.) by Halhal Dās, son of Thān Singh Gawāliyārī (i.e., of Gwalior), who was a *kātib* (scribe) by profession. This inscription was noticed by Cunningham in Volume VI of his *Reports* but his reading is very corrupt. Nos. 12, 17 and 18, from Bihar Sharif, mention Habīb Khān Sūr, an official, as the builder of an 'Īdgāh and its brick floor, tank and a mosque, and another mosque respectively; the first is dated A. H. 1056 (1646 A.D.), while the remaining two are dated A.H. 1047 (1638 A.D.). No. 79, from Kanjia in Madhya Pradesh, gives the name of the place as 'Kāranjiya' (cf. No. 80) and mentions 'Abdu'l-Wāsi' Bada-khshī as the builder of an 'Īdgāh. It further states that Kāranjiya was held as *jāgīr* by Nawwāb Sayyid Ṣafdar Khān; it is dated A.H. 1049 (1640 A.D.). Nawwāb Ṣafdar is also mentioned as a fief-holder in No. 83, from the same place, recording the construction of a mosque by Chaudharī Ṣafdar, two years later. No. 110, from Udaipur in Madhya Pradesh refers to Tāj Sultān, wife of Khān-i-A'zam Salīm Khān, in whose memory a mosque was built by Shaiḫ Alāwal in A.H. 1050 (1640-41 A.D.). No. 107, also from Udaipur, speaks of that place as a *pargana* in *sarkār* Chanderi of the *sūba* of Malwa. It is dated A.H. 1054 (1644 A.D.). No. 68, from Munjpur in District Mehsana of Gujarat, is another record of Shāh Jahān's reign, which states that the *pargana* of Munjpur lay in the fief of Nabī Khān, son of Mujāhid Khān Khokhar; its Hijra and regnal years do not, however, tally. No. 214, from Lakhanawada in District Buldana, is a record of Aurangzeb's reign mentioning Khān-i-Jahān Kokaltāsh, the celebrated Deccan governor, as the builder of a gate in A.H. 1091 (1680-81 A.D.). One Makrand Nārāyan, son of Jādū Nārāyan Kāyasth is mentioned in No. 100, also of Aurangzeb's time, from Teonda (spelt as Tanwanda with two nasals in the inscription) in District Vidisha, as having built a well for public use in A.H. 1102 (1690-91 A.D.). It may be pointed out that this epigraph records the emperor's title as Muzaffaru'd-Dunyā instead of the usual title Muhyiu'd Dīn. No. 205, from Karanja in Akola District, is dated A.H. 1109 (1698-99 A.D.) and refers to the construction of the Māhūr gate by Qādī Bashīru'llah the *faujdar*; it mentions Rustam Khān as the fief-holder of the place which is called *Kāranja Nānā* to distinguish it, perhaps from Kanjia (then Kāranjiya q.v.) in Madhya Pradesh. The same officials are mentioned in No. 208, from the same place, recording the construction of the Dakhan Gate of the town a year later. This epigraph is written by Shāmji Bābū Rāi. No. 81, from Kanjia in Madhya Pradesh, pertains to the reign of Aurangzeb and refers to 'Karanjiya' as having been given as fief to Rāja Subhkaran; it records the construction of a mosque in A.H. 1114 (1703 A.D.), by one Munīr Khān and not by the Rāja, as stated by Hiralal (*Descriptive Lists of Inscriptions in C. P. and Berar*, Nagpur, 1916, p. 48).

Among the inscriptions of the later Mughals, No. 194, from Balapur, belongs to the reign of Farrukh Siyār and states that Amin Qulī Khān constructed a mosque

in A.H. 1130 (1717-18 A.D.); according to this record, the fief of Balapur was then held by Muḥammad Amīn Khān. No. 206, from Karanja in District Akola, mentions the construction of the Delhi Gate, in A.H. 1139 (1726-27 A.D.), corresponding to the 9th regnal year of the Mughal emperor Muḥammad Shāh, by 'Abdu'l-Wāhid. Probably, this 'Abdu'l-Wāhid is identical with Shaikh 'Abdu'l-Wāhid, son of Saifu'llāh, who built a *dālān* in A.H. 1146 (1733-34 A.D.) in the *dargāh* of Dādā Hayāt Qalandar at Mangrulpur, in the same district, as stated in No. 199. The Mangrulpur record further states that Mangrul lay in the fief of Nawwāb Nizāmu'l-Mulk Āṣaf Jāh, the founder of the Āṣaf Jāhī dynasty of Haiderabad. No. 129, from Sironj in Madhya Pradesh, is another interesting record of Muḥammad Shāh. It mentions a number of Marāṭha officials and shows that while Sironj and adjoining territories were held by them, they still owed allegiance to the Mughal emperor. The record refers to the construction of the gateway of the *Mandawī-i-Namak* (Salt Customs-House), in A.H. 1159 (1746 A.D.); it further mentions Rāghoji Paṇḍit and Bāghāji Paṇḍit as supervisors, Gobind Modhāji Paṇḍit as *Dārogha* (Custodian) of the Mandawī, Lachhman Shankar Paṇḍit, as governor and *mokāsādār* of the *pargana* of Sironj, and Sawā'ī Bālāji as governor of the province of Malwa and deputy of Shri-Rāj Sāhū. Lastly, No. 190, from Balapur, is a record of Shāh 'Alam II, recording the building of a mosque in A.H. 1187 (1773 A.D.) in the time of Āṣaf Jāh.

Among the inscriptions of the provincial dynasties, those of the Sultāns of Bengal may be noticed first. No. 15, from Bihar Sharif, is a published record dated A.H. 709 (1309 A.D.) of Shamsu'd-Dīn Firūz Shāh. According to both Blochmann (*JASB*, Vol. XLII, p. 249) and Yazdani (*Ep. Ind. Mosl.*, 1917-18, p. 22, Pl. VIb), the tablet, which incidentally contains another inscription on the reverse, dated A.H. 761 (1359-60 A.D.), of Firūz Tughluq of Delhi, originally belonged to Hātim Khān's palace (which now no longer exists) at Bihar Sharif, which is incorrect. The present tablet is lying now, as it was also then, in the Chhoṭī Dargāh at Bihar Sharif, and it was a second tablet from Bihar Sharif, bearing another inscription, dated A.H. 715 (1315 A.D.), of the same Bengal Sultān (*JASB*, loc. cit., p. 250, *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. II, p. 291, *Ep. Indo. Mosl.*, loc. cit., p. 35, Pl. XIIb), and now lying in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, which originally belonged, probably, to Hātim Khān's palace. No. 1, now fixed on a small unpretentious tomb adjacent to the Leprosy Hospital at Gobra in Calcutta, appears to be the same as the one which originally belonged to the Qadam Rasūl Mosque at Gaur and which was supposed to be lost (Horovitz's *List*, loc. cit., No. 686). No. 2, originally from Santoshpur in District Hooghly and now in the Indian Museum, was published in *Ep. Ind. Ar. Per. Supp.*, 1951 and 1952, p. 27, Pl. XIb, where the name of the builder was doubtfully read as Majlis Jawād. The correct name of the builder, Majlis Jatwār or Jitwār, has been now finally established by two more records, one of which, listed under *A. R. Ep.*, 1958-59, No. D 25, it will be recalled, calls him Majlis Jitwār, son of Ṭaifūr Khān, son of Haibat Khān; the other inscription of the same person has been found in the old collection of this office but unfortunately, its findspot is not known. No. 35, from Narhan in District Saran of Bihar, is an unpublished record of 'Alāu'd-Dīn Husain Shāh of Bengal, dated A.H. 909 (1503-04 A.D.) and furnishes additional epigraphical evidence on the political status of Bihar during that period.

Some new and interesting records of the Sultāns of Gujarat were found during the year. Two new inscriptions of Zafar Khān, the founder of the dynasty of Gujarat Sultāns, both belonging to his pre-kingship period, have been found in North Gujarat; No. 67, from Munjpur, refers to the construction of the Jāmi' mosque by Zafar Khān in A.H. 804 (1401-02 A.D.). According to No. 69, from Sami, in District Mehsana, the local Jāmi' mosque was built by Naṣīru'd-Dīn Malik Maḥmūd, son of Malik Dā'ūd in A.H. 807 (1404 A.D.), in the time of Zafar Khān. The same mosque was subsequently repaired and renovated in A.H. 1289 (1872-73 A.D.) and A.H. 1315 (1897-98 A.D.), by Nawwāb Zorāwar Khān and Nawwāb Bismi'llāh Khān, the Nawwābs of Radhanpur, respectively, as is stated in No. 70, from the same place. No. 61, from Patan, in the same district, is a new record of Muḥammad Shāh II, purporting to mention the construction of the tomb of Shaikh Muḥammad Turk, a saint, by Bihrām, son of Zain Makkī, a disciple of another saint Khwājī Tāj, in A.H. 848 (1444-45 A.D.). No. 56, from Malan in District Banaskantha of Gujarat, was supposed to be an inscription of Muḥammad bin Tughluq Shāh (Abū Zafar Nadvī, *History of Gujarat* in Gujarati, Part II, p. 116), but on examination, it has been found to be dated A.H. 866 (1466 A.D.), in

the reign of Maḥmūd I of Gujarat. It states that the mosque in the hill fort of Malūn (thus spelt in the epigraph) was first ordered to be constructed in the reign of Qutbu'd-Dīn Aḥmad II but was only completed in the reign of his successor, by Khān-i-A'zam Ulugh Khān at the request of the local *thānadār*. No. 57, from Jambusar, in District Broach, is an unpublished inscription of Muẓaffar II who ordered the construction of a mosque in A.H. 914 (1508-09 A.D.). No. 74, from Himmatnagar, in District Sabarkantha, is another record of the same king. This is yet another of the few inscriptions which give the regnal Shamsī year of Muẓaffar Shāh II, who alone, among the Gujarat Sultāns, adopted this practice long before it became so popular under the Mughals. (Also see, *Ep. Ind. Ar. Per. Supp.*, 1953 and 1954, p. 69, *A. R. Ep.*, 1956-57, No. D 63.) The epigraph mentions the construction of a step-well in the Shamsī year 12, corresponding to A.H. 928 (1522 A.D.), by Maliku' *sh*-Sharq Shams^hīru'l-Mulk, son of Mubārak Sultānī.

Among the minor dynasties, the Āṣaf Jāhis of Haiderabad are represented by one record (No. 209) from Karanja in District Akola, and the Nawwābs of Radhanpur by three inscriptions, Nos. 70-72, from Sami.

Among the miscellaneous records, No. 237, from Badaun, is badly damaged ; it seems to state that Jamāl Khān, son of Khairā Sarwānī carried out repairs to the fort in A.H. 901 (1495-96 A.D.). No. 232, from the same place, was published in *Arch. Sur. Ind. Mem.*, loc. cit., p. 3, where the date is wrongly read as A.H. 1011, instead of A.H. 1021 (1612-13 A.D.). No. 132, from Sironj, refers to the construction of a public-bath in A.H. 1056 (1646 A.D.) by Khwāja Wīs Shāista Khānī. The builder and the composer as well as the scribe, viz., Yumnī Shāista Khānī, were evidently in the employ of the celebrated uncle of Aurangzeb, Shāista Khān. Nos. 135 and 136, from the same place, mention Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ Ṣiddīqī, governor of Malwa, as having built a mosque in A.H. 1067 (1656-57 A.D.) ; Mir Nūr Muḥammad supervised the work. No. 137, also from Sironj, is an epitaph of the said governor, mentioned here as *wazīr*, who died about a year later. No. 9, from Zaruha in District Muẓaffarpur of Bihar, is a new record mentioning Hājī Chānd Shāista Khānī as the builder of a mosque in A.H. 1071 (1660-61 A.D.) ; it was inscribed by Muḥammad Muqīm, son of Mir Sayyid 'Abdu'r-Rasūl. It may be recalled that the builder is also mentioned in a record from Patna, which was, incidentally, engraved by Mir 'Abdu'r-Rasūl, father of Muḥammad Muqīm himself (*A. R. Ep.*, 1955-56, No. D 108). No. 238, from Badaun, states that the mosque which was originally built by Ḥusāmu'd-Dīn was subsequently constructed anew by Nizāmu'd-Dīn, after whose death, Muḥammad Munīr repaired it in A.H. 1140 (1727-28 A.D.). Nizāmu'd-Dīn of this epigraph is popularly believed to have been identical with the celebrated divine Hadrat Nizāmu'd-Dīn Auliya of Delhi. However, this belief is not substantiated by the purport of the record. No. 198, from Basim in District Akola, seems to be a royal order, but the writing being badly damaged, its exact purport is not clear. However, the name, Dharam Penth *alias* Khairātābād, the Jāgirdār Hashmat Jang Bahādur and Bālājī, the Marāṭha chief, are legible. This Hashmat Jang, we are told, was a relative of the then Nizam of Haiderabad and held Basim in his *jāgīr* and charge (*Akola District Gazetteer*, p. 234). No. 193, from Balapur, contains a chronogram which was composed by one of the greatest and most prolific Arabic, Persian and Urdū writers and poets of India, Mir Ghulām 'Alī Āzād Bilgīrāmī.

Some petty chiefs are mentioned in a few records. For example, one Fayyād 'Alī, son of Subhān Khān, is mentioned as a local chief in No. 210 dated A.H. 1222 (1807-09 A.D.), from Karanja, in District Akola. Similarly, No. 213, from Chitora in District Buldana, dated A.H. 1229 (1813-14 A.D.), refers to one Nawwāb Fath Jang Khān. The latter is perhaps identical with the Nawwāb reported to have been mentioned in an inscription from Mangrulpur (Hiralal, loc. cit., p. 138) ; however, the date of that record is given by him as A.H. 1035, which does not appear to be correct.

Nos. 157-185, from Madras, are comparatively recent records, forming epitaphs of military personnel and the members of their family ; a few of them are composed in Urdū. Lastly, we may mention No. 120, from Bhonrasa, in District Vidisha. This epigraph gives a religious text inscribed in such a way that the curves and strokes of the letters form the outline of a tiger. It is stated therein to have been designed by Fathī.

COINS

Seventythree coins have been examined this year. Nos. 1 and 2 are rare gold staters of the Bactrian king Euthydemus I and the Kushāṇa king Huvishka respectively. Nos. 8 to 16 are interesting gold *dināras* of the Gupta kings, Śāmuḍragupta, Chandragupta II, Kumāragupta I and Kumāragupta II. Nos. 17 to 22 come from the collection of the Asutosh Museum, Calcutta University. These uninscribed copper cast pieces are amongst the earliest Indian coins which were in circulation along with the silver punch-marked currency. They were so long known to have come from Rajputana, Central India and U. P. (see *B. M. Cat., Ancient India*, pp. lxxvi-vii), but now for the first time we know that they were also in circulation in Bengal, for, the six pieces under study are procured from the 24 Parganas District of West Bengal. Coin No. 23 with symbols is an interesting early issue of Kausāmbī.

Nos. 24 to 63 come from the Gwalior Museum. Of them, Nos. 24-29 are amongst the rarest specimens of copper punch-marked currency, probably originating and circulating in ancient Airikina identified with the village of Eṛaṇ in the Sagar District of Madhya Pradesh (see *ibid.*, p. xc). These coins are the predecessors of the earliest known inscribed coins of India, also from Eṛaṇ (cf. *ibid.*, pp. xci, 140, No. 1 Pl. XVIII. 6). Nos. 31-46 are tiny copper pieces, discovered in thousands from the area of Padmāvati, about 40 miles from Gwalior. They are interesting because they preserve in their fragmentary legends the names of a good number of Nāga rulers such as Bhavanāga, Dēvanāga, Bṛhaspatināga, Gaṇapatināga, Vibhunāga, etc., otherwise not known from any other source. Nos. 47-49 are base gold coins of Kalachuri kings, Gāṅgēyadēva, Ratnadēva (II) and Prithvīdēva, interesting for their writing of legends covering the entire flan on the obverse. Nos. 51-59 are the issues of some princely states, now merged into Indian Union. No. 52 of Ratlam seems to be an unpublished type. The Jaora piece No. 53, is a rare coin of the denomination of half an anna. No. 59 is a nickel-brass half-anna piece of Gwalior and is probably a pattern specimen.

Coins Nos. 63 to 73 are representative of the Rupee coins of British India from 1835 to 1947. While the first nine pieces are of standard silver, the tenth and the eleventh ones are of quaternary silver and nickel respectively. Ten of them constitute the complete set of British India Rupee currency, and one (No. 69) is a pattern specimen of Edward VII, never put into circulation.

BIHAR

PATNA DISTRICT

6	Patna.—Copper plates from Shri S. V. Sohoni, Commissioner, Patna Division. Through Dr. D. C. Sircar. Findspot: Bagaha, Champaran District.	Malayakétu	Sauryāditya	Vikrama 1077 (current), Chaitra śu. 14, Friday=1020 A.D., March 11.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the king's order addressed to his subordinates and officers granting Vānapalli-grāma in Vyālist-vishaya of Daradgaḍaki-maṇḍala to Bhatīa Yaśāditya of Sāvanya-gōtra, whose family hailed from Chhella. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXV, pp. 131 ff., and Plate.
7	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1083 (current), Chaitra śu. 13, Saturday=1026 A.D., April 2.	Do.	States that this is a sample draft charter (<i>uddēśa-mātra-śāsanā</i>). Records the royal grant of the village of Yamañjuṇḍa in Dvichatvāriṃśatikā-vishaya of Dērdachandikā-maṇḍala to a person of Sāvanya-gōtra. Published, <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 136 ff., and Plate.
8	Do.—Findspot: Not known	Chērō	Bhulla	Vikrama 1381 (current), (<i>avani-naga-vakri-īndu</i>) Jyēsthā śu. 10, Sunday=1324 A.D., June 3.	Do.	Describes the king as one favoured by Khaliphā Mahamanda-sāhi and records his grant of Vagēndi-grāma to <i>śēnāpati</i> Sagunē of Sāñḍilya-gōtra. <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 140 ff., and Plate.
9	Do.—Findspot: Dhenkanāl, Orissa	Śulki	Jayastambha . . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Eastern	Published in <i>JBORS</i> , Vol II, pp. 405-09 and <i>ibid.</i> , Vol. XVI, pp. 453 ff.
10	Do.	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Do.	<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 409-12 and <i>ibid.</i>
11	New Delhi.—Plates in the National Museum. Impressions through Dr. D. C. Sircar.	....	....	Saka 1611, Kali 4789, Pramōḍa, Paṅguni 2, śu. 10, Sunday, Utīrā-ḍam. Irregular.	Tamil	Records the grant of land for building a <i>maṭha</i> at Vriddhā-chalam in the name of the Tuluva-Vellāla community and the introduction of a system to collect some regular levies from the members of the community for feeding the poor therein. Gives a mythical account of the origin of the Tuluva dynasty and refers to the reigns of Virūpāksha, Mallikārjuna, Praudha-Dēvarāya, Achyuta, Venkatapati, Sīranga and Kṛishnadeva of Vijayanagara.
12	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records an agreement entered into by the five sects of the Kammālas to pay some levies regularly to Sēṭupati Ulīyākār <i>alias</i> Gurukula Alagan Sērvaikār for some services rendered by the latter. In late characters.
13	Do. . . . .	....	....	Saka 1708, Kali 4887, Parābhava, Dakṣiṇāyana, Kārtikā 18, [śu.] 10, Thursday, Utīrāṭṭādi=1786 A.D., November 30.	Do.	Records the grant of some levies by the <i>Aśśha-mahājanas</i> , to Lakshmaṇa Aiyāṅār of the Sāraṅgapaniśvāmin temple of Kumbhakōṇam for the services in, and the repairs of the Perumal temple at Tiṭṭai.
14	Do.	Marāṭhā of Tañjāvūr.	Ekōji	Saka 1587, Kali 4789, Kālayukṭi, Tai 22, śu. 15, Monday, Pūrāḍam. Irregular.	Do.	Records the grant of lands for meeting the expenses of festivals, services and offerings to god Varadarājasvāmin on Svāmimalai and other deities by the <i>mahājanas</i> , the king's servants, etc.

A.—COPPER PLATES, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	DELHI—<i>concl.</i> New Delhi—<i>concl.</i>					
15	Plates in the National Museum. Impressions through Dr. D. C. Sircar.	....	....	Saka 1011, Kali 4190, Mannatha, Chit-trai 22. Irregular.	Tamil, Grantha	Appears to record some changes made in the Alagiyar-agrahara originally created by one Sôlarāja and the renaming of the same as Tuluva Pannagiri Pallavarayan. There is a seal with legend in Arabic at the beginning and another in Telugu at the end which reads <i>Yekkol Appūti</i> . In modern characters.
16	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Tamil	Indifferently engraved. Appears to record some arrangement for collecting money for compensating the loss by theft of jewels in the temple of Sankaramūrti-Nayanār. One Periya Dāvudu is mentioned in connection with the theft. Do.
17	Do. . . . .	....	....	Saka 1698, Kali 4877, Durmukhi, Vaikāśi 13, Śu. 15, Wednesday, Pūṣam=1776 A. D., May 22.	Do.	Records a gift of certain amount of levy on land by the <i>mahājanas</i> of <i>Pandi-nāṁmal</i> in Kurumbakōnam for providing lamps and for other expenses in the temple of god Sāranga-pāni of the place. Among other items, the <i>archchanā</i> for the merit of <i>mahārāja</i> Sāyabu is mentioned.
18	Chengannūr —From Sri T. K. Joseph, Retired Superintendent of University publications.	....	....	....	Malayālam, Vaṭṭeḷuttu.	Records the boundaries of a piece of land in Chērikkal in Pannivīḷ-dēsam. In late characters.
19	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the boundaries of another piece of land in the same place. Do.
20	Do. . . . .	....	..	....	Do.	Records similarly the boundaries of a piece of land in Perichecheri. Do.
21	Madras —Impressions from the Superintendent, Government Museum. Find-spot: Śivakāśi, Sattur Taluk, Ramana-nathapuram District.	Pāṇḍya	Virapāṇḍya	Year 2+1	Sanskrit and Tamil, Grantha and Vaṭṭeḷuttu.	Issued from Virapāṇḍyapuram. Records the royal grant of land named as Śāsanamaṅgalam in Vālaikkōdu in Nalapurattukoppam in Mēlvēmba-nādu and a house site in Mūrukūrpoḷil to Vāsudeva-Pitāmbara-bhaṭṭa of the Rāṭhitarā gōtra and the Aśvalāyana śūtra in appreciation of the <i>prasasti</i> in <i>anushṭubh</i> composed by him.
22	Do.	Eastern Ganga	Anantavarman Chōḍagaṅga	Saka 1018 (<i>giri-śaśi-vijayachandra</i>), solar eclipse. Pro-	Sanskrit, Gaudīya	Records the king's grant of four villages whose names appear to be Nandi, Jambōdi, Mūṇḍi and Prāṅka in Samva-vishaya, to Aditya, [Chil]paya, Durgasārman,

ably=1097 A.D., January 16.									
Nārāyaṇa, Viṣṇu-śarmaṇ and Rudra, the sons of Māvēṇa- bhattopādhyāya of Śivatsa-gōtra and to Mā[veṇa] of Śaṇḍilya-gōtra.									
Tamil, Grantha									
Saka 1730, Kali 49 09, Vibhava, Ādi 24, Paurṇami, Sa- turday, Tiruvō- nara=1808 A. D., August 6.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Records grant of lands in Śekharam Ayyampālaiyam in Kan- nivāḍipālaiyam to Naraśingaraṇar residing at Madurai as <i>poruppi-māniyam</i> for conducting the <i>maṇḍagappāḍi</i> a Vandiyūr for god Sundararājamūrti by Malayāṇḍi Appaya- nāykar of Kamrīvāḍi.
Kali 3301, Sukla, Tai 12, Friday.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Records a royal grant of the right to collect money from his disciples to Kalyāṇadeśikēndiraśvāmī of the Virāśaiṇa- mātha. In late characters.
Kali 3301, Sukla, Pushya 10, Fri- day, Revati.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	A Kannaḍa version of the above. Do.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Contains a single verse in praise of Āṇjanēya whose figure is represented above the writing. In late characters.
Sanskrit, Grantha .									
Tamil									
Kollām 879, Saka 1627 (current), Tāraṇa, Chittirai 17, su. 7, Friday, Uttirāḍam = 1704 A.D., April 14, f.d.t. 43; f.d.n. 36.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Records an agreement among the merchants fixing the several levies on traders setting up shops during the festival and on goods coming into the place, the proceeds of which were to be utilised for the celebration of the 8th day festival in the temple at Śaṅkaraṇāyanārkoṇṇil.
Saka 1632, Vikrīti, Vaiśākha ba. 30, Wednesday, Rō- hini=1710 A. D., May 17.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Records the gift of the hamlets Kallūrāṇi, Nārttāpaṭṭi etc., grouped together and called Raghunāthasamudram, to several Brāhṁaṇas by Vijayaṇṇa-Chokkanātha-nāyaka, son of Raṅgakraśṇa-Mudduvirappa-nāyaka.
Telugu .									
Tamil									
Saka 1656, Ānanda, Tai 2.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Records an agreement among the people (<i>Gāruḍas</i> and farmers etc.) of 18 villages, enumerated, for meeting the expenses of the Kārttigai festival and mid-day worship of gods Arddha- nārīśvara and Subrahmaṇya of Tiruchchengōḍu for the merit of the king.

ORISSA

PURI DISTRICT

36 **Bhubaneswar.**—Shri P. Acharya, Superintendent of Research and Museum, Government of Orissa. Through Dr. D. C. Sircar. Findspot: Punjabi Math, Puri.

Blānu (U)

Saka 1234, *aka* year 7. Dhanus (solar Pansha), ba. 9. Saturday=1312 A. D., December 23.

Sanskrit, Gandiya, leaning to Proto-Oriya.

Records the gift of two villages by the king in favour of *Sādhivirāṇika* Śrī Raṅgadasarman while the king was staying at Śrī-Purushottama-Katakā. Published in *JRASB* (Letters), Vol. XVII, pp. 19-20.

UTTAR PRADESH

ALLAHABAD DISTRICT

37 **Allahābād.**—The Archaeological Society. Findspot: Kara, Allahabad District.

Rānaka Mahipāla

....

Sanskrit, Bhaikshuki

Records that the image on the pedestal of which the plate was intended to be fixed, is the gift made by Rājñi Chandaladevi, the wife of the king. Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXII, pp. 37 ff.

ALMORA DISTRICT

ALMORA TAHSIL

38 **Bāgśvar.**—Shri Hari Sankar Pandeya, Bāgśvar. Through Dr. D. C. Sircar.

Bāj Bahādur

[Śa]ka 1505, Vaiśākha śu. 5, Thursday=1673 A.D., April 10, f.d.t. 66.

Local Dialect, Nāgarī.

Records some contract for the daily worship in the temple of Badrinātha, the grant of tax-free land and provision made for the worship. A long list of witnesses is given at the end.

39 Plates in the Bāgśvar temple. Impression through Shri D. P. Agrawal.

Jñānachandra

Śaka 1628, Māgha ba. 8, Thursday=1707 A.D., February 13, f.d.t. 18.

Do. . . .

Records the grant of tax-free land to Rāma Pāṇḍeya for the daily worship in the temple of Bāgśar. Also gives a long list of witnesses.

40 **Gārsar.**—Bajināth temple. Sri Bishnu Datta Gururavi, the *Pūjāri*. Through Dr. D. C. Sircar.

Dīpachandra

Śaka 1671, Jyēsthā ba. 3, Monday=1749 A.D., May 22, f.d.t. 77.

Do. . . .

Records the grant of tax-free land to Rāma Pāṇḍeya. It mentions a long list of witnesses. Cf. No. 39 above.

41 Do. . . .

Do.

Śaka 1683, Jyēsthā śu. 12, Sunday=1761 A.D., June. 14

Do. . . .

Records a grant of tax-free land as in No. 39 above.

42 Do. . . .

Phatēpata Sāha

Śaka 1632, Vikrama 1767,.....3.

Do. . . .

Damaged. Purport not clear.

LUCKNOW DISTRICT

LUCKNOW TAHSIL

43 **Lucknow.**—Plates in the Provincial Museum. Impressions through Dr. D. C. Sircar. (Museum No. E-46). Findspot: Sēmra, Bijawar Tahsil, Chhatarpur District, M. P.

Paramardīn

Vikrama 1223, Vaiśākha śu. 7, Thursday=1167 A. D., April 27.

Sanskrit, Nāgarī

Published in *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IV, pp. 153 ff. Cf. Bhandarkar's *List*, No. 325.

44 Do. Findspot: Garra, Chhatarpur Tahsil, Chhatarpur District.

Trailōkyavarmadēva

Vikrama 1261, Vaiśākha ba. 2, Friday=1205 A. D., May 6.

Do. . . .

Ibid., Vol. XVI, pp. 272 ff.

A.—COPPER PLATES, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
UTTAR PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>						
LUCKNOW DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>						
LUCKNOW TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i>						
45	Lucknow.—Plates in the Provincial Museum. Impressions through Dr. D. C. Sircar. (Museum No. E-47). Findspot: Garra, Chhatarpur Tahsil, Chhatarpur District.	Chandella	Trailokyavarmadeva	Vikrama 1261, Vaisākha śu. 2, Friday—1205 A. D., April 22.	Sanskrit, Nagari	Records the grant of the village Kādōhā in the Pāpūli-vishaya to Rāta Samanta or Sāvanta of the Bhāradvāja gōtra, son of Rāta Pāpe, who was killed in a battle with the Turushkas (Türks) at Kakaḍadhaha by the king, at Vaḍavāda, Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XVI, pp. 272 ff.
46	Do. Findspot: Khōh, Nagod Tahsil, Satna District, M. P.	Parivrajaka	Sri-Hastin	Gupta year 163, Mah-Āsvayuja samvatsara, Chaitra śu. 2.	Sanskrit, Northern	Records the grant of the <i>agralāra</i> of Kōrparikā to several Brāhmanas by the king who is described as the son of Mahārāja Dāmōdara, grandson of Mahārāja-sri-Prabhañjana and great grandson of Mahārāja-Dēvādhyā. <i>Mahāsāndhī-vijrahika</i> Sūryadatta was the writer and Bhāgraha, the <i>dātaka</i> . Published in <i>C.I.I.</i> , Vol. III, Inscription No. 21, pp. 93 ff.
47	Do. Findspot: Pāli (Kānsī pargana) Manjhanpur Tahsil, Allahabad District, U. P.	....	Mahārāja Lakshmana	Gupta (?) year 158, Jyēsthā Paurṇamāsī.	Do.	Records the grant of the village Phēlāparvatikā as an <i>agralāra</i> to Revāti-svamin of Kautsa-gōtra and Vajasaneya-Mādhyaṇḍina-sākhā by the king. The <i>dātaka</i> was Mahārāja Naravāhanadatta and the writer, Baladēva. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. II, pp. 363 ff.
48	Do. Findspot: Do.	Gahadavala	Gōvindhachandra	Vikrama 1171, Bhādrapada.	Do.	Incomplete. Records the gift of 30 <i>hala</i> of land in Pāli and other villages in Sirasipattalā in Suravāra-Ōṇavala-pathaka by the king. Ibid., Vol. V, pp. 93 ff.
49	Do. Findspot: Madhuban, Sagri Tahsil, Azamgarh District.	Pushpabhūti	Harsha	Harsha year 25, Mārgaśīrsha ba. 6.	Siddhamātrikā	Issued from Pīṇḍīkā. Gives the genealogy of Harsha from Naravardhana and records the grant of the village called Sōmakundikā in Kuṇḍadhāni-vishaya in Śrāvastī-bhūkti, as an <i>agralāra</i> to Bhāttā Vātasvamin of Sāvarnīgōtra and Chhandōga-sākhā and to Bhāttā Sivadēvasvamin of Vishnuviddha-gōtra and Bahvricha-sākhā, after seizing the same from Vamarathya who was enjoying it on the strength of a forged edict. The king is styled here as Paramamāhēśvara. The <i>dātaka</i> was <i>māhāpramātāra, mahāsāmānta</i> , Skandagupta and the record was engraved by Gūrijara on the orders of <i>mahākshagatādhīkṛita, sāmānta, mahārāja</i> Īśvaragupta. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. I, pp. 67 ff., and <i>Ibid.</i> , Vol. VIII, pp. 155 ff., and Plate.
50	Do. Findspot: Ichchhāwar, Banda Tahsil, Banda District.	Chandella	Paramarūm	Vikrama 1228, Śrāvana śu. 15, Sunday, lunar eclipse—1171 A. D., July 18.	Sanskrit, Nagari	Published in <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XXV, pp. 206 ff. Bhandarkar's List, No. 351.
51	Do. Findspot: Bangāvan, Ramasanchighat Tahsil, Bara-Banki District, U. P.	Gāhādavāla	Gōvindhachandra	Vikrama 1208, Kārtika śu. 15, Tuesday. Irregular.	Do.	Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. V, pp. 116 ff. Bhandarkar's List, No. 281

52	Do. (Museum No. 67, 68). Findspot : Lār, Salempur Tahsil, Deoria District.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1202, Vaisākha śu. 3, Monday=1146 A. D., April 15.	Do.	Ibid., Vol. VII, pp. 98 ff. Cf. Bhandarkar's List, No. 269.
53	Do. Findspot : Basāhi, Bidhuna Tahsil, Etawah District, U.P.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1161, Pausa śu. 5, Sunday =1103 A. D., December 6, if the year was current, or 1104 A. D., December 24, Saturday.	Do.	Records the grant of the village Vasabhi in Jivati-pattālā to Alhēka, son of Kalpē and grandson of Mēmē, belonging to Gautama-gōtra of the three <i>pravaras</i> viz. Gautama, Avitatha and Angirasa and Bahvricha-śākhā and who was versed in <i>Jyōtiṣ-śāstra</i> , by the king after taking a dip in the river Yamunā at Asatika on the occasion of Uttarāyana-saṅkrānti. Written by Vijayadāsa, son of Kūkē with the concurrence of <i>purāṇīta</i> Jāgūka Mahattaka Vāhāna and <i>Pratīhāra</i> Gautama. Published in <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XIV, pp. 101 ff; also op. cit., Vol. XIX, pp. 63-64.
54	Do. Findspot : Do.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1174, Phālguna ba. 3, Friday=1118 A.D., January, 11, f.d. t. 43.	Do.	Published in <i>JASB</i> , Vol. XLII, Pt. I, pp. 324, ff.; also cf. <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XVIII, pp. 19 ff. Cf. Bhandarkar's List, No. 193.
55	Do. Findspot : Bhitārī, Saidpur Tahsil, Ghazipur District, U.P.	Gupta	Kumāragupta II . . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Northern .	Seal giving the genealogy of the Guptas from Chatōkecha to Kumāragupta II. Published in <i>JASB</i> , Vol. LVIII, 1899, pp. 84 ff.; also <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XIX, pp. 224 ff.
56	Do. Findspot : Kahlā, Banagaon Tahsil, Gorakhpur District, U.P.	Kalachuri of Sarayūpāra	Sōḍhadēva	(1) Vikrama 1134, Pausa śu. 7, Sunday, Uttarāyana-saṅkrānti=1077 A. D., December 24. (2) Vikrama 1135, Chaitra ba. 6, Sunday=1079 A. D., February 24.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Issued from Dhulīghatā. Records the grant of 20 <i>nālukas</i> of land in different villages to fourteen Brāhmaras on the first date. The record was written on the second date by <i>ādēsa-nābandhika</i> Janaka. The date Vikrama 1087, dvi. Jyēṣṭha śu. 8, Monday equivalent to 1031 A.D., May 31, f.d.t. 39, is given as the date of accession of Vyāsa, the father of the king, who regained the kingdom lost by his own father. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. VII, pp. 85 ff.; <i>CHI</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 383 ff.
57	Do. Findspot : Pālī, Banagaon Tahsil, Gorakhpur District.	Gāhaḍavāla	Gōvīndachandra	Vikrama 1189, Jyēṣṭha ba. 8, Saturday =1133, A.D., April 29.	Do.	Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. V, pp. 113 ff.; cf. Bhandarkar's List, No. 227.
58	Do. (Museum No. 66) Findspot : Hamlet seven miles north of Machhlisahar (Ghiswa), Machhlisahar Tahsil, Jaunpur District, U.P.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1201 (for 1202?), Vaisākha śu. 3, Monday=1146 A.D., April 15, f.d.t. 42	Do.	Ibid., pp. 115-16; cf. Bhandarkar's List, No. 262.
59	Do. Findspot : Pachar, Moth Tahsil, Jhansi District, U.P.	Chandēlla	Paramardīn	Vikrama 1233, Kārttika ba. 8, Wednesday=1176 A.D., October 27. The month was <i>amāntā</i> .	Do.	Records the grant of land in the village of Lauva in Karigavā-mīshaja to Pandita Kāśavaśarma, son of <i>devīdān</i> Tikava, grandson of [Rāo] Tihunapāla and great-grandson of Chau. Valahavī, belonging to the Kāśyapa-gōtra, of the three <i>pravaras</i> and Vājasaneyā śākhā and who hailed from Mutāsūha, by the king. The record was written by Subhānanda of the Vastavya race and engraved by Pāhāna, son of Rājapāla. <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. X, pp. 44 ff.

A.—COPPER PLATES, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
UTTAR PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>						
LUCKNOW DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>						
LUCKNOW TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i>						
60	Lucknow.—Plates in the Provincial Museum. Findspot: Chhatarpur, Bihaur Tehsil, Kanpur District, U.P.	Gāhadavāla	Gōvindachandra	Vikrama 1177, Karttika-parvan.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XVIII, pp. 224 f.; cf. Bhandarkar's <i>List</i> No. 207.
61	Do. Findspot: Banskhera, Shahjahanpur Tehsil, Shahjahanpur District, U.P.	Puṣhpabāṭī	Harsha	Harsha year 22, Karttika ba. 1.	Sanskrit, Siddhamātrikā.	Ibid., Vol. IV., pp. 208 ff. Cf. Bhandarkar's <i>List</i> No. 1385.
62	Do. Findspot: Raiwān, Biswan Tahsil, Sitapur District, U.P.	Gāhadavāla	Gōvindachandra	Vikrama 1187, Marga pūrṇimā, Monday=1130 A.D., November 17.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Published in <i>JASB</i> , Vol. LVI, Part I, pp. 106 ff.; cf. Bhandarkar's <i>List</i> , No. 222.
63	Do. Findspot: Chandrāvati, Varanasi Tahsil, Varanasi District, U.P.	Do.	Chandradēva	Vikrama 1148, Karttika śu.	Do.	Records the royal grant of the village Vadagavā in Vāvanapattalā to Varuṇēvarasārman son of Varāhasvāmī and grandson of Anarudha belonging to Vasishṭha-gōtra and Vasishṭh=akapravara. Written by <i>Thakṭura</i> Mahananda. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. IX, pp. 302 ff.
64	Do. (Museum No. E-38), Findspot: Kamanli, Varanasi Tahsil, Varanasi District, U.P.	Ruler of Prāgyōtisha	Vaidyadēva	Year 4, Vaiśākha di. 1.	Sanskrit, Gaudiyā	Ibid., Vol. II, pp. 347 ff. Cf. Bhandarkar's <i>List</i> , No. 1636.
65	Do. Findspot: Do.	Gāhadavāla	Gōvindachandra	Vikrama 1169, Karttika śu. 15, Purnimāsi, Tuesday=1105 A.D., October 24, f.d.t. -01.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the grant of the village [O]jishvā in Jīabatl-pattalā by the king after a dip in the river Gangā at the <i>vijaya-kataka</i> Vishnupura, to <i>dikṣita</i> Vilhāka, son of <i>dikṣita</i> Puravāsa and grandson of <i>dikṣita</i> Nāga[nanda] belonging to Vamdhula-gōtra of the Vam[ī]dhula-Aghamarshana-Vihvāmītra tri-pravara and Vajasanēya-śākha and hailing from Savitha-dēsa. The writer was the same as in the No. 53 above. Ibid., pp. 358 ff.
66	Do. Findspot: Do.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1171, Karttika śu. 15, Monday. Irregular.	Do.	Records the gift of the village Vi(Bri)hadvirāichamana in Kāti-pattalā by the king after a dip in the river Gangā at Varanasi to <i>purōhita</i> Jālgvāṅka, son of <i>dikṣita</i> Vilha and grandson of <i>dikṣita</i> Pura[vā]ṅja belonging to the same gōtra and pravara as in No. 65 above. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 101-03.
67	Do. Findspot: Do.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1172, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Monday, Akshaya tri-	Do.	Records the gift of the village Dhūsa in Vi(Bri)ha-ṅha-g'ihē(ye) varaha-pattalā by the king to <i>mahāpurōhita</i> Jāgū, son of <i>dikṣita</i> Vilhā and grandson of <i>dikṣita</i> Purushōttama

belonging to the same götra and *pravara* as in No. 65 above. The writer was Kāyastha Thakkura Jalhāṇa of the Śrī-vāstavya or Vāstavya family. Published in *ibid.*, pp. 103-04. (Cf. No. 66 above).

Records the grant of the village [Sunahi] in the [Késauré]-
pattāla, on the occasion of the annual *śradhā* ceremony
of his father by the king to the same person as in No. 67.
The writer of the record was Karāṇika Vāṣu(su)dēva.
The name of the village granted and the division seem to
have been overwritten. Published in *ibid.*, p 104-06.

Ibid., pp. 106-07.

Ibid., pp. 107-09.

Ibid., p. 109.

Ibid., pp. 109-11.

Ibid., pp. 99-101.

Ibid., p. 111.

Ibid., pp. 111-12.

Ibid., pp. 130 ff.

t 1 y ā=1116 A.D.,
April 17.

Vikrama 1174, Aśvi-
na ba. 15, Wed-
nesday=1118 A.D.,
October 16.

Vikrama 1175, Mā-
gha, śu. 15, Mon-
day=1119 A.D.,
January 27, f.d.t.
-56.

Vikrama 1176 (current), Jyēṣṭha
ba. 15, Sunday,
solar eclipse=
1119 A.D., May
11.

Vikrama 1176, Kārtika, śu. 9, Wednesday. Irregular.

Vikrama 1178, Śrā-
vapa śu. 15, Fri-
day=1122 A.D.,
July 21.

Vikrama 1182, Māgha śu. 15, Saturday, lunar eclipse. Irregular.

Vikrama 1184, Kār-
ttika śu. 15, Fri-
day=1127 A.D.,
October 21.

Vikrama 1190, Bhā-
drapada śu. 3,
Saturday=1133
A.D., August 5

Vikrama 1191, Bhā-
drapada śu. 8,
Tuesday, Kanyā-
sankranti=1134
A.D., August 28.

Mo.

D. 1.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do

Do

Do

68 Do. Findopot:—Do.:

69	Do, Findspot:—Do.,.

70	Do. Windspot :—Do. ;
----	----------------------

71	Do.	Findspot :—Do.
----	-----	----------------

72	Do. Findspot :—Do.
----	--------------------

73	Do Findspot :—Do.
----	-------------------

74	Do. Findspot :—Do.
----	--------------------

75	Do. Fildspot :—Do.
----	--------------------

76	Do. [Museum No. 61]. Endspot:—Do.
----	-----------------------------------

A.—COPPER PLATES, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> LUCKNOW DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> LUCKNOW TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i>					
77	Lucknow—Plates in the Provincial Museum, (Museum No. 62). Findspot : —Kamauli, Varanasi Tahsil, Varanasi District, U.P.	Gāhājavāla	Gōvindachandra	Vikrama 1196, (current), Śāvina śu. 15, Monday, lunar eclipse= A.D., October 9.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. II, p. 361.
78	Do. (Museum No. 63). Findspot :—Do.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1197, Phālguna śu. 1, Sunday=1141 A.D., February 23. The month was <i>amānta</i> .	Do.	Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , Vol. IV, p. 114.
79	Do. (Museum No. 64). Findspot :—Do.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1198 (current), Phālguna śu. 1, Sunday=1141 A.D., February 23.	Do.	Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 113.
80	Do. (Museum No. 65). Findspot :—Do.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1200, Śrāvaṇa śu. 15, Sunday=1144 A.D., July 16.	Do.	<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 114-16.
81	Do. (Museum No. 71). Findspot :—Do.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1211 (current), Bhādrapada śu. 15, Tuesday=1154 A.D., August 10.	Do.	<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 116-17.
82	Do. (Museum No. 73). Findspot :—Do.	Do.	Vijayachandra	Vikrama 1224, Āshāḍha śu. 10, Sunday=1168 A.D., June 16.	Do.	<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 117-20.
83	Do. (Museum No. 74). Findspot :—Do.	Do.	Jayachandra	Vikrama 1226, Āshāḍha śu. 6, Sunday=1170 A.D., June 21.	Do.	<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 120-21.
84	Do. Findspot :—Do.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1228, Māgha śu. 7, Tuesday.	Do.	<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 121-23.

86	Do. (Museum No. 78). Findspot :—Do. Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	day. <i>Manvantara</i> rāt=1172 A.D., January 4. Vikrama 1230, Mār- ga śu. 15, Wednes- day=1173 A.D., November 21.	Do.	Ibid., pp. 123-24.
86	Do. (Museum No. 79?). Findspot : Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(1) Vikrama 1231, Kārtika śu. 15, Irre- gular. (2) Vikrama 1235, Phālguna ba. 9, Friday=1179 A.D., February 2.	Do.	Ibid., pp. 124-26.
87	Do. (Museum No. 80). Findspot :—Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(1) Vikrama 1232 (current), Bhādra ba. 8, Sunday= 1175 A.D., August 10, f.d.t. '36 (2) Vikrama 1235, Phālguna ba. 9, Friday=1179 A.D., February 2.	Do.	Ibid., pp. 126-28 ff.
88	Do. Findspot :—Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1233, Vai- śākha śu. 3, Sun- day=1177 A.D., April 3.	Do.	Ibid., pp. 128-29.
89	Do. From the Library, Benares Sans- krit College. Findspot : Sīthvar, Vara- nasi Tahsil, Varanasi District.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1232 (cur- rent), Bhādra śu. 13, Sunday =1175 A.D., Au- gust 31.	Do.	Published in <i>Ind. An.</i> , Vol. XVIII, pp. 129 ff.
90	Do. Findspot : Vārānasi(?) Varanasi Taluk, Varanasi District.	Do.	Vijayachandra	Do.	Vikrama 1217 Chai- tra ba. 11, Wed- nesday=1161 A.D., February 22.	Do.	Records the grant of Kaṇḍini-grāma in Umbara-pattalā along with its <i>pātakas</i> to the Brāhmaṇa <i>Thakura</i> Māthana- śarma, son of <i>Thakura</i> Gaṅgādhara and grandson of <i>Thakura</i> Lakṣmīdhara who belonged to the Vatsa-gotra of five <i>pravaras</i> , by the king. The writer was <i>Thakura</i> Śripatika. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXV, pp. 209 ff.
91	Do. Findspot :—Do.	Do.	Jayachandra	Do.	Vikrama 1232, Āś- vina śu. 14, Mon- day. Irregular.	Do.	Records the royal grant of the village Chandavaka to <i>Mahā- sāndhivirahika</i> , <i>Bhāndāvirika</i> Ravīdhara, son of Māla- dhara-śarma and the grandson of Gaṅgādhara-śarma, belonging to Vatsagotra, on the occasion of the <i>jāṭitava</i> of <i>Maharājaputra</i> Harischandradeva. The writer was <i>Mahāśa- hayaṭalika Thakura</i> Śripati. Ibid., Vol. XXXV, pp. 211 ff.
92	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the grant of the village Āvalagrāma along with its <i>pātakas</i> to the same donee as in No. 91 above by the king after taking a bath in the Ganga at Edakuṭi. The writer was the same as in No. 91 above. Ibid.

A.—COPPER PLATES, 1960-61—concl'd.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—concl'd. LUCKNOW DISTRICT—concl'd. LUCKNOW TAHSIL—concl'd.					
93	Lucknow.—From the Library, Benaras Sanskrit College.	Gāhādvālā	Jayachandra	Vikrama 1233, Āśā-dhā ba, 15, Sunday=1177 A.D., May 29.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the grant of the village Khavadayagrāma in the Dirghodaya-pattalā, together with its hamlets to the same person as in No. 91 above, by the king after taking a bath in the Gaṅgā at Vārāṇasī. The donee is called a <i>Rāula</i> instead of <i>Mahāsādhivagrāhika Bhāndagārika</i> . The writer was the same as in No. 91 above. Ibid.
94	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the grant of the village Saratavāda-grāma together with its hamlets in Dirghodaya-pattalā to the same donee as in No. 91 above by the king after having taken a bath in the Gaṅgā at Vārāṇasī. The writer was the same as in No. 91 above. Ibid.
95	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Registers the gifts of the village Vadhōsa-grāma in Mañjhōha-pattalā along with its <i>pāṭakas</i> by the king. Other details are the same as in No. 91 above.
96	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the grant of the village Mañjihōsa-grāma in Jaruhā-pattalā along with its <i>pāṭakas</i> . Other details are the same as in No. 91 above.
97	Do. Findspot: not known.	....	Mahāsāmanta Balavarṇmadēva	Year 20, Chaitra śu. 2.	Sanskrit, Northern	Issued from Brihadgrāha. Records the grant of the village of Bhujāṅgikā in the vicinity of the (river) Vēganandā as an <i>agrakāra</i> to five Brāhmanas at the request of the village of merchants (<i>vanik-grāma</i>) headed by <i>śrēṣṭhin</i> Damuka. The ruler is said to have been meditating on the feet of <i>mahāsāmanta</i> Pāṇḍuvarṇmadēva. The <i>diṭṭaka</i> was Kēlāṭa and the writer <i>sādhivagrāhika</i> Adityadatta. In characters of about the 10th century. Published in <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XX, pp. 123-24.
98	Do. (Museum No. E. 13).	Sāvarpi	Kirtipāla	Vikrama 1167, Phālguna śu. 2, Saturday=1111 A.D., February 11.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. VII, pp. 93 ff. Cf. Bhandarkar's <i>List</i> , No. 181.
99	Do. Findspot: Rein, Fatehpur District, U.P.	Gāhādvālā	Gōvindachandra	Vikrama 1188, Kārtika śu. 15, Friday=1131 A.D., November 6.	Do.	Noticed in <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XIX, p. 249; cf. Bhandarkar's <i>List</i> , No. 225.
100	Do. Findspot: not known.	Do.	Jayachandradēva	Vikrama 1237, Phālguna śu. 7, Sunday.	Do.	Records the grant of the village Mandara with K.śāhi in the Dēhādura-pattalā to <i>Pandita</i> Brahma-śarma, son of

101	Do.	.....	Bhāratichandra	Saka 1399, Śrāvana Amāvāsyā, [Tues- day]. Irregular.	Local Dialect, Nāgarī	Purport not clear.	<i>Pandita</i> Gōtānanda and grandson of the <i>Pandita</i> Sarvā- nanda of the <i>Vatsa gōtra</i> of the five <i>pravaras</i> by the king. The record was written by <i>Mahākṣhapatālika Tṛakkeura</i> Śripati. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXIV, pp. 291 ff.
102	Do.	.....	.....	Vikrama 1808	Do.	Do.	
103	Do.	.....	Bhīsmachandra	Saka 143[6], Vikrama 1571, Bhādrapa- da 1[5], Amāvās- yā, Sunday, solar eclipse = 1514 A.D., August 20.	Do.	Records a grant of land on the day of solar eclipse.	
104	Do.	.....	Dharmasinhadēva	Vikrama 1417, Chaitra śu. 8, Wednesday = 1360 A.D., March 25.	Do.	Seems to record the gift of the village <i>Vadāhachadīhā</i> by the king in consultation with <i>Mahārāja Jayasūha</i> . Mentions <i>Sēnāpati</i> <i>Suvāsa</i> <i>Ājīnāpila</i> <i>Hōgū</i> and states that the record was written by <i>Pandita</i> <i>Padumaka</i> .	
105	Do.	Chāhamāna	.....	Samvat [?]89, Vai- śākha śu. 3.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Seems to record the grant of a village to <i>Ra[gr]va</i> , a <i>brāhmaṇa</i> , the names of whose father and grandfather are also given, by the king (name not clear) after washing his hands and feet in the river <i>Yamuna</i> . In medieval characters.	
106	Do.	Guhila	Bhīmasimha	Vikrama 1648, Aśo- ja śu. 9.	Local Dialect, Nā- garī.	Seems to record the grant of some villages.	
107	Do.	Chānd	Kalvānāchandra	Vikrama 1658, Vai- śākha śu. 12, Sa- turday, Irregular.	Do.	Seems to record the grant of some tax-free land for the worship in the <i>Mahārudra</i> temple. Also records the names of many witnesses.	
108	Do.	.....	.....	Saka 1351, Māsala, Kā[ru]jika, Suka- (kra)vāra.	Do.	Mentions <i>Narēndra-chandra</i> , <i>Pandita</i> <i>Harira(rā)ja</i> and [<i>Mā</i>]nikchanda.	
109	Mathurā.—Plate in the the Archaeologi- cal Museum. Purchased from a local merchant.	King of Jaisalmer	Bhīmsingh	Vikrama 1675, [Chaitra ?] śu. 3, Thursday = 1618 A.D., March 19(?).	Do.	Records a grant of land. Mentions <i>Gusai śri Gōvīndakālīji</i> and <i>Kirabālji</i> and <i>Udaipur</i> .	
110	Do.—Museum No. 4842	.....	Bhānsingh	Vikrama 1723, Jyē- śthīa śu. 15, lunar eclipse = 1666 A.D., June 6.	Do.	Records the grant of 201 <i>bīghā</i> of land. Mentions <i>purōhita</i> <i>Damōdar-bhaṭṭa</i> .	

MATHURA DISTRICT

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA					
	ANANTAPUR DISTRICT					
	HINDUPUR TALUK	....	....	.....	Kannada	Damaged. Probably gives the name of the image below it. In characters of the 15th century.
1	Cholasamudram.—Above a crowned image facing left and with hands in the <i>anjali</i> pose on the proper right door-jamb of the main entrance into the <i>garbhagriha</i> , Chaudamma temple.	....	....	Saka 1	Do.	Seems to record the name Koṇḍamarasa, probably as that of the image below it. Do.
2	Above another image facing full front and in the same pose, on the proper left door-jamb of the same entrance.	....	....	
	GUDDAPAH DISTRICT					
	RAJAMPET TALUK	....	....	Saka 1202 (current), Pranathin. Mira śu. 2, Monday. Aśvati=1280 A.D., March 4, f.d.n. .23.	Tamil	Records a gift of 12 <i>nāḍu</i> for a perpetual lamp to god Pāṇāsamudaiya-nāyanār by Paṇḍitaṅ Pakkilaṅ Gandarādittāṅ Arulāpporumaḷ. The money was entrusted into the hands of the <i>śhāhāpatis</i> of the temple.
3	Isukapalle.—Pāpavināśeśvara temple on the bank of the Pennār, close to the Aḍapūr canal. South wall.	....	....	Saka 1205, Subhānu. Mina, {Sunday}, Punarpuṣam=1284 A.D., February 27.	Do.	States that the <i>mahānandapa</i> of the temple of god Pāpānāsamudaiya-nāyanār in Kamachōjanallūr in Mērpākkai-nāḍu included in Adhirājendra-maṇḍalam was the gift of Kīrandai Ulagavēlaṅ Varantaruvaṅ Kūṭiāduvāṅ Chēdiyarāvaṅ of Tirukkachchiyūr in Seingunra-nāḍu in Kalatūr-ikkōṭṭam.
4	Another inscription on the same wall	....	....	Saka 1219, Dur- mukha, Arpaśi.	Do.	Records an endowment of 40 <i>panam</i> entrusted into the hands of the <i>śhāhāpatis</i> of the temple of Pāvanāsamudaiya-nāyanār for the daily supply of rice for offerings to the god out of the interest accrued on the endowed amount by Puṣandaidevaṅ Alvaṅ of Māgaral.
5	A third inscription on the same wall	....	....	
	GODAVARI, WEST, DISTRICT					
	TANUKU TALUK	....	....	Kṛdhi, Aśvija, śu. 5, Monday.	Telugu	Records the consecration of Pōtūrāju and the setting up of the inscription in front of the goddess at Mandapāka by a certain Malli-seṭṭi for the merit of his parents, Siddhama-seṭṭi and Telli-dēvi. In characters of the 14th century.
6	Mandapāka.—Slab set up in front of the Ellāmma temple.	....	....	
7	Pedestal of a bronze image of Kṛṣṇaśaśvami in the Viṣṇu temple.	....	....	Prabhava, Kārtika, śu. 10, Thursday.	Do.	States that the image was given by a certain Kamala Janayya to (god) Prajāparaya of Mandapāka. In late characters.

8	Pennugonda.—Pillar lying in the compound of the Nageswara temple.	....	....	Do. . . .	Completely effaced. The inscription ending with °vāru śrī is in characters of about the 13th century.
9	Siddhāntam.—Pillar in the Kalyāṇamandapa in the Vijayagopāla-Mādhavaśaṣṭhīmin temple.	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Records some gift made by the wife (śāni) of Telukula Singama-setti to god Sītīśvaradēva. In characters of the 12th century.
10	Garuda-pillar lying in the compound of the same temple.	....	....	Do. . . .	Completely effaced except for the word āchandrārkkasthāyī towards the end. Do.
11	Do. 7	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Reads Vijaya and āchandrārkkasthāyānu. Do.
HYDERABAD DISTRICT					
12	Hyderabad.—Slabs in the State Museum. Slab No. 1.	....	....	Do. . . .	Confers the right of administration over the villages Mādūvula in Kukkaḍamu-30 and Abbulūru in Nāmanikamṭi-70 respectively on Bhimana-Peggaḍa, the son-in-law of Kāmana-Peggaḍa and the former's son Doḍḍaya Bhaṭṭa by Mahānandāśvara Kandūri Gōkarṇa Chōḍa-mahārāja.
13	Do. No. 2. Findspot: Gobbūr, Devadurg Taluk, Raichur District.	Kalachuri of Kalyāṇa.	Bhujabala-Chakravartī malladēva.	Tribhuvana- Kannaḍa	Records a gift of incomes from several tolls for worship, offerings, etc., to god Chennakēśava of the agrahāra Hiriya-Gobbūru, consecrated by Sripati-setti, by the Five-hundred śvāmīs of Ayyāvole, and the nāndāśēti of Ayyanavādi-300, headed by Būchi-setti and others. Also records further gift by the body of One-Thousand, the Hannavanigaas, the nakharas, the officers of the mint and several others to the same deity.
14	Do. No. 3. Do.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa.	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI) ruling from Jayantipura.	Do. . . .	Records a gift of money for the various deities, obviously of Gobbūru, by the Two-Hundred mahājanas of Hiriya-Gobbūru, with the permission of Dandanāyaka Anantapālayya. Records also several gifts of money to certain individuals connected with the temple. Cf. No. 21 below.
15	Do. No. 4	Do. . . .	Jagadekamalla (Jayasimha II)	Do. . . .	Records a gift of eleven mattar of land in rājadhāni Piriya-Mosangi by the king to the temple of Vishnu built by Kēśavaśaṅgaṅgi, at the instance of Perggaḍa Mādinaṇṇa.
16	Do. No. 5	Do. . . .	Do.	Do. . . .	Records a gift of land, oil-mill and flower garden in rājadhāni Piriya-Mosangi, by Sahajadevāṅgi Sōmaladēvi, daughter of Jagadekamalla when she was camping at the appayana-vidū Pulipodarū, to the basadi built by Besavōja at the instance of Sōdorevadiyara Rēvanayya. Published in Hyd. Arch. Ser., No. 18, pp. 42-43.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	<p>ANDHRA—<i>contd.</i></p> <p>HYDERABAD DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i></p> <p>Hyderabad—<i>contd.</i></p>					
17	Slabs in the State Museum Slab No. 6.	....	....	Saka 1087, Pārthiva, Phalguna su. 5, Monday. Irregular.	Kannada	Top portion broken and lost. Records the construction of a temple of god Svayambhu Dakṣiṇa-Somanātha and gifts of land, oil-mill and house sites, etc., to the same after receiving them from the <i>manēya</i> and the <i>ūrodeyas</i> by Soveya-nāyaka, son of Boppa-nāyaka. Also records further gifts of land, oil, incomes, etc., for the repairs to the temple and for the priests and other temple servants, by the <i>nāḥaras</i> , <i>nānūḍēśis</i> , <i>banāñjus</i> and the One-Thousand.
18	Same slab . . . . .	....	....	Saka 1103, Plava, Jyēṣṭha amāvāsya, Monday, sam-kramana. Irregular.	Do.	Lower portion lost. Records a gift of land to Gārgya Hari-hara-bhātta by Gōvindamayya-dandānāyaka and the <i>ūrodeyas</i> of Chēvūru. Also records another gift of land to Gōvinda-ghaṇṣāsa. Other details of the second gift are lost.
19	Slab No. 7	Chālukya of Kalyāna	Tribhuvanamalla ruling from Jayantipura.	Chālukya Vikrama 4. Māgha..	Do.	Middle portion of the front side of the slab is completely worn out. Mentions <i>kumāra Sōmēśvaradēva</i> and the god Kēśavadēva. Seems to record gifts of money and income from taxes, etc., to the latter.
20	Do. No. 8 . . . . .	....	....	....	Kannada and Sanskrit; Kannada and Nagari.	Fragmentary and damaged. Contains verses in praise of Viṣṇu. Seems to refer to the exploits of some king. details lost. In characters of about the 12th century.
21	Do. No. 9	Chālukya of Kalyāna.	Tribhuvanamalladēva ruling from Jayantipura.	Chālukya Vikrama 33, Sarvadhari, Māgha purnami, Monday, lunar eclipse=1109 A.D., January 18. There was no eclipse on that day.	Kannada	Records gift of money at specified rates by the <i>nāḥaras</i> , the officers of the mint, (<i>Kannatada-adhikārigaḷu</i>) and the <i>Kannatākāras</i> of <i>agrāhāra</i> Hirya-Gobbūru, to the Brahma Jinālaya for conducting the <i>Chaitra-pavitra</i> . Cf. No. 14 above.
22	Do. No. 10	Kalachuri of Kalyāna.	Rāyamurāri Bhujabalamalla.	Year 10, Durmukhi, Chaitra su. 1, Monday. Irregular.	Do.	Records gifts of oil from one oil-mill and land to god Basanta-Kalidēva, consecrated by Madhusūdāna-bhaṭṭapādhyāya by the <i>mahājanas</i> of <i>agrāhāra</i> Hirya-Gobbūru. Registers also further gifts of land and income from taxes by several officials and other individuals.
23	Do. No. 11	[Chālukya of Kalyāna.]	Sarvajña Chakravarti Bhāṣṭakamalla.	Year 9, Ānanda, Āṣāḍha amāvāsye, Thursday (wrong for Monday) . solar eclipse = 1134 A.D., July 23.	Do.	Top portion broken and lost. Records a gift of land purchased from Raviyarasa and others, money and a house-site for worship and offerings to god Somanāthadēva by the <i>manēya</i> , Mallidēvarasa, the <i>mahājanas</i> , the <i>prabhus</i> and the <i>māñjas</i> . The earlier portion which is damaged, contains verses in praise of Mādirāja who seems to have been responsible for the construction of the temple.

24	Pillar in the same place	Vijayanagara	Krishnadevaraya	Saka 1438, Dhātu, Jyēṣṭha śu. 3, Sunday = 1516 A.D., May 4.	Telugu	Records remission of dues payable on <i>raṅga</i> , <i>kūnamuggu</i> , <i>bōṇḍu</i> , etc. to the government and gift of some land in addition to that formerly endowed to the same deity at Koṇḍapalli under the orders of <i>Rāyasam</i> Koṇḍamarasayya. Parvatayya set up the record.
KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT						
MANTHAN TALUK						
25	Aḍaviśomanipalle.—Rock-cut oave	.....	.....	....	Telugu (archaic)	States that the image of Bhagavati was made by Bē [ta*]na, son of Nagaju and was consecrated by Ekkaḷa-māmuni. In characters of about the 8th century.
KRISHNA DISTRICT						
GANNAVARAM TALUK						
26	Mustābāda.—Slab set up in the village	Kutb Shāhi of Gol-koyda.	Kutb-ul-Mulk II	Saka 1482, Raudri, Vaiśākha śu. 15, Thursday = 1560 A.D., May 9.	Telugu	Records the remission of taxes like <i>kāṇiparapu-sūṅkam</i> , <i>tiru-katnālu</i> , <i>sañchi-potkālū</i> , <i>gollākāram</i> , etc. on the various communities of Mustābāda in Peda-Koṇḍapalli-sima by Khān-e-Azam Mustāphā-Khān, an officer under the king.
27	Same slab	.....	.....	....	Do.	Records the construction of a tank and the raising of a garden by Narasimha-Pandita, son of Patteri Timmarasayya, and the officer under the Khān, i.e. Mustāphā Khān, for the merit of the latter. See No. 26 above.
KURNOOL DISTRICT						
KURNOOL TALUK						
28	Chanagondla.—Pillar in the temple of Nāgalingēvarasvāmī.	.....	.....	....	Do.	Registers a gift of land by Rāchevarāju to the temple of Nāgāvara and states that the gift was entrusted to Balasimha Bhatara. In characters of the 10th century.
29	Slab on the tank bund, about half a mile from the village.	.....	Mādhavaraman	Saka 1357, Rākshasa, Śravana śu. 2, Wednesday = 1435 A.D., July 27.	Do.	Mentions the epithets <i>Hosa-biradaraganidda</i> , <i>Malikāvallabha</i> , <i>Bejavādapuravarādhisvara</i> and <i>Suryavamsakulanātaraka</i> , of the king. The record is left unfinished.
30	Slab lying near the Elementary School	Vijayanagara	Sadākṣivaraya	Saka 1476, Ānanda, Māgha śu. 15, Friday, Soma-grahana. Irregular.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record some gift (details lost), probably by the <i>vipravindāns</i> of the village Chanagondla in Kandanavoli-sima.
31	Koḍumūru.—Broken slab in the temple of Ellāramma.	.....	.....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to mention a gift of land probably to the goddess, by Lōkanavva of <i>Satyātraya</i> In characters of the 10th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA—<i>contd.</i> KURNOOL DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> KURNOOL TALUK—<i>contd.</i> Koḍumūru—<i>contd.</i>					
32	Slab on the Kalubari-rasta near the boundary of the village.	Vijayanagara	Harlaha I, ruling from Jagatāpi-Gutti	Saka 1261, Pramāthi, Māgha ba. 14, Friday, Sivarātri =1340 A.D., January 28.	Kannada	Records a grant of land in Koḍumūru in Naravādi by <i>Mahā-maṇḍalēśvara</i> Hiriya Māvidēva-rāṇeya to god Mallikārjuna on Sripārvata for offerings, on the occasion of his visit to the place.
33	Slab on the hillock called Mallanna-baṇḍa, about 2 miles from the village.	....	....	Saka 1374, Aṃgi-rasa, Vaiśākha śu. 15, Friday. Irregular.	Telugu	Registers a grant of land and gardens in Koḍumūru by Chavudarasa, the minister of Kurugōṭi Sōmana-nāyaka to god Prasanna Mallikārjuna, consecrated by the former, for the daily worship and offerings and for maintaining a gruel-centre. The gift was entrusted into the hands of Tammaḍḍa Rāmaya.
34	Kurnool.—Slab fixed into the broken wall near the burial ground on the bank of the river Tungabhadra.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to record the division (of his property) by a Jiyya (name lost) among his two daughters Lingē and Nāgē and some deity. In characters of the 13th century.
35	Peñchikalapāḍu.—Slab lying on the boundary about 1½ miles towards Parla-Vōḷāpuram.	Vijayanagara	Sadāśivarāya	Saka 1483, Dur-mukhi, Bhādra-pada, śu. 15, Sunday =1561 A.D., August 24.	Do.	Damaged. Registers a gift of some land in the village Peñchikalapāḍu <i>alias</i> Narasimhapuram situated in Kandannōṭi-sima to Mallu-bhatta by Gōbbūru Narasārājaya, the agent of Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Rāmarāju Venkatādrī-jayya, for the merit of the latter's father Timmarāju.
36	Pyālakurti.—Pillar at the entrance into the Chennakēśavasavāmin temple, right side.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1477, Subha-krit, Āshāḍha śu. 11 (Prathama śkādaśi).	Do.	Records a gift of the income from the taxes such as <i>śuṅka</i> and <i>sthāvara</i> of Pelakurti in Āḍavēni-sima to god Chennarāja of the village by Mallarājayyadeva-mahārāja, son of Jagarāju Kālahastirājayadeva-mahārāja. Āḍavēni-sima is stated to have been held as <i>amara-viṇḍaḷi</i> by Vakṭi Koṇḍarājayyadeva-mahārāja.
37	Do. left side	....	....	Saka 1481, Ānanda, Phālguna śu. 10.	Do.	Records a gift obviously of their income from the village to god Chennarāja of Pelakurti for conducting the <i>Kōḷa-tirunāḷu</i> of the deity by <i>vipravindō</i> Pina Basvaya, son of Mantramūrti Peda-Viramarāju of Āpastamba-sūtra, Kāṣyapa-gōtra and Yajūśākha, and others for the merit of the members of their community.
38	Big slab standing in the compound of the same temple.	....	....	....., Chaitra śu. 11	Do.	Badly damaged. Purport not clear. In characters of the 16th century.

No.	Place	Language	Script	Character	Notes
39	NANDIKOTKUR TALUK Saṅgamésvaram.—Wall (south side) of the Rūpālu Saṅgamésvara temple.	Do.	(archaic)	....	Mentions Nadiyōvaju, son of Guṇḍikariti Dōyūriyāchārḍu and seems to attribute some work as done by him. In characters of about the 9th century.
40	PATTIKONDA TALUK Chennampalle.—Slab near the Kammalu field.	Telugu	....	....	Fragmentary. Records that the wet land, 5 <i>tūmu</i> in area, was the <i>mānya</i> of god [Lakṣmi].—Chennakēśava-perumāl. In late characters.
41	MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT ALAMPUR TALUK Alampur.—Round the image of a sage in the Brahmésvara temple.	Kannaḍa	[Saka] 1081, Pramādi	....	States that the image of Abhinava Trilōhana-.....[dē]va-munināchapaṇḍita was made by Nalōja, son of Gannōja. Mentions the disciples Iśānarāśi and Sadyōrāśi.
42	Below the image of another sage in the same place.	Do.	....	....	Damaged. Mentions Vyālasimha and Alampūr. In characters of about the 9th century.
43	Left door-jamb of Arka-Brahmā temple	Siddhamātrikā (ornamental).	....	....	Reads <i>Śrī-Trilōkya-kansa</i> . The letters are written one below the other. Do.
44	Left wall at the entrance of the same temple.	Kannaḍa	....	....	Reads : <i>Māradinayanapriyan</i> . Do.
45	Do.	Telugu	....	....	Reads : 1 <i>Śrī Dēvaradī[pā]</i> 2 <i>Saṁsārabhāta</i> 3 <i>śailu gurucharaṇa pra-</i> 4 <i>dakṣiṇāmbu pōrī</i> . Do.
46	Right wall in the same place	Kannaḍa	....	....	Reads : 1 <i>Śrīkaṇṭhachārjan</i> 2 <i>Machcharippōra Mahēśvaran</i> Do.
47	Above an image on the south side of the Svarga-Brahmā temple.	Sanskrit, Kannaḍa	....	....	Reads : <i>Dharmma[m] karōti</i>.....Do.
48	North wall of the same temple	Kannaḍa	....	....	Contents similar to No. 46 above. Do.
49	Wall (north side) of the same temple	Do.	....	....	Contents similar to No. 44 above. Do.
50	South-east wall of the same temple	Do.	....	....	Reads : <i>Śrī Sarva[tō]māmuni</i> . Do.
51	Pillar in the same temple	Sanskrit, Siddhamātrikā (ornamental).	....	....	Reads : <i>Śrī Vyālasimha-Gurava-matē-pi na mūṇchalē atre</i> . Do.
52	Above an image on the south side of the same temple.	Sanskrit, Kannaḍa	....	....	Reads : [<i>Śrī Varnakāmaṇya</i>].....Do.
53	Another image in the same place	Do.	....	....	Reads : <i>Śrī [Dō]chōra[ṣya] Brāhmaṇau</i> . Do.
54	Above the panel of a third image	Do.	....	....	Reads : <i>Śaila-slambh-āśrītārīnah</i> . Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA—<i>contd.</i>					
	MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	ALAMPUR TALUK—<i>contd.</i>					
	Alampur—<i>contd.</i>					
55	Plinth to the south of the Svarga-Brahmā temple.	....	....	....	[Sanskrit], Siddha-mātrikā.	Reads : <i>Śrī Vapēya</i> . In characters of about the 9th century.
56	Pillar outside the Tāraka-Brahmā temple	....	....	....	Kannada	Reads : <i>Śrī Chebbi[dēvana līkita]</i> . Do.
57	Wall near the entrance of the same temple	....	....	....	Kannada ?	Reads : <i>Śrī Veppavēdalu</i> . Do.
58	Right wall in the same place	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Kannada	Reads : <i>Śrī Śīlāmīkuraṇ tasya līkita</i> . Do.
59	Northern side plinth of Viśva-Brahmā temple.	....	....	....	Telugu	Reads : <i>Pērgatūṇa[va]vītādi vasāmbu</i> . Do.
60	Slab in the local Museum	Kākatya	Pratāparudradēva	Saka 1221, Vikāri, Bhādrapada 16, Thursday=1299 A.D., September 10, f.d.t. -37.	Do.	Records a gift of land to the priests Mādajiyya and Nāgaajiyya, sons of Padmajiyya, for worship and offerings to god Bhōgēvara by Mummadi Brammasetti and others of the <i>balāṇju</i> community of Alampur. The gift was made through Peda-Mammaladēvarāju, the <i>mahāsthānādhipati</i> of the Brahmeśvara temple. Published in <i>Telāṅgāṇa Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, pp. 88 ff., and Vol. II, pp. 135 ff.
61	Above a panel in the same place	....	....	....	Kannada	Reads : <i>Purushana</i> In characters of the 9th century.
62	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Gajēndramōksha</i> . Do.
63	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : 1 <i>Dhareyan-ādharāha</i> 2 <i>rūpadinetten-avashāmbadi</i> Do.
64	Do.	....	....	....	Telugu	Reads : <i>Maituddhambu</i> Do.
65	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Līngōlhamambu</i> . Do.
66	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Jatāyuddhambu</i> . Do.
67	Do.	....	....	....	Sanskrit (verse), Telugu.	Quotes a verse from the story of the greedy fox. Cf. <i>Pañcha-tantra, Mitrāsamṛiti</i> , Story No. 3. In characters of the 9-10th century.
68	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Quotes another verse giving the st bably from the same work. Do. ory of a <i>Kahannika</i> , pro-
69	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Quotes another verse giving another story probably from the same work. Do.

70	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Do.
71	Slab containing the image of a cat from Papanāṇam.	....	....	Kannaḍa	Mentions Pāpavinaśa. In characters of the 10th century.
72	Pillar in the <i>maṭha</i> outside the village	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Trailokyamalla ruling from Kalyāṇa	Saka 9(8)2, Śār- vvari, Aśvādha, śu. 10. (wrong for śu. 1), Thursday= 1080 A.D., June 1, f.d.t. 16.	Do. Records a gift of 20 <i>matṭar</i> of land by <i>Pergaḍe</i> Dāvapayya for worship and offerings to god Kukkutēśvara and for feeding the musicians and students, after laying the feet of Lokābharana-paṇḍita, on the occasion of <i>paṇḍarāraṇa</i> . See No. 73 below. Cf. No. 134 of 1959-60.
73	Pillar in the temple at Papanāṇa about a mile from Alampur.	Do.	Do.	Saka 982, Śār- vvari, Aśvādha śu. 1, Thursday=1060 A.D., June 1, f.d.t. 16.	Do. Records a gift of 45 <i>matṭar</i> of wet land and 3 <i>matṭar</i> for a garden to Tribhuvanāśaki-paṇḍita of Papanāṇa by <i>Pergaḍe</i> Dāvapayya and the residents of the Brahmapuri, for feeding ascetics and for <i>vidyādāna</i> on the same occasion as in No. 72 above.
74	Second pillar in the same place, bearing sculptures.	....	....	Sanskrit, Kannaḍa.	Describes the scene of the churning of the ocean. In characters of about the 9th-10th century.
75	Third pillar, Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Seems to depict the scene of the distribution of <i>amṛita</i> among the <i>dēvas</i> and the <i>asuras</i> . Do.
76	Fourth pillar, Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Mentions the names Guru, Śalya, Karṇa, Bhīma, etc. and seems to describe the sculptures in the panels depicting the incidents from the <i>Mahābhārata</i> . Do.
77	Fifth pillar, Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Seems to describe the panels depicting the battle between Karṇa and Arjuna. Do.
78	Sixth pillar, Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Contains the verse <i>Gagananī gaganākāraṇi</i> etc. Panels depict scenes from the <i>Rāmāyaṇa</i> . <i>Rāmāyaṇa</i> : VI, 110, Nos. 23-24.
79	Seventh pillar, Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Seems to describe an incident from the <i>Rāmāyaṇa</i> . Do.
80	Eighth pillar, Do. . . . .	....	....	Kannaḍa	Refers to the temple of Irugayya and mentions Puliyaṇṇa, son of Chaturmukha-gōśaigara Kāmayya of Talekāḍu. In characters of about the 9th century.
81	Elāhapalli.—Three sides of a pillar set up in the compound of the Aṭṭaṇṇya temple.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Bhuvanikaṇalla ruling from Bankāpura.	Saka 996, Ananda, Pushya śu. 8, Sunday=1074 A.D., December 28.	Do. Records a gift of the village Pariyāla-tirtha on the southern bank of the Perdore to god Lakṣmānēśvara situated in the midst of Elāṛime-tirtha, for worship of and offerings to the god and for the feeding and clothing of twelve students on the occasion of the Uttarāyana-saṅkrānti by <i>Mahā-maṇḍalēśvara</i> Chidda-Chōlamahārāja who was governing Kaṇne-naḍu and three other divisions. The donor is said to have been returning from his expedition against a Sēgūna who was defeated and captured. The gift was made over to Sūryarāśi-paṇḍita. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVI, pp. 69-74.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA—contd.					
	MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT—contd.					
	GADWAL TALUK					
82	Pudūr. —Slab lying near the village <i>Chāwādi</i> .	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalla, ruling from Kalyāṇapura. [¶]	Chālukya Vikrama Prabhava, 12, Pushya, amāvāsya, Uttarāyana-saṁkrānti, Sunday. Irregular.	Kannada	Registers a gift of land, garden and certain incomes to god Pāravadeva installed by Padmanandi-maladhāri of Mūla-saṁgha, Dēṣigaṇa, Kōṇḍakund-anveya and Puṣṭaka-gachchha, by <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Jāttarasa of Puṇḍūra. The gift was made over to Tikkapa-daṇḍanāyaka.
83	KOLLAPUR TALUK Malleswaram. —Side face of a pillar in the Agastēśvara temple.	Do.	Jagadekamalla ruling from Pottalake.	Saka 964, Chitra-bhānu, Pushya śu. 10, Friday, U t t arāyana-saṁkrānti=1042 A.D., December 24.	Do.	The bottom portion is damaged. Seems to record a gift by <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Bhuvanākamalla</i> Bijjarasa. Mentions Sarnale-12 situated in Ettapi-90.
84	Three sides of a second pillar in the same place.	Do.	Jagadekamalla	(1) Saka 955, Śrī-mukha, Pushya śu. 3, Thursday =1033 A.D., December 27. The <i>U t t arāyana-saṁkrānti</i> occurred three days earlier. (2) Saka 960, Bahudhāya, Śrāvana śu. 11, Wednesday. Irregular.	Do.	Records a gift (details not clear) on the first date to the temple of Agastēśvara for feeding the ascetics and for <i>vidyādāna</i> , by <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Kaudūr Anemārasa of Kandūrū when he was camping at Pottalake. The gift was made over to Jagadindu-paṇḍita who was the recipient of another gift of land (?) and of income from taxes made on the second date by the same donor while he was camping at Dīgījhalīya-guṭṭa. Also mentions another gift made to Vidhiśvara-paṇḍita, for the maintenance of a <i>saṭra</i> attached to the Māgatiśvara temple. Published in <i>Telugu-gāṇa Inscriptions</i> , Vol. II, pp. 80.
85	Third pillar in the same place	Do.	Trailokyamalladeva.	Saka 973, Khara, Kārtika ba. 7, Sunday=1051 A.D., October 27, f.d.t. '96.	Do.	Records a gift of two villages situated in Ettapi-90, a <i>kampara</i> of Vaddavāṇi-500 in Kandūr-naḍu to god Agastēśvara, made over to Vidhiśvara-paṇḍita by <i>Kumāra</i> Vijayādīkya and [Mayijjaladevi. Cf. No. 84 above. Ibid., pp. 82 ff. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXV, pp. 253-60.
86	Fourth pillar in the same place.	Do.	Tribhuvanamalla ruling from Jayanti-ura.	Chālukya-Vikrama 35, Vikrīta, Pushya śu. 13, Sunday, Uttarāyana-saṁ-	Do.	Records a gift of the village Vreṇṇikāṭṭa in Sarimale-12 of Ettapi-90, a <i>kampara</i> of Kandūr-1100, to god Agastēśvara and to god Chandalēśvara after laying the feet of Gōtarnarāṭi-paṇḍita, by <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Kumāra</i> Tailapadēva, son of Chandaladevi, at the request of his nurse (<i>dāyī</i>).

87	Fifth pillar (broken into two pieces)	....	....	Saka 970, Sarvva- dhari, Bhādrapada śn. 14, Thursday= 1048 A.D., August 25.	Do. . . .	Records the gift of the village Chavunpalli, situated in Kūdu- kūli-13 of Elkapī-90 which was a <i>kampana</i> of Vaḍḍa vāna-500, for the <i>satra</i> attached to the temple of Agas- tēśvara by <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Saikarasa (bearing several epithets) while he was camping at Tivini situated in Kodaregaḍenaḍu, after his victory over Chakrakūṭa. The donor is described as the worshipper of the feet of Malli karjunadeva. The gift was made over to Vidhiśvarapandita, <i>Paṭṭaḷekarana sandhivigrahi</i> Bijarasa wrote the record. Cf. No. 84 above. Ibid., pp. 79 ff. Badly damaged. Records a gift probably of land to god Agastēśvara, for <i>vidyādāna</i> . The record starts with the description of a lady, probably the queen of the ruling king. Seems to record a subsequent gift to the same temple on the occasion of a solar eclipse.
88	Two sides of a slab in the same place	....	....	[Saka 95]3, Sūka, Mārgaśīra Thursday.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Top portion mentioning the king is built in. Seems to record a gift of income from certain taxes. Men- tions a <i>śaiva</i> pontiff (Śivāchārya). In characters of about the 14th century.
89	Slab in the ceiling of the <i>mandapa</i> at the entrance into the same temple.	Kākatīya (?)	Rudrādēva.	....	Do. . . .	States that a person named Jaga[rya] who fell from the top of the temple and died, was interred at Alamapuri. In late characters.
90	Nandi pillar in front of the Śēḥaśāyī temple.	....	....	....	Do.	
MEDAK DISTRICT						
SANGAREDDI TALUK						
91	Kolkuru.—Stone set up in front of the Mahādēva temple.	Chālukya of Kal- yāna	Trailōkyamalla (Sōmēśvara I)	Saka 972, Vikrīta, Jyēṣṭhā amā. vāsyē, Monday. Irregular	Kannada	Records a gift of 40 <i>matṭar</i> of land and a house-site situated within the boundaries of Kammaravādi near Petṭal-nādu by <i>mahāsāmantā</i> Bijarasa who was governing Petṭal-nādu as a subordinate of <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Pampa-Permānāḍi, when the former is stated to have routed the Chōḷa and won a victory over him.
92	Malakpur.—Pillar in front of the Yellamma temple on the tank bund, near the first sluice.	....	....	....	Telugu	Right side of the slab is broken and damaged. Seems to mention the name of the tank as..... <i>sanudram</i> . Registers a gift of land probably for its maintenance. In characters of about the 16th century.
93	Malasāngam.—Stone set up in front of the Saḡamēśvara temple.	....	....	....	Kannada	Seems to record a gift of land as <i>pānnasa</i> by Kāḷayyarasa Duggana. In characters of about the 10th century.
94	Nandikandi.—Three sides of a pillar in front of the Rāmelingēśvara temple.	Chālukya of Kal- yāna.	Vikramāditya V	Saka 936, Ananda, Uttarāyana-a m. krānti, Thursday =1014 A.D., De- cember 23.	Do. . . .	Records a gift of the village Kōvūru to god Nāmēśvara of Kīrtiyakandi, by <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Pampa Permānāḍi. Further gifts of land were made by <i>prabhu</i> Buyyavayya and two others for the merit of a certain Mukkanayya with the approval of Pamparasa. The gifts were made over to Vakṣhaṇidēva for the worship of the god and also for feeding fifty ascetics and students. Cf. No. 91 above.
95	Lamp pillar set up in the same place	Do. . . .	Ahavamalla (Sōmēśvara I)	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Refers to the erection of the pillar. Contains verses in praise of the king Sōma-nripāla, bearing the title Ahavamalla.

B—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
ANDHRA—<i>concl.</i>						
MEDAK DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i>						
SANGAREDDI TALUK—<i>concl.</i>						
Nandikandi—<i>concl.</i>						
96	Hero-stone in the Rāmalingēśvara temple.	....	....	....	Kannaḍa	Records the death of Basave-nāyaka, son of Haṭṭara Chandi- setṭi. In characters of about the 12th century.
97	Another hero-stone in the same place	....	....	....	Do.	Records the death of Lakumaṇa, son of Aliya Nāgi-setṭi. Do.
98	Broken image of Nandi set up in the <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	States that the Nandi was got done by Lakṣmīpati- <i>paṇḍita</i> and that Pusana, son of Betoja made it. In characters of about the 11th century.
99	Basement stone of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> to the right of entrance.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : [Vaṭṭa]laleya gadiṁba. Do.
100	Stone standing by the side of the well, near the stream, to the east of the village.	Chālukya of Kal- yāna.	Vikramāditya VI	Chālukya Vikrama 10, Krōdhana, Māgha amāvāsyē, Monday—1086 A.D., February 16.	Do.	Refers to the tank called Mādivōjanakere and seems to record a gift of land by the <i>prabhu</i> s of Kiriyakandi, probably to those who were responsible for digging the tank.
VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT						
BHIMILIPATNAM TALUK						
101	Bhīmīlīpatnam—Lakṣmī-Nṛsiṁha temple on the hill ; wall of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> , right side.	....	....	....	Telugu	Mentions Rāma-jōgi, son of Mithdi Rāyappa and Bhāganna. In late characters.
102	Wall of the main shrine, left side	....	....	Kālayukti, mija- Jyēshṭha ba. 3, Tuesday.	Do.	States that Appadu, son of Boḍḍu Rājanna set up the idols of Jaya and Vijaya in front of the god Lakṣmī-Nṛsiṁha- hasvami. Do.
103	Metal cover of the doorway, main shrine	....	....	Raudri, adhika- Āsvīja śu. 13, Thursday Proba- bly= 1860 'A.D., September 27.	Do.	States that the cover was the donation of Aḷagappa- setṭi, son of Murugappa-setṭi. Do.
104	Metal cover of the door jamb of the shrine of the goddess.	....	....	Raudri, Kārtika ba. 3, Saturday.	Do.	States that the cover was the gift of Rāman-setṭi, the partner (ummaḍi-daru) of Paṇiappappa-setṭi. In late characters.
105	Do.	....	....	Do.	Tamil	Tamil version of No. 104 above.
106	Dākamari.—Slab lying on the tank bund	....	....	Śaka 1071, Uttarāyaṇa.	Telugu	Records a gift of one <i>puṭṭi</i> of land by purchase for 5 <i>māda</i> at the rate of 25 <i>sinna</i> per 10 <i>ūmu</i> (<i>paṇḍum</i>) to Dakṣhā-

yaṇa-mahādēva of Dākammari by Gaṅgana Būti-seṭṭi for the merit of himself and his parents. The gift was entrusted into the hands of the Mahājanas of Dākammari.

WARANGAL DISTRICT

JANAḠAM TALUK

107	Gājūrū. —Three faces of a granite pillar in front of the house of Vaitla Venkatachandra.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa.	Vikramāditya (VI) ruling from Jayantipura.	Chālukya Vikrama year 49, Krōdhi, Pushya ba. 1, Wednesday. Irregular.	Kamaḍa	Records the construction of the temple of Mallēśvara, a tank and a well by Malla, son of Bēta and Bejjamāmbikā and the grandson of Sūra of the Viriyāla family, and registers an endowment of the village Bammerige included in the Vēlpugonda-24 division to the god by Savipayya, the general under Kumāra Sōmēśvara on the occasion of Uttara-yaṇa-samkranti. See <i>Hyd. Arch. Series</i> , 13, No. 24, and <i>A. P. Govt. Arch. Series</i> , 3, No. NG 42.
108	Same pillar, fourth face	....	....	....	Telugu	Gives an eulogy of the members of the Viriyāla family commencing with Pōraṇṭi Venna of the Durjaya-kula and traces their genealogy upto Sūra. See No. 107 above. Published in <i>Hyd. Arch. Series</i> , 13, No. 23.
109	Illimda. Four sides of a red stone pillar standing towards the east of the tank called Andavāni-kunṭa.	....	....	Śaka 919 (wrong for 929), Pūvaṅga, Phālguna śu. 5, Sunday. Irregular.	Telugu	Registers a grant of two maruttu of wet land to the Āditya-grīha as pannaṣa by a certain Nāmi-raḍḍi of Illimda on the occasion of a solar eclipse.
110	Maḍikonda. —Rock near a pond on the top of the hill.	....	....	....	Do.	Pilgrims' record. In late characters.
111	Another rock near the same pond	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Jinabrahmajōgi</i> . In characters of about the 13th century.
112	Panthani. —Broken pillar near Lekka-baḍḍa, about a mile from the village.	[Kākatīya]	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions the names Pōtirāḍḍi and Muppaḍḍi. Do.
113	Another broken pillar in the same place	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to a tank. Do.
114	Basantpur Pachhri Tola. —Impressions from the Superintendent, Mid-Eastern Circle, Patna	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Damaged. Records the Buddhist creed <i>yē dharmā</i> etc., followed by a symbol for <i>siddham</i> . In characters of about the 10th century.
115	Alinagar. —Base of a sculptured stone	....	....	....	Do.	Gives the Buddhist formula, <i>yē dharmā</i> etc. In characters of about the 11th century.
116	Amarpur. —Back of a broken Buddha image.	....	....	....	Do.	Do.

WARANGAL TALUK

BIHAR

BHAGALPUR DISTRICT

MONGHYR DISTRICT

MONGHYR SUB-DIVISION

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
BIHAR—<i>contd.</i>						
MONGHYR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>						
MONGHYR SUB-DIVISION—<i>contd.</i>						
117	Armā. —Pedestal of an image of <i>Dēvi</i>	Pāla	Rāmapāla	Year 26	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the gift of the image by <i>dānapati</i> Sōnikā, wife of the merchant Vāmbha. In characters of about the 12th century.
118	A stone pillar embedded in the root of a pipal tree.	Do.	Madanapāla	Year 14, Vaiśākha	Do.	Records the grant of a village called Khandapātaka by Sārthadevikā, queen of a <i>maṭhānāṇḍatika</i> in the realm of the <i>Pīthipati Achārya</i> Dēvasena. Do. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXV, p. 42.
119	Aurā. —Pedestal of a broken image of a female deity.	....	....	....	Do.	Records that the image was the gift of <i>dānapati</i> Lohārīka. In characters of about the 11th century.
120	Pedestal of a seated Buddha image in the village temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Records that the image was the gift of [Pa]rpvaka. Do.
121	Pedestal of another seated Buddha image kept in the same place.	....	....	....	Do.	Gives the Buddhist formula, <i>yē dharmā</i> , etc. Do.
122	Bālthua. —Top of a broken Buddha image kept in an open space.	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
123	Pedestal of a broken Buddha image kept in the same place.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Purport not clear. Do.
124	Jalai. (near Mañjōsh).—Pedestal of a seated Buddhist image.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Gaudīya	Records that the image was the gift of Vāsuka, son of Āsō who was the wife (<i>vadhū</i>) of Karvartta Bahē, the <i>dānapati</i> . Do.
125	Pedestal of a seated image of goddess (<i>Tārā</i>?).	....	....	....	Do.	Records that the image was the gift of Vāsōkā, wife (<i>vadhū</i>) of the milkman (<i>gōpa</i>) Thuvabhi, the <i>dānapati</i> . Do.
126	Jalpāsthān. —Pedestal of a broken image.	....	....	....	Do.	Gives the Buddhist formula <i>yē dharmā</i> , etc. Do.
127	Pedestal of another broken image	....	....	....	Do.	Records that the image was the gift of Jinamitra. Do.
128	Pedestal of a third broken image	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Purport not clear. Do.
129	Pedestal of a fourth broken image	....	....	....	Do.	Gives the Buddhist formula, <i>yē dharmā</i> etc. In characters of about the 10th century.
130	Kājra. —Lower portion of a broken sculptured slab embedded into a pipal tree near the Railway Station.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Bhaikahukī	Fragmentary. Contains parts of the Buddhist formula <i>Bhagavō āvasō</i> , etc. and <i>yē dharmā</i> , etc. Do. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXV, p. 84.

131	Kaṭiṅgā.—Pedestal of an image of a goddess kept in the house of a potter.	....	....	Sanskrit, Gaudīya .	Records that the image was the gift of Vikubhaka, son of Sau (ṇḍika?) dānapati Hichhu. In characters of about the 11th century.
132	Pedestal of a Buddha image in the house of a villager.	....	....	Do. . . .	Gives the Buddhist formula, <i>yē dharmā</i> , etc. Do.
133	Laehhuār.—Stone slab fixed above the door of the Jain temple.	....	Vikrama 1930, Vaiśākha ba. 2, Monday=1873 A.D., April 12.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the construction of a Jain temple by Rāya Dhana-patashīha Bahādūra, younger brother of Rāya Lakshmi-pata, the son of Bābu Pratāpasīha, belonging to the Dugada gotra and a resident of Makasādābāda-Ājimaṅga.
134	Luksesarai.—Back of a seated Buddha image in the house of Dr. B. B. Bose.	....	....	Sanskrit, Gaudīya .	Fragmentary. Contains parts of the Buddhist formula <i>yē dharmā</i> , etc. In characters of about the 10th century.
135	Mañjōsh.—Pedestal of a broken image	....	....	....	Fragmentary. A few letters are visible. Do.
136	Nōngarh.—Pedestal of a broken image in the temple.	....	[Vikrama] [1*201, Mārga di. 23.	Sanskrit, Gaudīya .	Records the gift of the image by Asō(śō)kā, the wife of the dānapati Sēja. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVI, pp. 41-42.
137	Pedestal of another broken image in the same place.	....	....	Do. . . .	Records that the image was the gift of dānapati Dūrvachana. In characters of about the 11th century.
138	Pedestal of a third broken image in the same place.	....	Year 18	Do. . . .	Records that the image was the gift of Rēuka, son of Sau [ṇḍika?] Tōku, the dānapati. Do.
139	Pedestal of a broken image kept under a pipal tree.	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged and fragmentary.
140	Pokhrāmā.—Pedestal of a broken image	....	....	Do. . . .	Seems to state that the image was the gift of Kumbhaka Vanaśrī. In characters of about the 11th century.
141	Pedestal of another broken image .	....	....	Do. . . .	Gives the Buddhist formula, <i>yē dharmā</i> , etc. Also records that the image was the gift of Sāngaraka. Do.
142	Pedestal of a broken seated Buddha image.	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Contains parts of the Buddhist formula, <i>yē dharmā</i> , etc. Do.
143	Pedestal of a standing Buddha image .	....	....	Do. . . .	Gives the Buddhist formula. Do.
144	Pedestal of a broken seated Buddha figure lying behind the Duikhabhañ-jana-Siva temple.	....	....	Do. . . .	Records that the image was the gift of Vathuka. Also gives the Buddhist formula. Do.
145	Rāmpur.—Slab fixed in the wall .	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Rubbed off. Mentions the <i>Rājābhādur</i> of Pargana Gidhaud in the District of Monghyr. In late characters.
146	Rāmsir.—Back of a broken seated Buddha image.	....	....	Sanskrit, Gaudīya .	Fragmentary. Contains parts of the Buddhist formula, <i>yē dharmā</i> , etc. In characters of about the 11th century.
147	Sansār Pokhri.—Pedestal of a broken image.	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Seems to record that the image was the gift of Māhēka. Do.
148	Sikandrā.—Pedestal of a broken image kept in a small temple.	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Seems to record the gift of the image by Vathuka. Do.
149	Pedestal of a broken seated Buddha figure kept in front of another temple.	....	Year [.]9	Do. . . .	Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to refer to the gift of the image.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	BIHAR—<i>contd.</i>					
	MONGHYR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	MONGHYR SUB-DIVISION—<i>contd.</i>					
	Sikandra—<i>contd.</i>					
150	Pedestal of a broken image in a temple.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Gaudiya	Fragmentary. Purport not clear. In characters of the 11th century.
	MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT					
	Hajipur Sub-Division					
151	Zarua.—Wooden door frame of a mosque near Mamun Bhanja's tomb. Impression received from Dr. Z. A. Desai, Nagpur.	....	....	....	Nāgarī	Damaged. Purport not clear. In late characters.
	PALAMAU DISTRICT					
152	Pālāmau.—Slab in the New Fort.	Chārō	Madini	Vikrama 16(9)0, (<i>nabho-nidhi-rasa-</i> <i>indu</i>), Magha ba. 5, Wednesday= 1634 A. D., January 8, f.d.t. '62.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the construction of the fort by the king who is described as the son of Ananta, grandson of Bhagavanta and great-grandson of Udvanta. Vanamali-misra was the author of the record. Cf. <i>Bihar and Orissa District Gazetteer</i> , Palamau, p. 22.
153	Another slab in the same place	....	....	....	Nāgarī	Illegible.
	PATNA DISTRICT					
	BIHAR-SHARIFF SUB-DIVISION					
154	Bihār Shariff.—Stone found at Bari Dargah. Impression from the S. D. O., Bihar.	....	....	Vikrama 1553, (<i>rupaka - baya-</i> <i>kara - guna</i>), Rudhirōdgārin Pausha ba. 7, Thursday. Irregular.	Sanskrit, Bengali	Records that an image of Rājyadhara was set up and a temple was caused to be built by a person whose name is not given. Published in <i>JASB</i> , Vol. XIV (1948), pp. 114-16 and Plate.
155	Patna.—Image in the Museum. Impression from the Superintendent, Eastern Circle, Calcutta.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the Buddhist formula <i>yē dharmā</i> , etc. In characters of about the 11th century.

56	Do. Findspot: Kurkihar, Gaya District. Through the Director General of Archaeology in India. Museum No. 8351.	....	....	Sanskrit, Northern (Siddhamātrika)	....	Fragmentary. Records the Buddhist formula and the name of the donor which is illegible. In characters of about the 10th century.
57	Do. Museum No. 8365	....	....	Do. . . .	....	Mentions S[ul]vimalasīnha. Do.
58	Do. No. 9601	....	....	Do. . . .	....	Reads : <i>Kālitāra</i> . Do. Cf. <i>JBORS</i> , Vol. XXVI, p. 241, No. 7.
59	Do. No. 9602	....	....	Do. . . .	....	Records the Buddhist formula and the name of the donor, Kāñchi-D[ī]jā-simha. Do. Ibid., No. 8.
160	Do. No. 9603	....	....	Do. . . .	....	Damaged. Records the Buddhist formula and the name of the donor which is illegible. Do.
161	Do. No. 9606	....	....	Do. . . .	....	Records the gift of Gādhi (?). Do. Cf. <i>JBORS</i> , Vol. XXVI, p. 241, No. 11.
162	Do. No. 9607	....	....	Do. . . .	....	Fragmentary. Records the Buddhist creed and the religious gift of a person whose name is damaged. Do. Ibid. No. 12 (?).
163	Do. No. 9610	....	....	Do. . . .	....	Records the Buddhist formula, and mentions Nānōkara probably the donor. Do. Ibid., p. 242, No. 14.
164	Do. No. 9621	....	....	Do. . . .	....	Records the Buddhist formula and the name of the donor U[ṣā*]śaki Duvasa. Do. Ibid., p. 247, No. 56.
165	Do. No. 9622	....	....	Do. . . .	....	Reads <i>Vanika(ja)-Mānēkasya Jānā-sū(su)ka</i> Do. Ibid., p. 242, No. 21.
166	Do. No. 9631	....	....	Do. . . .	....	Records the Buddhist creed and the name of the donor, <i>Upāsaki</i> Gōpāli-Sāṭaka. Do. Ibid., p. 243, No. 22.
167	Do. No. 9634	....	....	Do. . . .	....	Records the gift of monk Virjavarman, hailing from Kāñchi. Do. Cf. Ibid., p. 251, No. 90.
168	Do. No. 9635	....	....	Do. . . .	....	Reads : <i>Tāka-Dharmadēva</i> . Do. Ibid., p. 243, No. 24.
169	Do. No. 9641	....	....	Do. . . .	....	Illegible.
170	Do. No. 9646	....	....	Do. . . .	....	Records the gift of Māgu. In characters of the 10th century. Cf. <i>JBORS</i> , Vol. XXVI, p. 243, No. 30.
171	Do. No. 9648	....	....	Do. . . .	....	Records the gift of Jākhū. Do.
172	Do. No. 9651	....	....	Do. . . .	....	Reads : <i>Kāñchistha</i> <i>Vu(Bu)ddhavarman-gandhakaty[ā]</i> . Do. Cf. <i>JBORS</i> , Vol. XXVI, p. 244, No. 32.
173	Do. No. 9660	....	....	Do. . . .	....	Fragmentary. Reads : <i>Kalān[āa*]</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 33.
174	Do. No. 9675	....	....	Do. . . .	....	Reads : <i>Gōpālī[nāchirē]</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 40.
175	Do. No. 9691	....	....	Do. . . .	....	Illegible.
176	Do. No. 9693	....	....	Do. . . .	....	Records religious gifts of Bha[va*]dēvi. In characters of about the 10th century. Cf. <i>JBORS</i> , Vol. XXVI, p. 245, No. 47.

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
BIHAR—<i>contd.</i>						
PATNA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>						
PATNA TALUK—<i>contd.</i>						
177	Patna.—Image in the Museum. Impression from the Superintendent, Eastern Circle, Calcutta. No. 9695.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Northern (Siddhamātrikā)	Records the Buddhist formula. In characters of about the 10th century. Cf. <i>JBORS</i> , Vol. XXVI, p. 245, No. 47.
178	Do. No. 9698 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of Rāule-Sāukā. Do.
179	Do. No. 9720	Pāla	Rājyapāla	Year 28, Vaiśākha śu. 8.	Do.	Records the gift of the image by Prajñā-siṃha who was born in a village called Narasimha-chaturvedimangalam in Kāñchi in the family of Brāhmanas well-versed in the <i>Vēdas</i> and <i>Vēdaṅgas</i> and who was a disciple of the <i>śāstrī</i> Vairōchana-siṃha. Do. Cf. <i>JBORS</i> , Vol. XXVI, p. 246, No. 52.
180	Do. No. 9732 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Contains part of the Buddhist formula and the name <i>paramōpāsakti</i> Mañju ?]. Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 247, No. 53.
181	Do. No. 9747 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of Dugaraka. Do.
182	Do. No. 9748 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Purport not clear. Do. Cf. <i>JBORS</i> , Vol. XXVI, p. 248, No. 62.
183	Do. No. 9762 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the Buddhist formula and the gift of Kāñchi-Rāhulavarman. Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 63.
184	Do. No. 9764 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of Jayat. Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 249, No. 67.
185	Do. No. 9769 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of Chandravarma of Kāñchi. Do. <i>Ibid.</i> No. 70.
186	Do. No. 9763 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Eh-taputra-Padakasa</i> (2) <i>Aditasarana</i> . Do. <i>Ibid.</i> No. 81.
187	Do. No. 9766 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Illegible.
188	Do. No. 9767 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Illegible.
189	Do. No. 9772	Pāla	Rājyapāla	Year 1	Do.	Records the gift of Mūlakā, wife of Mahiaru. Mentions Gōpāla, possibly as the sculptor. In characters of the 10th century. Do. Cf. <i>JBORS</i> , Vol. XXVI, p. 250, No. 84.
190	Do. No. 9776 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of Buddhavarman. Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 85.
191	Do. No. 9812 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of <i>karmakāra</i> Maṅga[nē]. Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 251, No. 92.

192	Do. No. 9818	.	.	.	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Records the Buddhist formula. Do.
193	Do. No. 9869	.	.	.	....	Do. . . .	Records the gift of Khangāka. Do. Cf. <i>JBORs</i> , Vol. XXVI, p. 249, No. 69.
194	Do.	.	.	.	....	Do. . . .	Records the Buddhist formula and the name of the donor, the devout worshipper Gōpālahinōka. Do. Ibid., No. 83.
195	Pillar kept in the same place. Findspot : Bihār Shariff.	.	.	Gupta	[Skandagupta]	Sanskrit, Brāhmī. Later	Damaged and fragmentary. Appears to record the erection of a <i>Yūpa</i> and the building of a temple for the gods Skanda etc., and refers to the gift of some portions of villages Skandaguptabāta and others by a person whose name is lost. The second part records the order of the king (details not clear) and refers to a certain Bhaṭṭa-Guḥilasvamin. Published in <i>CII</i> , Vol. III, pp. 47 ff.
196	Same pillar	.	.	.	....	Shell characters.	Appears to contain a name.
197	Do.	.	.	.	....	Do. . . .	Do.
198	Another fragmentary pillar in the same place.	.	.	.	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Appears to contain a portion of the description of a Jaina teacher. In characters of about the 11th century.
199	Back of an image in the possession of Shri S. V. Sohoni, Commissioner, Patna Division, Patna.	.	.	.	....	Prakrit and Sanskrit, Nāgarī.	Records the Buddhist formula and the gift of the image by a person whose name appears to be Dharmarāja. In characters of about the 13th century.
200	Stone balls in possession of the same person. Ball No. 1.	.	.	.	....	Late Brāhmī	Appears to read : <i>Kāśyapa-Dimula-Va...</i> In characters of about the 6th-7th century.
201	Do. No. 2	.	.	.	....	Sanskrit, Siddhamātrikā.	Reads : <i>Mahidharadevasya</i> . In characters of about the 9th century.
202	Do. No. 3	.	.	.	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>[Dā]mādhara-Bhavarahasya-dēvayōḥ</i> Do.
203	Do. No. 4	.	.	.	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>[H]radēvasya</i> Do.
204	Do. No. 5	.	.	.	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>[Dha]rmadevāḥ</i> Do.
205	Do. No. 6	.	.	.	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Dinakara-Sōmanētha(nātha)-dēvayōḥ</i> Do.
206	Do. No. 7	.	.	.	....	Do. . . .	Worn out. Do.
SHAHABAD DISTRICT							
ARRAH (SADAR) SUB-DIVISION							
207	Bārñōn.—Stone slab fixed in the compound wall of the Vārāhi temple.	.	.	.	....	Local Nāgarī.	Records an exhortation by Varuṇa Rājā to pilgrims to the temple of Kālī to be always devoted in the temple. Refers to Rājā Vikramājīta (Vikramāditya) and the <i>Vēḷāpachāsi</i> .
208	Deō Baranārk.—Pillars near the temple. No. 1.	.	.	Later Gupta	Jivitagupta II	Sanskrit, mātrikā.	Published in <i>CII</i> , Vol. III, pp. 213 ff. Bhandarkar's List, No. 1554.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	BIHAR—<i>contd.</i> SAHABAD DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> ARRAH (SADAR) SUB DIVISION—<i>contd.</i> Dēo Baranārk—<i>contd.</i>					
209	Top of pillar No. 1, in the temple .	....	....	....	(i) Shell characters. (ii) Sanskrit, Siddhamātrikā.	(i) Probably a pilgrim's record. (ii) Reads : <i>sūtradhāra</i> . In characters of about 9th century A. D.
210	Pillar No. 2, right side .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Damaged and fragmentary. Mentions a person named Jina-hari. In late characters.
211	Same pillar, left side .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Damaged. Records a prayer for the long life of one probably named Ravikara. Do.
212	Decorated pillar No. 3 in the same place. Top left portion.	....	....	1389, Vikrama Magha.	Do. . .	Do. Mentions Paṇḍita Jāyika who composed a verse in praise of a person named Sarvāditya.
213	Same pillar, bottom portion .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Fragmentary. Contains a stanza in <i>Sārdālarikṛīḍita</i> beginning with the words <i>rē kīlāpa-vīlāpa</i> . In characters of about the 14th or 15th century.
214	Another pillar . . . .	....	....	....	[Siddhamātrikā ?] :	Damaged. Purport not clear.
215	Baruwanghāt. —Two rocks near the summit of the hill forming part of the Kaimur range.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddhamātrikā.	Reads : <i>Śrī maṇḍalē va [ra*] pāṭāy=ādihikaranika-Bhāmahab sūtradhāra Śiṭa kṛīṭa-Dēikō(?) Śivadasascha</i> . In characters of about the 7th century.
216	Rock half way to the summit of the hill	....	....	....	Do. . .	Records the names of Ravichhada (<i>i.e.</i> Ravichandra) and Pūrṇachandra. Do.
217	Jaithourkalen. —Shankarij temple (near the Kaimur range). Right side of the images in bas relief on the top of the temple.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : (1) <i>Siddhan</i> (symbol) <i>Āchārya-Vaśiṭkara-ch.rita</i> (2) <i>Chaitanya kīrti(?)</i> . Do.
218	Left side of the same image .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Kulaputra-Pradyumna</i> . Do.
219	Kājūrī. —Hanuman Singh's house. Front side of a stone slab used as seat. Findspot : Kalasindēvi. Temple in the village.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Āchārya-Surachālo(ruḍra)jaya kīrtih</i> . Do.

220	Left side of the same slab . . . . .	....	....	Nāgarī	Records the personal names of Bābu Hanumāna Singha and Lalubhā[1]. In late characters.
221	Shailā.—Rock near the Baluva hill forming a part of the Kaimur range. ....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Contains expressions like <i>Varā ovali</i> . In characters of about the 12th century. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVI, p. 39.
222	Same rock . . . . .	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the gift of land as a <i>śivāsāna</i> during the rule of Nayaka Angasimha. Ibid.
223	DELHI New Delhi.—Pedestal of an image, Jain Mandir, Raja Bazar. ....	....	....	Sanskrit, (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records the installation of the image probably by Bharatha, son of Gaṭṭa(?).
224	GUJARAT BANASKANTHA DISTRICT DHANERA TALUK Paswar.—Temple of Gaṅgēśvar.—Impres- sion from the Superintendent, West- ern Circle, Baroda. ....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Mentions <i>Kāuta</i> Śādurika and others, the sons of <i>Rāuta</i> Jhājñaja and <i>Sāuralakāra</i> Thānsala, son of Sagarā in connec- tion with a <i>prāṇprāsāda</i> .
225	Do. . . . .	....	....	Nāgarī	Gives the details of the date only. In characters of about the 15th century.
226	BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT Bhāvnagar.—Gandhi Smriti Museum. Pedestal of a broken image. ....	....	....	[Sanskrit], Nāgarī	Badly damaged.
227	Hero-stone . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Records the death of Chachchilā, son of Chāhuḍi.
228	Broken slab . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to the Paramāra dynasty and to a king, Harirāja. Mentions Gayā and Durgadēsa and refers to a minister (<i>sachiva</i>) named Sūda. Seems to record some gift probably for feeding and other purposes. In characters of about the 15th century. Published in <i>New Indian Anti-quary</i> , Vol. II, p. 30. Cf. <i>op. cit.</i> , pp. 27-30.
229	Slab	Yādava (Chūḍisama) Mahiśa . . . . .	....	Do.	Records the construction of a well called <i>Thēva-rūpi</i> on the orders of the Mēhara chief Thēvaka on whom royal dignity was conferred by the king at Tāladhvaja. Pub- lished in <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XV, p. 260. Cf. Bhandarkar's <i>List</i> , No. 688.
230	Another slab . . . . .	....	....	Brāhmī	Fragmentary. Seems to mention Guhasēna. In characters of about the 3rd century A. D.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1900-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
GUJARAT—<i>contd.</i>						
SURENDRANAGAR DISTRICT						
DHRANGADHRA TALUK						
231	Gāṇā. —Beam in a ruined temple about a mile from the village.	Chaulukya of Gujarāt	Jayasinhha	Vikrama 119[3], Vaiśākha śu. 14, Thursday=1140 A. D., May 2.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Published in <i>JBBRAS</i> , Vol. XXV, p. 322 ff. Cf. Bhandarkar's <i>List</i> , No. 236. The date is wrongly read as 1193, Vaiśākha vadi 14.
232	Second beam . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama [1225]	Do.	Ibid.
233	Third beam . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 124[9], <i>akṣaya-tṛtīyā</i> .	Do.	Damaged. Records some gifts, details lost. Refers to the son (name not given) of <i>āchārya</i> Bhāskara, an inhabitant of Mānḍali.
234	Another inscription on the same beam .	....	....	.....	Do.	Badly damaged. In characters of about the 13th century.
235	Fourth beam in the same place . . .	Chaulukya of Gujarāt.	Bhima	Vikrama 124[9] .	Do.	Badly damaged. Mentions <i>Mahāmāyā</i> Dēvadhara. Cf. <i>Poona Orientalist</i> , Vol. I, No. 4, p. 44.
236	Lintel in the temple, Gāliya Thākur .	....	....	Year 110[5] and 1863.	Gujarātī . . .	Purport not clear. In late characters.
KERALA						
KOZHIKODE DISTRICT						
BADAGARA TALUK						
237	Eḍaṣēri-amṣam. —Broken slab in Kaliyamballi-ambalam. Impression from the Director of Archaeology, Trivandrum.	....	....	....	Tamil, Vaṭṭe[uttn] .	Fragmentary. Mentions a <i>śevakan</i> . In characters of about the 11th century.
ERNAD TALUK						
238	Mañjēri. —Slab in the floor of the sanctum sanctorum of the Karikkāt temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Contains the imprecatory portion. In characters of about the 12th century.
SOUTH WYKAD TALUK						
239	Pambra. —Inscription on the back of a Jain image. From Mr. P. J. C. Millett, Kerala.	....	....	Vikrama 1338, Vaiśākha śu. 15.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	States that <i>Thakkura</i> Kikāta got the <i>pañcāyātana</i> made for the merit of a lady named Bhāku and others belonging to the Pragvāta community and that it was consecrated by Ratnaprabha-sūri, the disciple of Chandrasēna-sūri.
240	Dēvi image. Do . . . . .	....	....	Saka (for Vikrama) 1659, Āśvina śu. 2, Monday=1603 A.D., September 26.	Do.	Records the obeisance of certain Lakṣmāji, his wife Rukmiṇi and their sons Sambhāji and others.

PALGHAT DISTRICT									
PALGHAT TALUK									
241	Tirunellāi.—Slab in front of the Siva temple.	Chēra	....	Kō..... Thruvadi.	Year 20	Tamil, Vatteluttu	Seems to record some provision for food offering to a deity. The body called <i>Nārpattēnāyiravar</i> is mentioned. In characters of about the 12th century.	
PERINTALMANNA TALUK									
242	Angādipuram.—Tirumāndhāmkunnu. Slab in the field of Vakkattil Thennu.	....	....	....	Jupiter in Mithunam	Do. . . .	Records the provision for food offerings and garlands for god Sri-Kurukūrālvān by Iravi Kuṭṭan āias Sri Karunākaran. The <i>Srivasthavas</i> of Padinettu-naḍu and the residents of Muranottamangalam were entrusted with the management and Tādanambi was to carry out the duties. Do.
QUILON DISTRICT									
QUILON TALUK									
243	Kallada, East (Chittamula).—Stone pillar lying in the ruined Durgā temple, half a furlong from the police out-post.	....	....	....	Kollam [975]	Malayālam . .	Mentions Chitrumala and Krishnan Nārāyaṇan.
244	Same pillar	....	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records grant of 20 <i>rāsī panam</i> . In late characters.
245	Another pillar in the same place	....	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the grant of a sum of <i>rāsī panam</i> by Krishnan Nārāyaṇan for repairs to the temple. Do. (See Nos. 243 and 244 above).
246	Topmost frame of the platform of the ruined <i>maṇḍapa</i> before the main shrine.	....	....	....	....	Tamil	Records the obeisance of Irūṅḍi Śrīrāmaṇ to Bhagavati of Chittumalai. In late characters.
247	Stone lying to the south of the tank and in front of Krishna temple.	Ruler of Vēṇāḍu	....	....	....	Tamil, Vatteluttu .	Purport not clear. Mentions Kilappērūr Sri-Vīra-Kōḍa-Adichavarman. In characters of the 15th-16th century.
TRICHUR DISTRICT									
TRICHUR TALUK									
248	Trichūr.—State Museum. Tombstones in the Museum. Museum No. 1.	....	....	....	....	Portuguese . .	Records the death of Manoel Masias. There is a coat of arms with four dogs and a fleur d'lis in the centre.
249	Do. No. 11	....	....	....	1600 A. D., October 27.	Do. . . .	Records the death of Francisco Roiz. There is a death's head engraved on the coat of arms.
250	Do. No. 12	....	....	....	[.....92]	Do. . . .	Damaged.
251	Do. No. 13	....	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the death of Antonie Raposo.
252	Do. No. 14	....	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the death of Vas d'Figueira and his wife Felipad Vasco Solo.
253	Do. No. 15	....	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the death of Isabel Mb.
254	Do. No. 16	....	....	....	1868 A. D., December 22.	Do. . . .	Records the death of Fernandez.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
MADHYA PRADESH						
BASTAR (JAGDALPUR) DISTRICT						
DANTEWADA TAHSIL						
255	Barrur. —Slab in front of Mānabhaṣṭaka temple. Impression from the Superintendent, South-Eastern Circle, Visakhapatnam.	Sinda	Jagadeśabhaṣṭhana-Mahārāja	Lost	Telugu	Fragmentary. Seems to mention a gift for the merit of the king. The name of Gundama-nāyaka, Pōtama-nāyaka, Prōlaya-nāyaka of Dhārāvura and some <i>señti</i> like Prōli-señti etc. are mentioned. As witness to the gift are mentioned Somarāju, the minister (<i>pradhāni</i>) of Gōvinda-mahādēva and a certain Išvara-nāyaka. In characters of the 13th century.
256	Bamlur. —Broken stone in front of Mahādēva temple.	....	Mahārājādhirāja Mānikyarāja	Saka 125[2], Prāmōda, Āsvina śu. 14, Wednesday, Uttarabhādrapada=1330 A. D., September 26.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged. Records the commission of <i>sañi</i> by the two wives Demāyī and [Santāyī] of a <i>mahāpradhāna dāṇḍanāyaka</i> (name lost).
257	Another stone in the same place	....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Seems to be a copy of the above.
258	Kankor. —Verandah of the school building.	Sōmavamsī of Kankira.	Bhānudeva	Saṁvat 1242, Raudra, Jyēṣṭhā ba.5	Do.	Traces the genealogies of the king and his minister <i>Nāyaka</i> Vāśudēva and records constructions of two temples of Mahādēva and Kṣhetreśa and the excavation of two tanks one of them called Kaudika by the latter. States that the record was composed by Sakti Kumāra. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. IX, pp. 123 ff.
BILASPUR DISTRICT						
BILASPUR TAHSIL						
259	Ratanpur. —Kapṭhidēva temple	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Appears to record the creation of a <i>dēvasihala</i> by [Vi]śnu-sanyāsi Santōshagiri. In modern characters. Cf. Hiraṭāl's <i>List</i> , (Second edition), No. 226, p. 134.
JANGIR TAHSIL						
260	Kharōd. —Slab built into the wall on the left side of the <i>mandapa</i> , Lakṣhamanēśvara temple. Impression from the Superintendent, South-Eastern Circle, Visakhapatnam.	Kalachuri of Tripuri.	Ratnādēva III	Chēdi year 933	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the benefactions of the king's minister Gangādhara who reconstructed a Siva-mandapa, built a <i>mandapa</i> for Saṁi at Kharōd and various other <i>mandapas</i> and <i>mathas</i> at other places. Published in <i>CII</i> , Vol. IV, Part II, p. 533 ff.
261	Do.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddhamātrikā.	Badly damaged. Mentions god Sūlapāni and two persons named Abhimāni and Gopēndra. In characters of the 8th century.

261A	Do.	Somavam of Sotuh Kosala.	....	Sanskrit, Siddha-mātrikā.	Damaged. Mentions Isānadīva, son of Indrabala, probably as a donor. Seems to register the gift of the village of [A]śōthupathaka. Engraved below No. 260. above Do. Cf. Bhandarkar's List, No. 1651.
262	Podestal of an image. Do. . . . .	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records that the image represents <i>paṇḍita</i> Dāmōdara and refers to a temple of Saṁbhū. In characters of about the 13th century. Ibid. No. 1884.
263	Gwalior.—Stone built into a niche of the "eli-kā-mandir in the Fort. Impressions from the Superintendent, Temple Survey Project (North), Bhopal.	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddha-mātrikā.	Fragmentary. Contains part of an invocatory verse In characters of about the 9th century.
264	Bhīdan-kalan (near Patan).—Slab built into the <i>baoli</i> in the village.	....	....	Early Nāgarī .	Fragmentary. Seems to record a personal name. In characters of about the 10th century.
265	Katrā-Belkhēdā.—Slab in the village .	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged. In late characters.
266	Piparīn-kalan.—Slab in the village .	....	....	Do.	Seems to record a curse. In characters of about the 12th century.
267	Dulchipur.—Stone under a pipal tree .	....	....	Do.	Mentions Mahārājakumārī Udēta-kumārī and two others who probably committed <i>śaśi</i> .
268	Khimlasi.—Stone fixed in front of a temple.	....	....	Local dialect and Persian: Nāgarī and Naṣṭh.	Bilingual. Purport not clear. Seems to mention a Pātushāha (i.e. Bādshāh). For the Persian counterpart, see App. D. No. 94.
269	Bhopal.—Dharampuri cave. Photographs received from the Superintendent, Central Circle, Bhopal. Nos. 1-5.	....	....	....	Contain indistinct traces of painted writing and the symbol for <i>ōh</i> . Purport not clear.
270	Bhōnrasa.—Stone pillar in the field near the Kalandasi Masjid.	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record the death of a woman named [Au]mā.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> VIDISHA (BHILSA) DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> KURWA TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i> Bhônrasa—<i>contd.</i>					
271	Pillar under a banyan tree at the foot of the hill in the same village.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged. Mentions the year 11 in line 4 and contains the <i>gardāha</i> curse at the end. In late characters.
	MADRAS ARCOT DISTRICT, NORTH CHENGAM TALUK					
272	Mēlappillipattī.—Slab lying near the Gangai-amman temple close to the fresh-water pond near the village.	Vijayanagara	Ariyappa-udaiyar	Saka 1301, Siddhārthin, Makara śu. 6, Saturday, Revatī=1380 A. D., January 14.	Tamil	Records the lease of land to Arunagrīnātha, son of Virabaddir, a resident of Tiruvannāmalai in Appā-nādu in Vānakōppādi by Kāñjārūkilān Ilayānāyan Evanittā-pillai while he was in the company of Nāyaka-nāchechiyār, a <i>dēvarāṭṭiyār</i> of Tiruvannāmalai. The land was purchased by auction from the temple of Tiruvannāmalai-udaiyā-nāyanār.
27	Two fragments near a well in the same village (obverse and reverse).	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and fragmentary. Purport not clear. In characters of the 15th century.
274	Peruṅgulattūr.—Rock on the bund of Periyerī.	Pāṇḍya	Māṇavarman [Kula] śekhara-dēva	Year 20	Do.	Records the sale of lands along with certain rights in Peruṅgulattūr in Narippalli-nādu in Magadai-maṇḍalam for 25 <i>poṇ</i> paid as <i>karpūra-vīlai</i> to Sirjān Elumbōdalagiyan Kalappalarāyar of Tachūr for <i>Adittan-tēr</i> on the 6th day of Māsi. In characters of the 14th century. Cf. Nos. 275 and 276 below.
275	Do. Below No. 274	Do.	Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kōṇērinmaikondaṇ.	Year 21, [Ādi 23]	Do.	Seems to record a similar transaction in respect of which a sum of 100 <i>poṇ</i> is stated to have been paid as <i>karpūra-vīlai</i> and mentions the same person, viz. Kalappalarāyar. See Nos. 274 and 276.
276	Do.	Do.	Tribhuvana-chakravartin Kōṇērinmaikondaṇ Kulaśekhara-dēva.	Year 21, Ādi 28	Do.	Records the leasing of lands in Peruṅgulattūr and the hamlets including Tenganai and other <i>ēndals</i> to Kalappalarāyar for 100 <i>poṇ</i> . See Nos. 274-75 above.
277	Do.	Chōla	Kulottunga I	Year 19	Do.	Records the excavation of two lakes and the construction of sluices for them at Peruṅgulattūr in Mikoṇrai-nādu to the south of the river Pennai in Rājendra-valanādu by Pūvaṇ Vādugūṇ alias Ulaguyyakonda-Vaṇadārājan.

ARCOOT DISTRICT, SOUTH				
GINGEE TALUK				
278	Singavaram.—Slab built into the Ūñjal-maṇḍapa at the foot of the flight of steps in front of the Raṅganātha temple.	....	....	Telugu Fragmentary. Mentions Tirukachelmambi of the temple of Raṅganāthasvāmī at Singavaram and refers to some gift (details lost) made by Chala[pilla-settil], son of Bēhārī Tirumala-setti. In characters of the 15th century. Cf. A. R. Ep., 1904, No. B 236.
CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT				
PONNERI TALUK				
279	Karuṅḡāli.—Chintāmanīśvara temple. Lintel at the entrance into the <i>antarāla</i>.	....	....	Tamil Built in. Records the grant of some lands for special <i>pūjas</i> etc. in the temple by a person (name lost). The lands are stated to have been sold by auction to the donor by the members of the <i>śabha</i> of the Iliriravi-chaturvēdimaṅḡalam. In characters of about the 10th century. Cf. No. 20 of 1933-34.
280	Lintel at the entrance into the <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the same temple.	....	....	Do. . . . Fragmentary. Mentions a quantity of paddy apparently meant for services to the god at Tiruppakavanurai. Do.
281	Southern jamb of the same entrance	....	....	Do. . . . Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to mention <i>paṇḍāram</i> in line 3.
282	Tirumullaivāyil.—Slab built into the improvised cement wall in the western <i>prākāra</i> of the Māṣīlamanīśvara temple.	Chōla	[Para]kēsarivarmaṇ Year 14	Do. . . . Records the gift of a part of the <i>purava</i> dues from the village Villipakkam in Ambattūr-nādu in Pular-kōttam as a <i>dēvādāna</i> for conducting services to god Tirumullaivāyil-mādevār in Vennaiyūr-nādu in Pular-kōttam by Sombiyāṇ mādeviyār, queen of Gaṇḍarādittapperumāl and daughter of Maḷavaraiyar, through her son Madhurāntakadevar. The remaining share of the dues was allotted to god Tiru-validāyil-dēvar in Puliūr-kōttam by the same lady.
283	Tiruvērkāṇ.—Vēdapurīśvara temple, central shrine, south wall.	Chōla	Rājendra II	Do. . . . Incomplete. Begins with the <i>prāśasti</i> , <i>Tirumāḍu-puvi-yennum</i> etc., of the king.
284	Do., north wall, fragment	[Do.] . . . .	....	Do. . . . Refers to an endowment of 12 <i>kāṣu</i> for two lamps. In characters of about the 12th century.
285	Madras.—Photographs of four palm leaves from Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, Madras.	....	[Nēpālī] 696, ba. 5.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī Contains some portions of <i>Pāñcavarīmāli-sāhasrikā Prajñāpāramitā</i> . The work is referred to as <i>Āryāmbā-sāhasrikā Prajñāpāramitā</i> . Mentions <i>Param-ṣṇāsaka</i> Abhayasūbha, <i>Paramēśvurī</i> , <i>Paramabhāṭṭarīkā</i> Gaṅgādēvi and probably refers to the <i>rājya</i> of Tribhuvanamalla.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
MADRAS—<i>contd.</i>						
MADURAI DISTRICT						
TIRUMANGALAM TALUK						
286	Pēralyūr. —Stone near the Mallikārjunēśvara temple on the hill called Moṭṭaimalai.	Pāṇḍya	Jatāvarman Virapāṇḍya	Year [1] 7	Tamil	Damaged. Gives the achievements of the king beginning with the capture of Koingu and Ilam. Records the sale of land by the <i>ūrār</i> of Kaṇṇiṅgō-mangalam in Seigudi-nādu to Muttudaiyār Vikramaśiṅgaḍēvar who appears to have granted the land to god Tirunerisvaramudaiya-nāyanār of the village.
287	Virabhadrasvāmin temple. Outer wall	Do.	Jatāvarman Kulasekhara	Lost	Do.	In two fragments. Contains part of the king's <i>prasasti</i> , <i>Pūvin kilāṭṭi</i> etc. Appears to record a sale of land(?) by a <i>mahāsabhā</i> . Refers to god Śrī-Kallasamudaiya-nāyanār. Details are lost.
288	Perumāl temple. Garuḍa shrine, east wall.	....	....	Kali 4970, Śukla, Tī. 24, Friday, Uttirattādi=1870 A.D., February 4.	Do.	Incomplete. Mentions Koṇḍumuḍi Muttuvijaiya Tumbaiya-sāmi Tummusā Nāyaka and his son.
289	Tirumāṇikkam. —Minākābi-Sundarēśvara temple. Walls around the central shrine.	Pāṇḍya	Maṇivarmān Vikramapāṇḍya	Year 13	Do.	Incomplete. Damaged. Commences with the king's <i>prasasti</i> <i>Tirumagal Jayamagal</i> etc. Appears to record the allotment of lands to some Brāhmanas in the village called Kulasekhara-chaturvedimangulam, a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Karunilakkudi-nādu, a <i>dēvadāna</i> of Tirumāṇikkamudaiya-nāyanār of Tirumāṇikkam in Ten-Mutta-nādu included in Madhurōdaya-valanādu in Pāṇḍi-maṇḍalam. In characters of about the 12th century.
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT						
RAMANATHAPURAM TALUK						
290	Rāmēśvaram. —Slab built into the <i>śūkra-śūtra-maṇḍapa</i> in front of the Ammaṇ shrine.	....	....	Saka 1786, Raktākshi, Ādi 32.	Do.	Records that the <i>maṇḍapa</i> was the gift of Periyānāyakam-pillai, Manager and Trustee of the Rāmīśvara-dēvasthānam.
SALEM DISTRICT						
NAMAKKAL TALUK						
291	Nāmakkal. —Beam at the top of the northern pillar of the facade of the rock-cut Rāṅganātha temple.	Atiya (Adigeimāṇ)	Guṇaśīla	....	Sanskrit, Grantha	Records the excavation of the <i>Atiyānātha-Vishnu-gṛham</i> by the king. Below the inscription is engraved the <i>biruda</i> <i>Vimalacharitaḥ</i> . In characters of the 8th century A. D.
292	Beam at the top of the pillars in the sanctum.	[Do.]	....	....	Do.	Contains a verse describing the sculptures carved around the deity. Do.

293	Do. Corbel of the southern pillar of the sanctum.	[Do.]	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Contains another verse referring to a person called Soma as one of the grandsons by the daughter of a person whose name is lost. Do.
TIRUCHENGODU TALUK						
294	Tiruchengodū.—Hero-stone in the masjid lane.	Pāṇḍya	....	Sundarapāṇḍya	Tamil	Records that the hero represented is Kannaiyan of Vadakarai-nāḍu. In characters of about the 12th century.
295	Another hero-stone in the Mālvāśal-Muniyappaṇ-kōyil street.	Do.	....	Do.	Do.	Damaged. Purport not clear.
296	Bhadrakālī temple. Central shrine, west wall.	....	....	Kālayukti, Kārt-tigai 6.	Do.	Appears to record that the Alagiyanāchchiyār-ammaṇ tank was caused to be built by Kumāraṇ Chettiṇṇār, son of Bhāgampiriṇṇār Chettiṇṇār of Andiyūr in Vadakarai-nāḍu. In late characters.
297	Pillar in the maṇḍapa of the same temple.	....	....	....	Tamil, Grantha	Incomplete. Mentions an individual (name not given) of the Bhāradvāja-gōtra Do.
TANJAVUR DISTRICT						
NAGAPATTINAM TALUK						
298	Tiruvāymūr.—Tyāgarājaśaśvamin temple. North wall of the maṇḍapa in front of the central shrine.	Chōla	....	Kulōttunga III	Tamil	Records a gift of land made rent-free for a garden in the temple of Tiruvāymūr-udaiyār of Vandālai-Vāḷūr-kūrram in Rājendraśōla-vaḷanāḍu by the Perūṇṇūṇ-sabha of Paramēśvara-chaturvēdimangalam alias Iṣanūr in Iḍaiyaḷa-nāḍu. Cf. No. 303 below.
299	Same wall	Do.	....	Rājarāja III	Do.	Records a gift of land for <i>īruppaḍimāṭṭu</i> to the deity called Alagiya-Vināyakap-pillaiyār set up formerly in the temple by Sombon-śōḍi Vātṭanaiyāḍal-udaiyāṇ of Kāṭṭūr.
300	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Do.	Records that one Vadugi Vambu Paludāl, a <i>dēvaradiyāl</i> of the temple of Tiruvāymūr made an endowment for burning a perpetual lamp in the temple in the 38th year of Tribhuvanavira (i.e., Kulōttunga III) and that it was recorded on stone on the given date.
301	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Do.	Records an endowment of 600 <i>kāṣu</i> by Sombon-śōḍi Vātṭanaiyāḍal-udaiyār of Kāṭṭūr for burning three <i>sandhi</i> lamps before Alagiya-Vināyakap-pillaiyār set up by him in the temple. See No. 299 above.
302	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Do.	Records a gift of land purchased for 10,000 <i>kāṣu</i> for various items of expenditure on saffron, camphor, etc., on the occasion of processions and awakening ceremonies of the deity during the festivals in the months of Purattāṣi and Chittirai for god Vātṭanaiyāḍal-udaiyār in the temple by Āḍittaiṇ Tiruvaiyārudaiyāṇ of Sīrāmūr.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
MADRAS—<i>contd.</i> TANJAVUR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> NAGAPATTINAM TALUK—<i>contd.</i> Tiruvāymūr—<i>contd.</i>						
303	Tygarājāsāmin temple. First tier of the north wall.	Chōla . . .	Tribhuvanavīra (Kulōttunga III)	Year 38 . . .	Tamil . . .	The middle portion is built in. Records the assignment of land made tax-free to compensate for the loss of a piece of unclassified land (<i>aramiti</i>) to the temple of Tiruvāymūr-udaiyār by the <i>abhā</i> of Iśānūr <i>alias</i> Paramēśvara-chaturvēdimangalam. Cf. No. 298 above.
304	Same tier. Engraved in continuation of the above.	Do. . .	Do. . .	Year 35 . . .	Do. . .	Do. Records the exemption from payment of taxes on some unclassified (<i>aramiti</i>) land of the temple by the same <i>abhā</i> for constructing a channel for cultivating <i>śengaluvāṇi</i> flowers in lieu of six <i>kaṭāṇṇu</i> of <i>poṇ</i> received by them from the temple.
305	Middle tier in the same wall . . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Year 38 . . .	Do. . .	Incomplete. Probably records another gift to god Tiruvāymūr-udaiyār by the same <i>abhā</i> .
306	Same tier . . .	Do. . .	Rājārāja III . . .	Year 20, Mēsha ba. 1, Wednesday, Viśākha = 1236 A. D., April 23.	Do. . .	Records the purchase of land and the grant of the same by Arayan Kambikkādan <i>alias</i> Virarājendra Pallavaraiyaṇ of Śīrāmūr for the expenses of procession of Vattanaiy-ādai-udaiyār during the festivals in the months of Puraṭ-tāsi and Chittirai instituted by him.
307	Tygarājā-maṇḍapa in the same temple. North wall.	Do. . .	Tribhuvanavīra (Kulōttunga III)	Year 35, Mithuna śu. 3, Friday, Puna[rvasu]. Irre- gular.	Do. . .	Appears to record a gift of a perpetual lamp and an endowment of 3,000 current (<i>aṇṇādu</i>) <i>kāṣu</i> for maintaining the same by Mūvēndaraiyār of Tiruvel[?]tānam.
308	Do. . .	Do. . .	Rājendra III . . .	Year 27, Mīna ba. 7, Monday, Ut- tirādam. Irre- gular.	Do. . .	Damaged. Records an exchange of lands between the temple and the <i>abhā</i> of Paramēśvara-chaturvēdimangalam. Some transaction of the 26th year of Tribhuvanavīra (Kulōttunga III) is referred to.
309	Same wall . . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Year 31, Mēsha ba. 13, Friday, Utti- rāṭādi = 1277 A.D., April 2.	Sanskrit and Tamil; Grantha and Tamil.	Commences with the verse <i>ēlai bhūpati</i> etc. followed by a chain of the king's titles <i>Samasta-jagad-ēkavīra</i> , etc. in Sanskrit. The inscription is built in after the date por- tion.
310	Adirampattanam.—Fragments built into the <i>prakāra</i> walls of Abhayavareśvara temple.	Do. . .	Rājā[rāja]	....	Tamil . . .	One of the fragments mentions the name of the king and another the names of places such as <i>Virāṣola-pattinam</i> etc. A third refers to the setting up of the image of Nā-

PATTUKKOTTAI TALUK

311	Do.	.	.	.	.	....	[Year 30]	Do.	In three fragments, one of which mentions <i>nagaratār</i> and another <i>kāṇi</i> . Do.
312	Do.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	In two fragments. One piece mentions Muttuvira Muttukumaṇar and contains portions of a date and the other refers to some gift of <i>poṇi</i> . In characters of the 15th century.
313	Do.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	Mentions three names, Taṅgappaṇ, Eṇayyan and Alagappaṇ. In modern characters.
TANJAVUR TALUK									
314	Tirukkāṭṭuppalī. South wall at the entrance of the <i>gōpura</i> .	Chōla	.	.	.	Rājakeśarivarman	Year 6	Tamil	Worn out in the middle. Records a gift of 90 sheep by a person (name lost) of Tanjāvūr in Tanjāvūr-kūṭṭam, for burning a perpetual lamp before the god Mahādeva of Tiruviraṇṭavaram. In characters of about the 10th century.
315	Same wall	Do.	.	.	.	... kēsarivarman	Year [8]	Do.	Fragmentary. Records a gift by Śembiyaṇ Tamilappē-rayaṇ <i>aiṭas</i> Nandi....., probably of Tanjāvūr for the same purpose as in No. 314 above. The deity's name is lost. Do.
316	Do.	Do.	.	.	.	Vijayarājendra (Rājādhirāja I)	Year 35	Do.	Do. Contains part of the king's <i>prāsasti</i> , <i>Tirukkoḍiy=ōḍu tyāṅakkoḍiy=ēḍuṭōṇ</i> , etc. Appears to refer to the god Ayirattali-Mahādeva of Attupallī-Niyamam.
317	Tiers in the east wall of the same <i>gōpura</i> .	Do.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Two fragments. Appear to record gifts of paddy, <i>vilakku</i> , image, etc., giving in detail the quantity and measurements of the same. In characters of the 12th century.
318	Pillar used as a stepping stone in the southern entrance into the <i>Netarāja-maṇḍapa</i> in the same temple.	Pāṇḍya	.	.	.	Māraṇḍaiyaṇ	Year 11	Do.	Incomplete. Records a gift (details lost) for burning perpetual lamp for Ayirattali Mahādeva of Niyamam by Sattan-Kāli, daughter of Viḍēlviḍugu Muttaraiyar. In characters of about the 9th century.
319	South wall of the second <i>prākāra</i>	Chōla	.	.	.	Vikramachōla	Year 14, Viśchika śu. (for ba.) 1, Saturday, Rōhini = 1131 A. D., November 7.	Do.	Fragment. Refers to Eyi[!]-nādu in Pāṇḍikulāṣaṇi-vaḷa-nādu. Other details lost.
320	Same wall	Pāṇḍya	.	.	.	[Jaṭavarman] Sundarapāṇḍya I	Lost	Sanskrit and Tamil; Grantha and Tamil.	Do. Contains part of the king's <i>prāsasti</i> , beginning with <i>Samasta-jagad-ādhāra</i> etc. Mentions Pāṇḍi-maṇḍalam.
321	Wall in the same <i>prākāra</i>	[Chōla]	.	.	.	Rājārāja II	....	Tamil	In fragments. One of them contains a part of the king's <i>prāsasti</i> , beginning with <i>Pāmaruviya</i> etc. Another gives the details of date viz., ba. 5, Monday and Ardra in connection with some gift to the deity Kailāsam-udaiyār while another fragment refers to the ninth regnal year in connection with a sale of land to the same deity as <i>maḍappa-ṣṣepuram</i> and mentions Emburmanār-kōyil at Niyamam.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—<i>contd.</i>					
	TANJAVUR DISTRICT— <i>contd.</i>					
	TANJAVUR TALUK— <i>contd.</i>					
	Tirukkāṭṭuppalī— <i>contd.</i>					
322	North wall of the central shrine in the Agniśvara temple.	....	....	....	Tamil	Fragmentary. Records a gift of 90 sheep for burning a perpetual lamp. Mentions Pūdi Kaṇḍan. Other details lost. In characters of 9th-10th century.
323	Tiers around the same shrine	Vijayanagara	Vīṭpāṭasha	Saka 1387 (wrong for 1388), Vyaya, Kaṇṇi śu. 6, Monday. Anuśa = 1466 A. D., September 15.	Do.	Appears to record an agreement among the <i>pañchāyatār</i> of the four <i>nāḍus</i> , probably for meeting the expenses for repairing the temple and for conducting a festival for Tirukkāṭṭuppalī-udaiyār of Tirukkāṭṭuppalī in the Ārkāṭṭu-kkūrram in Eyiḷ-nāḍu in Pāṇḍikulāsani-vaṇaṇaḍu.
	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT					
	KULATTUR TALUK					
324	Sittapaṇṇavāśal.—Northern side of the base of the verandah of the rock-cut temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Śrīyaṅkāla</i> . In characters of about the 8th century.
325	Eastern face of the northern pillar in the verandah of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Śrī Tiruvāśāriyaṇ</i> . In characters of the 9th century. Below this an inscription in Vaṭṭeḷuttu characters seems to have been erased beyond recognition.
326	Eastern face of the southern pillar in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Śrī [Uṭō]kāṭṭiṇaṇ</i> . Do.
327	Sloping side of the rock to the south of the temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Reads : 1. <i>Tirukkō...</i> 2. Do.
328	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Śrī Piruṭivi</i> . [<i>na</i>]. <i>chchan</i> . In characters of the 7th century.
329	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Reads : 1. <i>Śrī Tiruvi</i> . 2. [<i>rā</i>]- <i>ma[n]</i> . In characters of about the 10th century.
330	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : [<i>Śrī</i>] <i>Śitāyaṇan</i> . Do.
331	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : 1 <i>Vīṭivāṭi</i> . In characters of about the 7th century. 2 <i>Śuṇakkuḷam</i> . In characters of about the 8th century.

LALGUDI TALUK

[illegible]

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
MADRAS—<i>contd.</i>						
TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT						
SRIVAIKUNTHAM TALUK						
341	Srivaikuntham.—Eastern wall of the <i>mahā-mandapa</i> , to the right of entrance of the Kaḷappirāsvāmī temple.	Pāṇḍya	Tribhuvanachakravarti mēlkoṇḍāṇ (Kulaśekhara).	Year 8, 206 th day	Tamil	Records the royal gift of 20 <i>mā</i> of land, made tax-free, in Kōṇāḍu-Kaḍaiyam <i>alias</i> Vikramapāṇḍyanallūr, for services and food-offerings on the occasion of the <i>Kulaśekhara-sandi</i> instituted in his own name for god Kaḷappirāṇ in Srivaikundam.
342	Do.	Do.	Māvarmaṇ Tirunelvēli-perumāḷ Vira-pāṇḍya.	Śaka 1361, Year 2+17, Āḍi 31.	Do.	Records a gift, by the king, of land made free of taxes in the northern hamlet of Srivaikundam for the celebration of the Vaikāśi festival, abandoned for sometime, commencing on the day of Śadaiyam with <i>tīrtha</i> on the day of Tiruvāḍirai, his natal star. Mentions an earlier grant of land for a <i>Vīrapāṇḍyan-sandi</i> in the same temple. Devva-chohilai <i>alias</i> Aḷuḍaiyān Kālingarāyan of Kāreṁbal <i>alias</i> Mudikondaśōla-nallūr in Śevvirukkai-nāḍu figures as the signatory. This is a fuller copy of No. 742, <i>SLI</i> , Vol. V.
343	West-end of the north wall of the inner <i>gṛhpa</i> in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the order of the god seated on the throne <i>Sundarapāṇḍyan</i> allotting 3 <i>nāḷi</i> of <i>prasādam</i> to Nāchchiyār, daughter of Vaikuntham, an <i>aḍiyār</i> in the temple, as stipulated by Adityavarman who is called <i>Nam-kumārāṇ</i> . In characters of about the 15th century.
344	East-end of the same wall	Vijayanagara	Sadāśivadēva-maḷ āriya	Śaka 148[7], Krōdhana, Vaikāśi 1[4], śu. 12, Friday, Chittirai=1565 A. D., May 11.	Do.	Registers the grant of 250 <i>pon</i> for repairs in the temple of Kaḷappirāṇ also called as Nīraruḷiya-Paramasvāmī by Krishnappa-nāyaka, son of Viśvanātha-nāyaka of Kāñchipuram in Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam, for the merit of Rāma-rāja.
345	West-end of the south wall, the same <i>gṛhpa</i>.	....	....	Śaka 1489 (wrong for 1493) Kōlam 746, Āḍi 31, śu. 10, Monday, Anuṣham=1571 A. D., July 30. The <i>tithi</i> was śu. 9.	Do.	Records an endowment of 110 <i>pon</i> for the supply of a garland of 4 <i>anas</i> and food offering of 1 <i>nāḷi</i> daily to god Kaḷappirāṇ from the interest accrued thereon by Muttu-Timmayan, son of Rangappayaṇ of Appayagiri in Vāṭapi-simai.
346	Do.	Nāyakas of Madurai (?)	Tirumalai-nāyaka (?)	....	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the conferment by the god at Srivaikuntham probably of the offices <i>māḍapāṭiya-kannaku</i> , <i>muddirai</i> etc., to Perumāl Tirumalainambi Vaikundānātha-dāsaṇ, a <i>śēnāpati</i> , at the instance of Tirumalaināyaka, son of Viśvanātha-nāyaka.

347	East-end of the same wall . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Seems to refer to an order by the same god regarding the conferment of <i>kāniyāṭhā</i> as in the No. 348 above. In characters of about the 15th century.
TIRUCHENDUR TALUK					
348	Ālvārtirunagari. —Slab built into the north-eastern corner of the Ranganātha temple.	....	....	Do.	Records a grant of wet and dry lands including Paraivaljikshētram at Karkulam near Pirattu in Munañji-nādu to god Raṅganāthasvāmin by Tiruvēṅkaṭanātharayaṇ.
349	Tirukkōḷūr. —Slab built into the southern flight of steps leading into the hall in front of the main shrine of the Vaitamanāidhi-pperumāl temple.	[Pāṇḍya]	....	Tamil, Vatteluttu.	Records a gift of 50 sheep for a perpetual lamp by Ayindaṇ Chintāmaṇi <i>alias</i> Sri-Kāri-Maraṇ of Tirukkōḷūr to god Jalāsayanattu-kkidandarulina Emberumān of the place. The sheep were entrusted to two persons described as <i>paḍaittalavar</i> who undertook to supply ghee daily to the temple for the purpose.
350	Slab built into the flight of steps leading to the kitchen in the same temple.	Chōla	Rājaraṣakēśari Rājaraṣa I	Do.	Records a donation similar to the above to the same god by Solai Kanavadi, a merchant belonging to Olēkachintā-manipuram <i>alias</i> [Nittavi]nōḍapuram. 25 sheep were entrusted to one person (name lost) and 25 sheep to another named Kāri, a <i>paḍaittalavar</i> each of whom agreed to supply a certain quantity of ghee daily to the temple for the purpose. Cf. No. 349 above.
MAHARASHTRA					
AKOLA DISTRICT					
AKOLA TAHSIL					
351	Akolā. —Left side of the Delhi Gate. Impressions from the Aest. Superintendent, Arabio and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur.	....	....	Marāṭhi, Nāgari	Records in verse, the erection of the gate called Mokāsa Vēṣ and the construction of a <i>ghāt</i> by Gōvinda Āpāji. Cf. Hirāl's List, second edn., p. 146. Published in <i>Ep. Ind. Mo.</i> , 1907-08, pp. 15 ff.
BASIM TAHSIL					
352	Basim. —Western face of the pillar in front of Bālāji-kā-mandir. Do.	....	....	Local Nāgari.	Seems to record the construction of a tank on the said date.
CHANDA DISTRICT					
GADCHIROLI TAHSIL					
353	Mārkanda. —Mārkanda temple. Impressions from the Superintendent, South-Eastern Circle, Visakhapatnam. 1 piece.	....	....	Sanskrit. mātṛikā.	Reads: (1) <i>Anurāga [drā] ya pūrṇā</i> (2) <i>Boppanāga-Srī</i> In characters of about the 7th century.
354	Do. II piece . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Nala</i> . Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—<i>contd.</i> CHANDRA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> गान्धिवली तालुका— <i>contd.</i> Mārkaṇḍa—<i>contd.</i>					
355	Mārkaṇḍa temple. Impressions from the Superintendent, South-Eastern Circle, Visakhapatnam. III piece.	....	....	....	Early Telugu-Kannaḍa.	Fragmentary. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 7th century.
356	Do. IV piece . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Reads [P _u]p _u akōḷi in the 3rd line. Do.
357	Do. V piece . . . . .	....	....	....	Siddhamāyrikā .	Fragmentary. The first line appears to read J[ā]ni-siṇḍa-mādevi. in characters of about the 8th century.
358	WARORA TALUKA Bhāṇḍiā.—Temple of Mahādēva near the Gaorāla tank close to the Railway Station. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 116[9]	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Appears to record some gift. Refers to a <i>Ṭhākura</i> .
359	DHULIA DISTRICT DHULIA TALUKA Dhulia.—Slab built into the left wall of the well in the compound of the Ekavira temple.	....	....	Saka 16 [5] 3, Virōdhikṛit.	Local Nāgarī. dialect,	Seems to record the construction of the well by Gōvinda Sidhē(ddhē)vara.
360	Slab built into the right wall of the same well.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions a <i>vāpikā</i> at the end probably with reference to its construction. In late characters.
361	Sōṅgr.—Slab in the Pañchāyat office	....	Ugrasēna	[Śaka] 1497, Yuva, Margaśīra śu. 5, [Monday] = 1575 A. D., November 8.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Mentions the king and his son Mānasīnga.
362	Wādī.—Three faces of a pillar in the Mārkaṇḍēśvara temple.	....	....	Saka 1255, Śrī-mukha. ;	Local Nāgarī. dialect,	Mentions Mārkaṇḍēśvara. Purport not clear.
363	Nāgpūr.—Plaster-cast of a potsherd from the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey of India, Excavations Branch, Nagpur, Findspot : Nāgda Khachraud Tehsil, Ujjain District.	....	....	....	Brāhmī	Reads : [?] ya. In characters of about the 2nd century B.C.

POONA DISTRICT

JUNNAR TAHSIL

364 **Junnār.**—Side of a cistern in cave No. 37, Mamodi (Bhūtinga) group. Impressions from the Superintendent, South-Western Circle, Aurangabad.

Seems to record that the object bearing the inscription (apparently the cistern) was the *dharma* of Pōpūa, wife of Mūlasvāmin of Kūmi. In characters of about the second century A. D.

Prakrit, Brāhmī

....

SHOLAPUR DISTRICT

AKKALKOT TALUK

365 **Karajagī.**—Slab set up in front of the Basavappa temple, to the west of the village.

Year
Śu. 12, Monday.

Kannada

Badly damaged. Seems to record a gift of land. Refers to two ministers whose names cannot be made out.

366 Stone built into the front wall of the Sankaralinga temple.

Śaka 1747, Pārthiva

Do.

States that the temple was caused to be built by Virabhadra of Bagalakōṭe.

367 Door-jamb of the same temple

Śaka 1746, Tārāna
Kārttika śu. 4,
Tuesday = 1824
A. D., November
9, f.d.t. '69.

Do.

Mentions Jaḍeya Sankaralingasvāmi and Śrī Sankaradāsa.

368 **Tadavala.**—Two pieces of a broken pillar in front of the Mallikārjuna temple.

....

Do.

Fragmentary. Contains the sayings of Kapilasiddha Mallikārjuna. Mentions Chattarasa and Kūcharasa, the subordinates of the king and seems to register a gift to the temple of Kapilasiddha Mallikārjunadēva of (?) Sonnalige which is described as *abhinava-Śrīkaṭṭa*.

SOUTH SHOLAPUR TALUK

369 **Kūdal.**—Broken slab near the Saṅgumēśvara temple on the bank of the river Bhīmā.

Year 2, Hemalambī,
Chaitra puṇṇama,
Sunday, solar eclipse.
Irregular.

Do.

Badly worn out and damaged. Contains a lengthy description of the family of the donor. Seems to record a gift of land to god Kūḍala-Saṅgumēśvaradēva on the bank of the Bhīma, consecrated by Hariśchandra. Mentions Maṇḍube-30, Ankulage-80 and the village Armmaje(?).

370 Same slab

....

Do.

Do. In continuation of the above. Seems to register a gift of two villages situated in Ankulage-80 to the same deity. Details cannot be made out.

371 Do.

Year 16, Yuva, Kārttika śu. 15, Monday, solar eclipse.
Irregular.

Do.

Do. The bottom portion of the slab is broken. Records a gift of land to the same god, for burning a perpetual lamp, by *mahāpāsāṅga* Jaitaya-sāhani.

372 Beam of the *mukta-mandapa* of the same temple.

Śaka 1181/40, Kālayukta, Māgha śu....

Sanskrit(?) Nāgarī

Damaged. Purport not clear.

373 Slab with an engraving of a prostrate image, paved on the floor in the ruined shrine in front of the above temple.

....

Do.

A pilgrim's record. In late characters.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—<i>concd.</i>					
	SHOLAPUR DISTRICT—<i>concd.</i>					
	SOUTH SHOLAPUR TALUK—<i>concd.</i>					
	Kūdal—<i>concd.</i>					
374	Beam in the <i>ardhamandapa</i> of the ruined shrine in front of the Sangamēśvara temple.	....	....	....	Marāṭhi, Nāgarī	Mentions Siddhanātha and seems to refer to the construction of the central shrine (<i>garbha-grha</i>). The inscription is engraved on both sides of a seated graffiti figure on the beam. In characters of about the 13th century.
375	Two beams in the inner <i>mandapa</i> of the same shrine.	....	....	....	Sanskrit(?) Nāgarī	Badly damaged and worn out. Purport not clear.
	MYSORE					
	BELGAUM DISTRICT					
	BALHONGAL TALUK					
376	Hirenandihalli.—Hero-stone set up in front of the Kalamēśvara temple.	....	....	[Śaka 14]14	Kannada	Seems to record the death of certain individuals, Kariyappa being one of them.
377	Stone set up in the field belonging to Saraseṭṭi, a mile to the south of the village.	....	....	....	Do.	Top portion damaged. Records a gift of land in Hiriya-Nandhalli to a <i>maṭha</i> by Mariyallappa-gauda, the grandson of Malli-nāyaka. In late characters.
378	Kaṣṭatannāl.—Slab lying near the ruined Basavanna temple, about half a mile to the east of the village.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Jayasinha II	Śaka 945, Raktākṣhi	Do.	Broken and damaged. Seems to register a gift to a temple. States that <i>maḥamāṇḍalēśvara</i> Bhimadeva of the [Ba]ise family was administering Kādaravalli-30 division. Refers to Kañcharasa bearing the titles <i>Konguvinarma</i> and <i>Gaṅga-mārtāṇḍa</i> , as a feudatory of the king. <i>Śenabōva</i> Aytavarm-mayya wrote the record. Cf. No. 387 below.
379	Kallubhāvi.—Slab set up in front of the Rāmalingēśvara temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Badly damaged. Contents similar to the above. Registers a gift of 300 <i>tamma</i> of land to some temple, situated in Kummudavaḍa.
380	Stone built into the platform of the mosque at the entrance of the village.	....	....	....	Do.	Middle portion worn out. Seems to register a gift of land to Viraktamūrti by Basapa. In late characters.
381	Stone set up near the steps at the entrance of the Hanumanā temple.	....	....	Sarvajit	Do.	Refers to the <i>umbali</i> of a <i>maṭha</i> . Do.
382	Hero-stones set up in front of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions Chika-nāyaka. In characters of about the 14th century.
383	Do, No. II	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Refers to the wife (name not clear) of Malli-nāyaka. Do.

384	Do. No. III	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mentions a hero named.....niyanika Bhima. Do.
385	Do. No. IV	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mentions Malli-nāyaka. Do.
386	Slab built into the floor in front of the image of Hanumanta in the same temple.	.	.	.	....	....	Jyēṣṭha, solar Sunday, eclipse.	Do.	Do.	Registers a gift of land to a <i>maṭha</i> . Mentions Maleyāla-paṇḍita, his disciple Tejōrāśi-paṇḍita, god Nagarēśvara and Annigere. In characters of about the 12th century.
387	Slab set up in front of the Jaina <i>bastī</i> behind the house of N.B. Deshpande.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the renewal of a grant by <i>mahāmāṇḍalēśvara</i> Kañchasa of the Gaiga family. States that the original grant of the village Kummudavāla situated in Kadalavalli-30 was made to the temple of Jinendra built by himself by <i>mahāmāṇḍalēśvara</i> Saigotta-Gaiga-Permānadi, also called Sivamara, the feudatory of Rashtrakūṭa Amoghavarsha in Saka 261, Vibhava, Pushya ba. 14, Monday Uttarāyana-saṁkrānti (irregular). In characters of the 11th century. Published in <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XVIII, pp. 309 ff. Cf. No. 378 above.
388	BELGAUM TALUK Belgaum. —Pillar in the Safa Masjid in the Fort area.	.	.	.	....	....	Kannaḍa, Nāgarī	Do.	Do.	States that at the instance of the <i>mahājānas</i> of Ikshugrāma, the <i>mūligas</i> and <i>gāṇḍas</i> of several villages confirmed gifts of money made by them earlier to god Išvaradēva and also made another gift of money. <i>Mahāmāṇḍalēśvara</i> Kārtavīrya is said to have been protecting the 84 (<i>mahājānas</i>) of Ikshugrāma from his <i>nelevidu</i> at Vēnugrāma. Published in <i>Karnatak Inscriptions</i> , Vol. II, pp. 115 ff.
389	BIDAR DISTRICT BIDAR TALUK Bidar Fort. —Impressions received from the Superintendent, South-Western Circle, Aurangabad.	.	.	.	....	....	Kannaḍa	Do.	Do.	Records a grant of 12 <i>mallar</i> of land to some deity in the name of Kāmaya, son of <i>Madi-seṭṭi</i> . In characters of 12th-13th century.
390	BIJAPUR DISTRICT HUNGUND TALUK Alhola. —Impressions received from the Superintendent, South-Western Circle, Aurangabad.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Reads: <i>Sāstramahēśvaran Gunaravi</i> | <i>Rūpasāṅghāṇan Pramānabharan Narasobhan</i> . In characters of about the 8th century.
391	Do.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Reads: <i>Śrībīṇḍitūṇḍaḍḍaravaṭṭan Vinānaravāṇṇan</i> . Do.
392	Do.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Reads: <i>Harahapriyan</i> . Do.
393	Do.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Reads: <i>Śrī-Narasobhan kaṇi</i> . Do.
394	Do.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Reads: <i>Manavamaṇa</i> . Do.
395	Do.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Reads: <i>Śrī [Satya]saṅgalan Naniparamēśvaran</i> . Do.
396	Do.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Do.	Reads: <i>Śrī-Paṭṭasāmīn</i> . Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—contd. DHARWAR DISTRICT BYADGI TALUK					
397	Angaragatti.—Slab in the village. Impression from the Superintendent, South-Western Circle, Aurangabad.	....	....	....	Kannada	Fragmentary. Mentions Sattige and Mallarasa. In characters of about the 13th century.
398	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions god Somanātha of Huligere. Do.
399	Badamalli.—Slab in the Rāmalinga temple. Do.	Rāshtrakūṭa.	Akalavarsha	Saka 865, Sōbhakrit, Jyēṣṭha śu. [5], Thursday=943 A. D., May 11, f.d.t. 36.	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions Bhimparasa as the governor of Banavāsi-12000 and [Muttavagūḍiya] as the <i>nāgaruṇḍa</i> of Satyalige-70.
400	Do.	Yādava	Kandhārādēva	Year 8, Ānanda, Chaitra śu. 10, Monday=1254 A. D., March 30.	Do.	States that Bommidēva and Chaitamādēva, the subordinates of the king granted the headmanship (<i>garuḍike</i>) of the village Talagavalli and also five <i>matār</i> of land as <i>umbāḷi</i> to Lakuma-gāvūṇḍa, son of Harihara.
401	Do.	Do.	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to a <i>mahāmandalēśvara</i> . Details are lost.
402	Bidarakatti.—Slab in the village. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions Konara-Rāmanātha. In characters of about the 14th century.
403	Chikkahalli.—Slab in the village. Do.	....	....	Viṣṭu, Jyēṣṭha śu. 10.	Do.	Damaged. Chikkahalli, Hanumanṇa and a few other names can be read. In late characters.
404	Chikkanaji.—Slab in the village. Do.	Vijayanagara	Harihara II	Saka 1426 (wrong for 1326, current), Svabhānu, Chaitra śu. 1, Saturday =1403 A.D., March 24.	Do.	Records the death of a hero named Rāmanna in a fight.
405	Do.	....	....	Āṅgīrasa, Chaitra śu. 10, Tuesday.	Do.	Damaged. Refers to the killing of four persons by Lakuma and to Bayirāyi, wife of Bamma-Nāyaka. In characters of about the 16th century.
406	Chikkanandhalli.—Slab in the village. Do.	Chalukya of Bādāmi	Kokkuji Vikramāditya	....	Do.	Records the death of Kapa-Arkadiya and seems to register a gift of land by Dosiṛajigara Sēnāvārasa who was administering Mugunda-nūḍu from Kundagōlu. In characters of about the 8th century.
407	Do.	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Do. Refers in addition, to the death of Kiriyaṇa. Do.

408	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	....	Badly damaged. Contents seem to be similar to No. 406 above. Do.
409	Chinnikatti.	Slab in the village.	Do.	....	....	....	....	....	Krēdhana	Do.	....	States that the stone was erected by Lakappa, the brother of Pole-nayaka, to commemorate the death of the latter and also of his three wives who committed <i>sati</i> . In late characters.
410	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	Year... Nandana, Phalguna Monday.	Do.	....	Incomplete and damaged. Seems to record a grant to god Svaṃbhū Somanātha of Kōmīdi by Nāgadeva, wife of [Maṇḍādideva]. Mentions Nachideva who bears the epithet <i>Kaliyuga-Vīraḥḥara</i> .
411	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	Saka..... Śrāvaṇa śu. 5.	Do.	....	Indifferently engraved. Records a gift of <i>unibāḍi</i> to a deity at [Cheim]kate. In late characters.
412	Ghālupū.	Slab in the village.	Do.	....	....	....	....	....	....	Do.	....	Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to record the death of a person in a fight. Mentions [Bachil-gauḍa]. In characters of about the 12th century.
413	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	....	Fragmentary. Records a grant of land to a god whose name seems to be Mahadeva. Mentions <i>nālgāruṇḍa</i> Nelliḡa. Published in <i>Progress Report of the Kannada Research Institute</i> , Dharwar, for 1953-57, p. 74.
414	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	Prabhava, Chaitra, ..., Wednesday.	Do.	....	Nothing more than the date is preserved. In late characters.
415	Guṇḍēhalli.	Slab in the village.	Do.	....	....	....	....	....	Saka 956, Bhāva, Pushya śu. 11, Tuesday, Uttarāyana-saṃkrānti=1034 A.D., December 24.	Do.	....	Records the construction of the temple of Mallikārjuna at Aluru by Anḡiyabbe, mother of Ajavarma, and registers grant of lands to the same probably by the <i>gāruṇḍa</i> Kaṃbayya, son of Ajavarma when <i>Malāsāmanṭa</i> Chikk-Aycharasa was governing Sattalige-70 and Uttavayya of the Chikkamamba family was the <i>nālgāruṇḍa</i> of the division. The gift was made over to Uttamasinggiyya. <i>Sēndōra</i> [Dūna]-sayya wrote the record. Also refers to another grant of land and money income to the same temple for repairs etc., on a later date, viz., Viḷambi, Phalguna ba. 5, Wednesday, by Boppa-gauḍa of Aluru and others.
416	Hediḡoḡḡa.	Slab in the village.	Do.	....	....	....	....	....	.... Uttarāyana-saṃkrānti.	Do.	....	Fragmentary. Records a grant of land. Refers to a 140-division which may be the same as Bāsavuru-140. In characters of about the 11th century.
417	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	Saka 984, Subhā-kṛit, Pushya Amāvāsyā, Sunday, Uttarāyana-saṃkrānti. Irregular.	Do.	....	States that <i>maḡāṇḍyabbe</i> Aytamma-gāvuṇḍa made a grant of land to the <i>āchārya</i> of the temple of god Kalideva of Tadaṡūri, when <i>maḡāprachāṇḍa-dāṇḍanayaka</i> Chāvūṇḍarāya and Barmadevarasa were governing Banavāsi and <i>maḡāṇḍaḷēvara</i> Rājādityadeva was in charge of Bāsūr-140.
418	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	Hemalambī, Aksha-yatṛiṡyā.	Do.	....	Fragmentary. Records a grant of land for the worship, offerings, etc., to a deity (name lost), at the instance of the king. Mentions Rudraśakti-muni.
419	Hireanaji.	Slab in the Kaluṇḡēvara temple.	Do.	....	....	....	....	....	Saka 1215, Vijaya, Mārgaśṛiṡa ba. [Monday].	Do.	....	Badly damaged. Seems to register a gift of money and land to a <i>basadi</i> . Refers to <i>maḡāprachāṇḍa</i> , <i>sarvādhikāri</i> Parasurāmaḡa and to <i>kuṇḡāra</i> Haripi-seṡṡi, son of Rambāḡēvi. Cf. No. 420 below.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—<i>contd.</i>					
	DHARWAR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	BYADGI TALUK—<i>contd.</i>					
	Hireanaji—<i>contd.</i>					
420	Slab in the Virabhadra temple. Impression from the Superintendent, South-Western Circle, Aurangabad.	[Yādava]	Rāmachandra	Śaka 121[5], Vijaya, Pushya..., Monday.	Kannada	Registers a gift of money to god Nēminātha by <i>kunāra</i> Harip-setti, son of Rāmādēvi and other members of the several guilds when <i>maḥāpradhāna</i> Paraśurāmādēva was the <i>sarvadhikāri</i> .
421	Do.	Do.	Singhapa	Year..., Vijambi, Śrāvana ba. 12, Sunday=1238 A.D., August 8.	Do.	Commemorates the death of Goggi-setti in a cattle raid at Gottaḡadi by <i>Kādamba-chakravartī</i> [Sō]vidēva. Gottaḡadi is stated to have been situated in Devāngērī-140.
422	Do. <i>Nisidi</i> stone No. 1	Do.	Rāmachandra	Śrīmukha, Āśāḍha śu. 11, Monday=1273 A.D., June 26, f.d.t. '56.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the death of a woman.
423	Do. No. 2	Do.	Do.	Year 3, Thursday.	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to a <i>seṭṭi</i> . In characters of about the 13th century.
424	Do. No. 3	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Purport not clear. Do.
425	Do. No. 4	....	....	Plavaṅga, Jyēṣṭha śu. 5, Thursday.	Do.	Records the death by a rite, of Akkaśālī Nēmōja. In characters of about the 14th century.
426	Do. No. 5	....	....	Dhātṇ, Sunday.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the death of a woman disciple (<i>gudḍi</i>). Refers to Ānaje and god Sāntināḥa. Do.
427	Do. No. 6	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Mentions Jakkale and seems to refer to her son Sōma. Do.
428	Do. No. 7	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged. Purport not clear. Do.
429	Hirehalli.—Slab in the village, Do.	Chālukya of Kal-yūṇa.	Jagadekamalla (II)	....	Do.	Incomplete (?). Contains the praise of Tikada of Kadirmidi, son of Sōma of Kīlāra-vaṇṣa and Chaupḍikabbe and a subordinate of <i>maḥāśānta</i> Kaliyamarasa of the Khachara-kula, the governor of Bāsavūr-140. The latter was a subordinate of Yōgēśvara-dandānāyaka, the governor of Banavāsi-12000 and Sāntalige-1000, extending upto Haive.

430	Do.	.	.	.	.	Saka 14..., Bhādrapada purname, Monday.	Do.	.	Damaged. Seems to record the death of a <i>gavūḍa</i> .
431	Do. Slab in the Kōte-Isvara temple. Do.	.	.	.	.	Year 45, Sārvari, Māgha śu. [2], Monday, Uttarāyana-sotikramana. Irregular.	Do.	.	Records a grant of land, garden, house-site, oil-mill and money by the <i>gavūḍas</i> for the worship of and offerings to god Angajēsvara, installed at Gottagaḍi by Sōbhana-setti when <i>manneya</i> Kaliyamarasa was governing Rāsavura-140 and <i>mahāprabhu</i> Kamna-gāvūḍa and Bīlā-gāvūḍa were in charge of Kāgmele-12, Paudiyūr and Kuppagede. The record, which is mainly in verse, was written by Jakkana and engraved by Maruḷōja and Mādōja.
432	Iohohangi.—Slab in the village. Do.	.	.	.	.	Saka 119[7], Yuva, year 5, Bhadrada śu. 8, Thursday=1275 A.D., August 29, f.d.t. 37.	Do.	.	Damaged. Seems to register the death of an individual. Mentions Dasana, the <i>prabhu</i> of Yichohangi.
433	Do.	.	.	.	.	Saka 86[8], [Pa]rābhava.	Do.	.	Fragmentary and badly worn out. Mentions [Jaga]lōka-malla Mārasinha, probably of the Gaṅga family and refers to a <i>mahāsamanā</i> who was administering Purigete-300 and other divisions.
434	Kasabbi.—Slab in the village. Do.	.	.	.	.	....	Do.	.	Fragmentary and badly worn out. Seems to record a gift of income from several taxes. Mentions <i>mahāsamanā</i> Rājādityarasa, <i>gāvūḍa</i> Barmanayya and <i>pergaḍe</i> Bhāskarayya. In characters of about the 11th century.
435	Kervadi.—Slab in the village. Do.	.	.	.	.	Kaliyuga 4068, Saka 1425, Prabhava, Jyēsthā śu. 7. Irregular.	Do.	.	Seems to refer to a gift of land at Tippalāpura by Gāṅigara Malli-setti. Bankapura is mentioned.
436	Kummūr.—Slab in the village. Do.	.	.	.	.	Saka 1118 (Current), Rākehasa, Āsva-yuja amavasya, Thursday, solar eclipse=1195 A.D., October 5.	Do.	.	States that <i>mahāmandalēvara</i> Jagadala Chatkamaḍevārasa gave the village Kummūr to <i>mahāpatāyila</i> Bāga-gāvūḍa, taking two-hundred <i>gadyānas</i> from the latter who made a grant of land, garden and oil-mill, for the worship, offerings, etc., to god Rūmanātha, after having the feet of Kēdāra-panḍita.
437	Māsaṅgi.—Slab in the village. Do.	.	.	.	.	Year [157], Raudri, Āsvīja ba. 5, Monday. Irregular.	Do.	.	Refers to an attack on Guttarasa of Guttolal and to the death in the fight of Mālabōva, son of Kaggā-gaṇḍa, the <i>naiprabhu</i> of Māsaṅgi.
438	Do.	.	.	.	.	Saka 113[20], Īsvara, Śrāvana ba. 1, Monday. Irregular.	Do.	.	Damaged. Seems to record the death of several <i>nāyakas</i> in a fight. Refers to the village Māsaṅgi situated in Chandragutti.
439	Do.	.	.	.	.	....	Do.	.	States that when Lōkate was governing Banavāsi and Nelliga was the <i>nāyagavūḍa</i> of Bāsavūr-140, the latter made a grant of land to the temple at Māsaliḡe built by Abbiyara Tippa-gāvūḍa. The record was written by Panchoyaya.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—<i>contd.</i> DHARWAR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> BYADOL TALUK—<i>contd.</i> Māsāngi—<i>contd.</i>					
440	Slab in the village. Impression from the Superintendent, South-western Circle, Aurangabad.	Rāshtrakūṭa	Amoghavarsha	Śaka 888, Jaya	Kannaḍa	Commemorates the death of Ammaṇa in a fight with anniga when Kannayya was governing the <i>nāḍu</i> and Malluga was the <i>nāḍigavūnda</i> of Bāsavura-140, and records a grant of land to Erega, the sculptor of the stone and also to another individual named Asagaṇṇa.
441	Muttūr.—Slab in the Kallāvara temple Do.	. . . .	. . . .	Śaka 1304, Dundubhi, Kārtika ba. 7, Wednesday=1382 A.D., October 29.	Do. . . .	States that a certain Kēta-gāvūnda erected a stone in memory of his son Bommaya and daughter-in-law, Kamāyi, both of whom died, the latter by committing <i>sati</i> .
442	Do.	Kalachuri of Kalyāṇa.	Sōvidēva	Year 6, Nandana, Bhādrapada śu. 14, Sunday=1172 A.D., September 3.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records a grant of land and house-site by the people of Muttūr to Asagara Kāleya in appreciation of his services in a cattle raid.
443	Do.	Chālūkyā of Kalyāṇa.	Bhadrakamalla	Year 6, Kālayukta, Pushya śu. 5, Sunday. Irregular.	Do. . . .	Records a grant of land by Jakki-gāvūnda of Gottagaḍi, Kamka-gāvūnda and others to Halliga, the elder brother of Kamma Mācha who died in a fight when Jakki-śeṭṭi of Kammanavalli attacked the village Muttūr.
444	Do. . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . [Bhādrapada] śu. 5.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records the death of a hero in a fight and refers to a grant of land. Other details are lost. In characters of about the 14th century.
445	Do. . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the death of Gaṇakōja in a cattle raid and refers to . . . <i>dandāṇajaka</i> Kēsimayya. Do.
446	Śivapura.—Slab in the village. Do.	. . . .	. . . .	Śaka 1410, Kālayukta, Āṣāḍha ba. [11], Thursday. Irregular.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Seems to record a gift to god Kalinātha of Śivapura.
447	Sādambī.—Slab in the village. Do.	. . . .	. . . .	Śaka 1330, Manmatha, Āśvija ba. 5.	Do. . . .	Do. Seems to record the death of [Bōkayya] of Sīdāngi.
448	Do. . . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the grant of the village Sīdāngi, to <i>rājaguru</i> Rudra-śaktidēva by <i>manneja</i> Bommideva and the <i>prabhu</i> of Nāgarakhaṇḍa. In characters of about the 15th century.

449	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Saka 1513, Krodhi, Advayya śū. [5]. Tuesday. Irregular.	Do.	.	Seems to record the death of a person. Refers to Rāmārājya and Chika Mallanna, son of [Ba]rma-gavūda of Sūdambi.
450	Timkāpur.—Slab in the village.	Do.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	.	Damaged. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 15th century.
HIREKERUR TALUK											
451	Chikkabūdhāl.—Stone set up in front of the Hanumantadēva temple.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	.	Peeled off. Seems to register a gift to god Nārasimhadēva of Tiruguniyamaḷuvu. In late characters.
452	Doddaḡubbi.—Hero-stone by the side of the Išvara temple.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	.	Damaged. Registers the death of a person (name lost). Mentions Koḍamogge. In characters of about the 12th century.
453	Stone set up in the field of Karigaḡda to the south of the village.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Sanakrit, Nāgarī	.	States that the land belongs to Venkatēśa, grandson of Janārḡdan-āchārya of Rattehalḡli. In late characters.
454	Guddada-Mādāpur.—Slab lying in the field of S.H. Kolli near the Basavaṇṇa temple.	.	.	.	.	.	....	Saka 1101, Vikāri, Pushya śū. 11, Wednesday = 1179 A.D., December 26.	Kannada	.	Registers gifts of land, oil and oil-mill for a perpetual lamp and for worship and offerings in the temple of Mallikārjunadēva by <i>lantripāda</i> Lakumana-nāyaka and his sons and nephews who were responsible also for the construction of the temple and of a tank called Išvarasumudra while they were in charge of Kiriya-Hanani, a <i>śiṅga</i> of Hallavura, as the feudatories of <i>mahāpanditēśvara</i> Išvaradēva of the Sinda family who was administering Eḡevatta-70, Baḡave-70 and other divisions from his capital at Hallavura-Bela-gavartti. The gift was made after worshipping the feet of Padumārāsi-pandita, disciple of Trilochanadēva of Hiriya Muḡugunda. States that <i>mahāpandhāna</i> Kamaṇa-Somapa-Kēstrāja-dauḡdanāyaka was governing Banavāsi-12000 from his capital at Baḡigāve.
455	Hādrīkalḡli.—Hero-stone lying in the compound of Kallappanagūdi.	.	.	.	.	.	....	Prajōtpatti, Āśāḡha śū. 5, [Thursday].	Do.	.	Records that Sōmāyi committed <i>sati</i> when her husband Sāranga died. In characters of about the 13th century.
456	Hirebūdhāl.—Slab standing in front of the Išvara temple to the east of the village.	.	.	.	.	.	....	Saka 967, Pārthiva, Pushya śū. [11], Sunday, Uttara-yana-samkrānti-1045 A.D., December 22. The samkrānti occurred on December 24.	Do.	.	The bottom portion of the record containing the details of the grant portion is completely worn out. The extant portion refers to <i>mahāpanditēśvara</i> Chāvundarāyasa administering Banavāsi-12000.
457	Hirekabbār.—Slab by the side of the Kallappa temple.	.	.	.	.	.	....	Saka 109[4], Nandana, Jyēṣṡha śū. 1, Sunday, samkrāmaṇa, lunar eclipse. Irregular.	Do.	.	Records gifts of land, oil-mill and flower garden for the worship and offerings to god Bāchalēśvara of Hiriya-Kabbāra in Hallavura-siṅga, by Jakka (?), son of Kaliyama-gavūda, while Mallidēva of the Sinda family, younger brother of Māchidēva and son of Išvaradēva and Bāchaladēvi, was administering the area from Hallavura. Cf. No. 454 above.
458	Hirekerūr.—Slabs used as steps of the <i>tumbana-koḡda</i> . Slab No. 1.	.	.	.	.	.	....	Saka [..]6, Ānanda, Āśāḡha amāvāsye, Sunday, samkrānti.	Do.	.	Fragmentary. Registers a gift of money to a deity. All details are lost.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—<i>contd.</i> DHARWAR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> HIREKERUR TALUK—<i>contd.</i> Hirekerūr—<i>contd.</i>					
459	Slabs used as steps of the <i>tumbuvahonda</i> . Slab No. 2.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa.	Tribhuvanamalla ruling from Jayantipura.	..... Plava.....	Kannaḍa	Fragmentary. Seems to describe the <i>Bharavēkāras</i> and others. Other details are lost.
460	Do. Slab No. 3.	Do.	Tribhuvanamalla	Chālukya - Vikrama 47, Sōbhakṛit, Uttarāyana - saṁkrānti, lunar eclipse. Irregular.	Do.	Records a gift of <i>pergāde-kāṇike-gadyāna</i> collected by the <i>telligas</i> , to god Jakkēvara, at the instance of the 1000 <i>ūroḍeyas</i> and other chiefs of Piriya-Kereyur by Guḍamarasa who was the <i>prabhu</i> and <i>hergāde</i> of <i>agrahāra</i> Nidugundi which is described as the first <i>bāda</i> of Kiskādu-70. Also records a gift of money by <i>Telliḡa</i> Masanaya-nāyaka and his <i>āḷiya</i> Māleya, and of oil by the other <i>telligas</i> when <i>mahāpradhāna sēnāhipati</i> , <i>manēvergāde</i> Sāvipayya, was administering Banavāsi-12000.
461	Do. Slab No. 4.	Do.	Tribhuvanamalla ruling from Kalyāṇapura.	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Mentions <i>dandānāyaka</i> Rudramarasa and other officers (name lost), and <i>agrahāra</i> Hiriyaḡereyūru. Other details are lost.
462	Hero-stone in the same place	....	....	... Chaitra, śu.....	Do.	Fragmentary. Records the death of a <i>nāyaka</i> , probably in an encounter with a tiger. Mentions.....nudiganahali and Hiriyaḡereyūru]. In characters of about the 13th century.
463	Hiremoraba. —Fragment of a slab in the backyard of the house of Siddanagauda Patil.	....	....	....	Do.	Worn out. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 12th century. There is another fragment in the same place. In late characters.
464	Hero-stone set up in front of the Kallēvara temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Seems to record the death of a person after having killed a tiger. In characters of about the 12th century.
465	Fragmentary stone in the cattleshed of the house of Virabasaṡayya Mathada, by the side of the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains the imprecatory portion. Do.
466	Another fragment in the same place	....	...	....	Do.	Purport not clear. Seems to refer to a <i>talāra</i> . Do.
467	Stone standing by the side of the Hanumanta temple.	....	...	....	Do.	Mentions Ayappa, son of Malapayya and grandson of <i>sēnabōya</i> Kuppayya and Anikappa, son of Bommarasaṡayya. In late characters.

468	Slab built into the sluic of Keachavva-nakere, about a mile to the south of the village.	....	....	....	... Monday, solar eclipse.	Do. . . .	Top portion is broken and lost. Records a gift of land for the worship of Gubbikalla Mallikarjunadeva to Mūrujavi-deva who made it over to his disciple, Somsēvara-pandita who was the <i>śiṣācharya</i> of the temple of Baṇṭēśvaradeva. In characters of about the 12th century.
469	Rādūr.—Slab in front of the Māruti temple.	Chalukya of Kalyāṇa.	[Bhuvanaikamalla]	....	....	Do. . . .	Badly damaged and worn out. The bottom portion of the slab is broken and lost. Contains the description of the village Kaḍavūr and of the family of <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Udayāditya who is said to have been governing Banavāsī-12000 division. Other details are lost.
470	Fragment of a stone in front of the Basavavappa image by the side of above temple.	....	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Badly damaged. In characters of about the 11th century.
471	Hero-stone set up in front of the Īśvara temple.	....	....	....	Saka 1211 (current), Sarvadhāri, Chaitra śu. 10, Sunday = 1288 A.D., March 14.	Do. . . .	States that Bāchi-gavūda, son of <i>mūliya</i> Sōma-gavūda and disciple of <i>rājaguru</i> Mūrujavi-deva, a devotee of god Kaḍambēśvara, died in a fight, within the boundary of Kaḍavūr and that 20 <i>kanama</i> of land was granted by the <i>arūḍhya</i> . Cf. No. 468 above.
472	Another hero-stone in the same place	....	....	....	Saka 1351, Saunnya, Kārtika śu. [5], Sunday. Irregular.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records the death of Nāgarasa and another hero in a fight. Mentions Paṭṭapaḷli and refers to a person called Gōpinātha-nāyaka and to a <i>maḥāsāmāntādhipati</i> .
473	Kāluvihalli.—Lamp-pillar in front of the Basavavappa temple.	....	....	....	Sarvvajit, Chaitra śu. 10.	Do. . . .	Seems to state that the pillar was set up by Basavappa who was a devotee of god Basavappa. In late characters.
474	Makari.—Slab called <i>nēḷakallu</i> set up near the steps of the <i>hoṇḍa</i> .	Rāshtrakūṭa	Akalavarsha Kannara (Kṛishṇa)	....	....	Do. . . .	Refers to the rule of Prithuvi-Nāra over Banavāsī-12000 and of Sindaka Vira over another territory (name not clear) and seems to record the death of some person. Cf. No. 479 below.
475	Malige.—Stone set up at the entrance of the Sakharalinga temple.	....	....	....	Bahudhānya . . .	Do. . . .	Records a gift of land as <i>unihali</i> for the worship of god Śaḥ-karalinga of Malige by [Kṛiṣṇa]ji-panta. In late characters.
476	Mūlgēri.—Slab in survey No. 72	Rāshtrakūṭa	Gōvinda [III]	....	....	Do. . . .	Seems to state that Kundavasi and Ajakeyya made a gift of land and had the <i>mēṭi</i> set up while Mārake-araśa was governing Banavāsī-12000. Balmālcha made the <i>mēṭi</i> . Published in <i>Progress Report of the Kannada Research Institute</i> , Dharwar, for 1955-57, p. 68, No. 5. Cf. No. 479 below.
477	Slab in survey No. 71	Do.	Kannara	....	....	Do. . . .	Seems to state that Emmeyara Recha had some Brāhmana families from Kerevūr settled in the locality. Kalmitra wrote the record. Ibid., pp. 23-74, No. 11.
478	Śiraganbi.—Base of the image in the Bharamappa temple to the east of the village.	....	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Broken and damaged. Refers to [Bā]lchaya, son of <i>mahā-pradhana Kumāra</i> [Bā]mmanarasa. In characters of about the 12th century.
479	Pillar by the side of the Māruti temple.	[Rāshtrakūṭa]	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Top right corner is broken. Seems to refer to the setting up of a <i>mēṭi</i> . Māra is stated to be administering the <i>nādū</i> . Mentions <i>Gendavara</i> and the 95 <i>prujas</i> . [Nāga] made the pillar. In characters of about the 9th-10th century. Cf. Nos. 474 and 476 above.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—<i>contd.</i> DHARWAR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> HIREKERUR TALUK—<i>contd.</i> Śiragambī—<i>contd.</i>					
480	Slab by the side of the Muruti temple	[Rāshtrakūṭa]	Subhatuṅṅavallabha [Kṛishna II]	....	Kannada	Records a gift of 12 <i>matṭar</i> of land as <i>bitṭuṇṇa</i> for the upkeep of the local tank while Rēchiga was in charge of the <i>ur</i> and Lōkayya was administering Banavāsi-12000. Paratavara Mārama is mentioned. Published in <i>Progress Report of the Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar</i> , for 1953-57, p. 73, No. 10.
481	Slab kept in the shrine of Mallāraliṅga temple.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa.	Bhuvanaikamalla (Sōmēśvara II)	....	Do.	The bottom portion is peeled off. The extant portion refers to Bhuvanaikamalla-Vira-Nolamba Udayāditya as governing Banavāsi-12000 and Sattalige-1000 divisions. Also refers to the <i>gavūṇḍas</i> of [Śi]rīgambī which was situated in Raṭṭa-palli-70.
482	Slab called <i>Nēyila-kallu</i> set up by the side of the house of H.K. Soratur.	....	....	....	Do.	States that <i>Geṇḍavana</i> died being pierced (?) by the plough-share. In characters of about the 9th-10th century. Cf. No. 479 above.
483	Slab called <i>Varāṇṇagallu</i> set up in the field of M.B. Gubbi.	Rāshtrakūṭa	Jagattuṅṅa-Pratāpavālōka	....	Do.	Records a gift of 6 <i>matṭar</i> of land to god Beldēva by Apollabbe, wife of Ēre-annarasa who was governing Banavāsi-12000 while Annarasa and three others were administering Tirigamme as <i>gavūṇḍas</i> . Also records another gift of 4 <i>matṭar</i> of land to the same deity on a later date by Lōkabbe, wife of Avarevarasa who was administering Tirigamme while the four <i>gavūṇḍas</i> referred to above were officiating as <i>karanas</i> , and Rājāditya-arasa was governing Banavāsi-12000. The gift land was made over to Nāganandi, the disciple of Bellavāsada-guravar, with the consent of the <i>prajās</i> of Tirigamme and Talakere. Balmaḷaḷa engraved the record on the stone which bears the figure of a boar at the top. Published in <i>Progress Report of Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar</i> , for 1953-57, pp. 69-70, No. 6.
484	Stone set up in the field of B.H. Soratur, to the north of the village.	....	....	Sarvadhāri	Do.	Top portion damaged. Records a gift of land as <i>raktamānya</i> to Chaudiyanna, son of Mallanna, the <i>gavūṇḍa</i> of Śiragambī, by <i>dēśāyī</i> Hanumanta-gaṇḍa of Guttalal, as a compensation for the death of the former's son Mallana who died as a result of an explosion, at the time of the attack on Śākharā. In late characters.

485	Another stone in the same field . . . . .	....	....	Sarvadhārī, Āshādha ba. 12	Do.	Contents similar to No. 483 above. Do.
486	Stone in the field of M.D. Kerurī, behind <i>mādaragēri</i> to the south of the village. GULBARGA DISTRICT CHITAPUR TALUK	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged. Contents seem to be the same as in Nos. 484-85 above. Do.
487	Arjanbhige.—Slab used as a step in the Hanumān temple.	....	....	....	....	Purport not clear.
488	Entrance into the Lingadagavi shrine in same temple.	Chalukya of Kalyāṇa	....	....	Kannāḍa	Completely worn out and fragmentary. Gives the genealogy of the dynasty and mentions Jayasinha. In characters of about the 12th century.
489	Diggāon.—Slab at the entrance into the Sambhulinga temple.	Do.	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI) ruling from Manneyakere.	Chalukya Vikrama 32, Sarvajit, Mīṅga- ga-ira, Anavasyā, Monday, solar eclipse=1107 A.D., December 16.	Do.	Records gifts of land, garden and a house-site to god Janār- danādēva in the Chikkaraje-matha attached to the Svayambhū-Sōmēśvara temple by <i>mahāmandalēśvara</i> Manneya Lōkara at the instance of the chief queen Mala- yanatidevi who was in-charge of the <i>mēlāḷike</i> of <i>agrahāra</i> Digbhavige. Also records a further gift of land by Dāvāna-bhātta who was responsible for the construction of the Svayambhū-Sōmēśvara temple and other gifts by the 400 <i>mahājānas</i> of <i>agrahāra</i> Nāgavāvi. The gifts were made over to the 300 <i>mahājānas</i> of Digbhavige.
490	Slab under the <i>Aṅgasi</i> tree in the same temple.	Do.	Āṅkyamalla (Sōmēśvara I)	Saka, 976 (current), Vijaya, Vaisākha Amāvāsya, Thursday, Kattale- grahana=1053 A.D., May 20. There was no solar eclipse on that day.	Do.	Records that <i>mahāmandalēśvara</i> Bibhavyarasa and <i>mahā- sāmanā</i> Ereyammarasa of the Haihaya family made a gift of 300 <i>matar</i> of land to god Svayambhūdēva.
491	Slab inside the same temple	Do.	[Vikramāditya]	....	Do.	Refers to the grant made in No. 490 above and seems to record further gifts by <i>mahāpradhāna</i> <i>daṇḍadhīsa</i> Rannapaya.
492	Wall of the Rāmalinga shrine in the same temple.	....	....	[Saka] 1317, Yuva.	Do.	Contains the name Śrī Maṅgarāja.
493	Kaddarigi.—Slab outside the Munīśvara temple.	Chalukya of Kalyāṇa	Jagadekamalla	Regnal year 4, Dun- dubhi, Chaitra su. 10, Sunday=A.D. 1142, March 8.	Do.	Worn out in parts. Mentions the <i>prabhu</i> Lōkagavuda of Kaddarage and others and seems to record a gift of land and money.
494	Kāligi.—Pillar in the ruined Karlinga temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Records that Ācharasa-daṇḍanāyaka made a grant of 40 <i>matar</i> of land in Bharatakanūr to Āditya-bhaṭṭopādhyāya Sarvakratu Sōmayājīn, worshipper at the feet of god Jaya- lingēśvara. In characters of about the 13th century.
495	Wall of the Hanumān temple	Chalukya of Kalyāṇa	Jagadekamalla ruling from Pottala- kere.	Saka 964, Chitra- bhini, Pausa ba. 5, Sunday= 1043 A.D., Janua- ry 2, f.d.t. 51.	Do.	Worn out and illegible. Seems to record a gift of land to god Sōmēśvarādēva when <i>mahāmandalēśvara</i> Bibbarasa was ruling over Sīgūru, Pottalakere and Saṅgavige. Cf. No. 490 above.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—<i>contd.</i> GULBARGA DISTRICT— <i>contd.</i> CHITAPUR TALUK— <i>contd.</i> Kāligi—<i>contd.</i>					
496	Pillar in the Chaudamma temple . . .	Chālukya of Kalyāna	[Trailōkyamalla Āhavamallī.]	Saka 987, Viśvāvasu	Kannaḍa	Worn out. Mentions the king's feudatory <i>mahāmandalēśvara</i> Bibbarasa of the Vāraṇa family. Cf. No. 495 above.
497	Slab lying in the Kāleśvara temple . . .	....	....	..... ba. 6, Chaitra Monday, sankrāntī.	Do. . . .	Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to record a gift of land to god Bibhēśvaradēva by Bammideva-daṇḍanāyaka. Mentions villages such as Saṅgavi, Tengule and Bharatakanūru. In characters of about the 12th century
498	Slab on the wall in the same temple . . .	Chālukya of Kalyāna	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI)	....	Do. . . .	Worn out. Contains the genealogy of the king. Refers to queen Chandrikādēvi and the prince Jayakarna.
499	Another slab on the wall in the same temple.	Kalachuri of Kalyāna.	Rāyamurāri Sōyidēva ruling from Mōdeganūr.	Year 7, Vijaya, Āśvayuja śu. 10, Thursday, Vishu-sankramana. Irregular.	Kannaḍa and Sanskrit, Kannaḍa and Nāgarī.	Gives the genealogy of the Kalachuri family and records that <i>Hiriyadāṇḍanāyaka</i> , Mādhaba and <i>mahāmandalēśvara</i> Gonkarasa, son of Udayāditya-Vira-Kālarasa and grandson of Vira-Gonkarasa of the Bāna family together made a gift of the village Mārulige situated in Tenguli-70 to god Svayambhū-Kāleśvaradēva of Kāluge, the capital of Manneyadadi-nādu. The record also gives the genealogy of Mādhaba.
500	Slab kept outside the same temple . . .	Do. . . .	Rāyamurāri Sōyidēva ruling from Seleyahalli.	Khara, Śrāvana śu. Paurṇami, Sunday, lunar eclipse 1171=A.D., July 18.	Do. . . .	Worn out. Records the gift of one <i>gadyāna</i> from each village in the <i>nūrambāda</i> (hundred villages) in Mannedadi-1000 to god Svayambhū Kāleśvara of Kāluge by <i>Hiriyadāṇḍanāyaka</i> Mādhabaviyya. See No. 499 above.
501	Pillar on the right side, in the Išvara temple.	Chālukya of Kalyāna.	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI) ruling from Kalyāna.	Chalukya-Vikramamalla, Srimukha, Pushya śu. 5, Sunday, sankrānti =1093 A.D., December 25. The sankrānti occurred on the previous day.	Kannaḍa	Damaged. Seems to record gift of certain incomes to god Bibhēśvara.
502	Left pillar in the same temple . . .	Do. . . .	Trailōkyamalla (Sōmēśvara I) ruling from Kalyāna.	Saka 971, Virōdhi, Chaitra śu. 5, Saturday=1049 A.D., March 11.	Do. . . .	Illegible. Mentions Mannedadi-1000, and seems to refer to a grant of some <i>sunṅa</i> and states that the record was written by <i>Śenabōva</i> Nagaśiva.
503	Slab fixed to the village boundary wall	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Badly worn out.

	Bāṇa	Ir. Gōṃkarasa (II)	.....	Kannāḍa	
504	Slab kept in the Mallikārjuna temple				Damaged and worn out. Contains the genealogy of the Bāṇa family. Seems to record the gift of lands to god Bibbēvara by Vīra-Gōṃkarasa, his queen Mailaladevi and their son Kumāra Mallideva. Also records gifts of land to the masons who constructed the temple. Cf. No. 499 above.
505	Kammarawāḍi.—Slab in the Saṃbhulinga temple.	Chālūkyā of Kal-yāna.	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI) ruling from Kalyāna.	Do.	Records the gift of land, flower garden and oil-mill as well as a house-site to the gods Mūlsthānādeva and Sōmanāthadeva by mahāmāṇḍalēśvara Yānemarasa of the Haiyaya family along with the <i>prabhu</i> s and <i>mūlig</i> s of Kammaravāḍi situated in Āralu-300 after laving the feet of the <i>āchārya</i> Sōmarāśi-guru.
506	Same slab	Yādava	Simghana	Do.	Worn out. Mentions the king's feudatory mahāmāṇḍalēśvara Bijjarasa and seems to record a gift to the god Sōmanāthadeva.
507	Mālgitti.—Slab in the Rāmalinga temple	....	....	Nāgarī	Purport not clear. In late characters.
508	Malkhād.—Fragments lying outside the ruined temple of Sōmēśvara.	....	....	Kannāḍa.	Seem to mention mahāsānanta [Dē]rappayya and Mallappayya and seem to record a gift of land and <i>siddhāya</i> . In characters of about the 10th century.
509	Mudbōl.—Slab in the Saṅgamēśvara temple.	....	....	Do.	Depicts a hero killing a tiger. States that Boppayya, son of Gūmitamale Nāka, killed the tiger in the reign of Bācharasa. In characters of about the 13th century.
510	Rāur.—Slab in the Rāmalinga temple	....	....	Do.	States that this is the <i>śrīpāda</i> of the teacher Siddhinda. In late characters.
511	Tengli.—Back of an image kept in the Pāṇḍurāṅga temple.	....	....	Do.	States that the image was caused to be made by Bammadeva, the disciple of Nāgavīra Siddhāntadeva of the Yāpaniyasaṅgha and Vadiyūr-gana. In characters of about the 12th century.
512	Slab in front of the same temple	Chālūkyā of Kal-yāna.	Taila (III)	Do.	Records gifts of land, garden, a house-site and oil-mills made by <i>dandanayaka manerayyade</i> Nācharasa, the <i>prabhu</i> of Tengli and feudatory of mahāmāṇḍalēśvara Vīra-Gōṃkarasa of the Bāṇa family, to the gods Bhōgēśvara and Nāchēśvaradeva. Contains the genealogies of Taila III and Nācharasa. Cf. No. 499 above.
513	Slab in the Īvara temple	....	....	Do.	Records certain gifts of land after purchase by Chandimarasa, the <i>prabhu</i> of Tengli and his son Nāchayya to gods Chundēśvara, Saṅkara, Kēśava, Jalāśayanaḍeva and Bhōgēśvaradeva and some individuals. Mahāmāṇḍalēśvara Vīra-Gōṃkarasa (I) of the Bāṇa family is mentioned as the ruler of Khāṇḍava-maṇḍala and as the overlord of Chamdimarasa. Cf. No. 512 above.
514	Same slab, left side	....	....	Do.	States that Gōṃkarasa made certain gifts to god Chamēśvaradeva at Tengli. Cf. Nos. 512 and 513 above.

B—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—<i>contd.</i> GULBARGA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> CHITAPUR TALUK—<i>contd.</i> Tengli—<i>contd.</i>					
515	Slab in the Mallikāraṇa temple	Chālukya of Kal- yāṇa.	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI) ruling from Jayantipura.	Chālukya-Vikrama 31, Vyaya, Chaitra śu. 13, Thursday. Irregular.	Kannada	Records that Kechchhanayāditya-Bhattōpādhyāya and his wife Dēviyakka constructed a temple at Tengli, installed the image of Jagannātha and, with the permission of <i>mahāmandalēśvara</i> Bibbarasa, made gifts for the worship of the god and for the maintenance of the temple. Also records that the donor's eldest son, Peddavēchi-Bhattōpādhyāya and his wife Savitriyakka made a gift of land to the same god from their own holdings. Further states that his brother Kēśava-deva-bhatta and his wife Malliyakka made another gift of land and a house from their holding to the same temple.
516	Another slab, in the same temple	Do.	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI) ruling from Kalyāṇapura.	Śaka 1008, Chālukya-Vikrama 11, Kshaya, Āśādhā śu. 5, Thursday= 1086 A.D., June 18, f.d.t. 16.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Gives the genealogy of the Chālukyas from Jayasimha I. Records that on this date the queen Malladēvi made a permanent grant of the two villages Sonnala, situated in Manne- 30 in Mannedadi-dēsa and Paṭṭavadda, to a number of Brāhmanas belonging to different <i>gōtras</i> and <i>śākhās</i> .
517	Same slab	Do.	Do.	Chālukya-Vikrama 12, Prabhava, Pushya ba. 13, Saturday=1087, A.D., December 25.	Do.	States that on finding that the grant made in No. 516 above was insufficient the queen made a further grant of five <i>śūnya-grāmas</i> (names given) on this date from the camp on the banks of the Tāpi river. Cf. No. 516 above.
518	Mudanūr. —Four faces of a pillar in the shrine behind the Gōpālosvāmī temple.	Yādava	Singhana	Śaka 1141 (current), Bahudhānya, Jyēsthā ba. [13], Friday=1218 A.D., June 22. The month was Nija-Jyēsthā.	Kannada	States that the Five Hundred <i>Svāmis</i> of Ayyāvole and other bodies met in an assembly at Mudinir and made a grant of money accruing from certain tolls, for the worship and offerings to god Ramanātha. Also records grant of plots of land in several villages situated in Sagara-500 division by the same assembly to a <i>Sandhivigrahi</i> whose name is lost and <i>Bārīka</i> Devana.
519	Four faces of another pillar in the same place.	Do.	Do.	Year 19, Bahudhānya, Jyēsthā ba. 13, Friday=1218 A.D., June 22. The month was Nija-Jyēsthā.	Do.	Damaged. Records certain regulations laid down by the Five Hundred <i>Svāmis</i> of Ayyāvole, the <i>nānāśēsis</i> of Kannada-four-thousand and other bodies and officials who met in an assembly (<i>mahantāḍu</i>) at Mudinir. Cf. No. 518 above.

120	Three faces of another pillar in the same temple.	Chālukya of Kāl-yāpa.	Tribhuvanamalla ruling from Kāl-yāp pura.	Chālukya-Vikrama [2*]4, Pramāthin, Pushya Amāvāsya, Thursday, Uttarāyana-sankramana=1100 A.D., January 12, f.d.t. 30.	Do.	Records a grant of land, garden, oil-mill and shop to god Mūlathāna Kumāresvara whose image was got made by Śrīkāntasvāmī-dāndanāyaka. The grant was made by the mahājānas of agrahara Mudinir and was entrusted to Brahmarūṣī-pandita, the āchārya of the temple of Ugrabhimesvara at Hagaritage. Records other grants to god Bhonkesvara by the mahājānas, nakhuras and the Five Hundred banajigas.
521	Do.	Do.	Jagadekamalla II	Year 9, Akshaya, Pushya ba. 2, Thursday, Uttarāyana-sankramana=1146 A.D., December 22, Irregular.	Do.	Records a grant of money accruing from Hejjūṅka and Vaddaravaka taxes on eighteen-thousand matar of land in Mudinir, by mahāpradhāna, sukkavirggade Gayādhara-dāndanāyaka, for the worship and offerings to god Rāmesvara and to maintain a feeding house. States that the mummuridāṇḍa and other bodies met in an assembly and renewed the above grant, probably on a later date.
522	Two faces of a pillar in the same temple	Kalachuri of Kāl-yāpa.	Rāyamurāri Sōvidēva	Year 9, Manmatha, Āśvīja Amāvāsya, sankramana.	Do.	Records a grant of the aravana tax for worship and offerings to god Lakshmanesvara by the mahājānas of Mudinir, mahāpradhāna dāndanāyaka, kumāra Baamidēvarasa and Śrīkānta Vajjaya.
523	Two faces of another pillar in the same temple.	Do.	Tribhuvanamalla (Bijjala)	Year 12, Sarvajit, Āśādhā Amāvāsya, Monday, Pushyana nakshatra=1167 A.D., July 17, f.d.t. 12.	Do.	Records a grant of land for worship and offerings to god Lakshmanesvara by the mahājānas of agrahara Mudinir. The grant was entrusted to Ballajiya, the shāṅka of the place.
524	Same pillar	Do.	Alakamalla	Year 4, Subhakarit, Mārgasira ba. 13, Thursday=1182 A.D., November 25.	Do.	States that Telliga Keṣiyanna of Kēmbāvi caused an oil-mill in stone to be made for a perpetual lamp for Lakshmanesvaradeva of Mudinir, which was installed near the oil-mills of gods Rāmuṭṭhadēva and Ugramārttāṇḍadēva by the mahājānas and others.
525	Do.	Yādava	Bhillama	Year 2, Plava (mistake for Plavaṅga), Phālguna ba. 12, Amāvāsya, Monday, solar eclipse=1188 A.D., February 29.	Do.	States that a grant of the income accruing from certain taxes was made for the Chaitrapavitra festival of god Lakshmanesvara.
526	Slab in the temple of Rāmadēva	Chālukya of Kāl-yāpa.	Bhūḷekamalla	Chālukya-Vikrama 54, Saumya, Pushya su. 12, Monday, Uttarāyana-sankramana=1129 A.D., December 23, f.d.t. 33. The sankramana occurred two days later.	Do.	Effaced. Contains a long description of the Five-Hundred mahājānas of Mudinir who are stated to have made a grant of land for the offerings and worship of god Rāmesvara. Also records gifts of levies on articles and income from several taxes by different donors among whom figure mahāśamantha Hanḍeya-nāyaka, mahāmandalēsvara Mullidēvarasa, sukkavirggade Nūḡaya-nāyaka and others for the same deity.

B— INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—<i>contd.</i>					
	GULBARGA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	SHORAPUR TALUK— <i>contd.</i>					
	Mudanūr—<i>contd.</i>					
527	Slab kept outside the Gōpālasvāmī temple, I face.	Chalukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalla ruling from Kalyāṇapura.	Chalukya-Vikrama Parthiva, Pushyabha. 2, Thursday, Uttarayāṇa-sankramana=1105 A.D., December 24. The week-day was Sunday.	Kannada.	Records that [I]lādēvi, wife of mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Nāgularasa, bought a land from the mahājānas of agraḥāra Mudinir for fifty gadyāṇas and granted the same to god Ugramartāṇḍa.
528	Same slab, II face	Do.	Trailōkyamalla (Taila III)	Year 9, Śvara, Śvija Amāvāsya, Monday, Vishu-sankramana. Irregular.	Do.	States that the Five-Hundred mahājānas of agraḥāra Mudinir made a grant of land for offerings to god Ugramartāṇḍa.
529	Slab near the well known as Bhāṣappanabivi.	Do.	[Vikramāditya VI]	Chalukya-Vikrama, Pramādi, Jyēsthāba. 2, Sunday. Irregular.	Do.	States that the Five-Hundred mahājānas of agraḥāra Mudinir stipulated that the taxes such as gātuka, kirukāḷaya, kālūporusu etc., amounting to two gadyāṇas and tāḷāra-gūḷa amounting to two paṇas were payable by the potters.
530	Broken slab lying near the temple of Mallayya.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to a fight and the death of a hero therein. In characters of about the 11th century.
531	Four boulders lying behind the dilapidated temple.	....	....	....	Do.	The inscription on each of them reads: <i>Sukanāsiya ola-tara</i> . The boulders are marked by consecutive numbers preceding the writing. In characters of the 12th-13th century.
	RAICHUR DISTRICT					
	LINGSUGUR TALUK					
532	Asihāl.—Broken slab in a field outside the village.	....	....	[Āṅgīrasa]	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to an individual named Hanumanta. In characters of the 16th century.
533	Another broken slab in the same place.	....	....	....., Wednesday	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to a nāyaka. Do.
534	Dāvāra-Bhōṇūr.—Pillar in front of the temple of Basavanna outside the village.	....	....	Prajāpati, Kārtika [ba. 30], Sunday.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to refer to a gift to god Mallikārjunadēva. Mentions Ammarasa. In late characters.

535	Slab paved into the floor in the temple of Amarśvara.	....	....	....	Do	Pilgrim's record. In late characters.
536	Gōnwaḥa.—Slab lying near the tomb.	....	....	Saka 1054, Pārthiva, Aśvādha śu. 10.	Do	Records the grant of the village Kabilaradoddi included in Dēvadurga-samattu in Mudugaḥ-sime, to Dombnarabhaṇḍi Hanumanta <i>adisa</i> Mallōja, for the merit of Hajarat Bādshāh and Haidar Ali Bādshāh.
537	Gurugupṭi.—Slab set up in the temple of Basavaṇṇa.	....	....	....	Do	Indifferently written. Seems to refer to the settlement of a dispute regarding the route to be taken for processions. In late characters.
538	Another slab in the same temple	....	....	....	Do	Do.
539	Khairavāḍiḡi.—Broken slab built into the Banṇikaṭṭi.	....	....	Amāvāsya, solar eclipse.	Do	Fragmentary. Details lost. In characters of the 10th century.
540	Slab lying on the <i>hude</i>	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa.	[Sōmśvara IV]	Saka, Śubhakṛit, śu. 10, Thursday, Uttarāyaṇa-saṅkrānti.	Do	Fragmentary. Records a grant of land to a god (name lost). Mentions Kairavāḍiḡi.
541	Do	Yādava	Singhaṇa	Year 20, Pramāthi, Pushya ba., samrakamaṇa.	Do	Do. Records a grant of land to a god (name lost) by Bācharasa, the <i>mahāprabhu</i> of Kairavāḍige and others.
542	Slab set up at the entrance of the temple of Hanumān.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalla	....	Do	Badly damaged. Seems to refer to a gift of land.
543	Boulder at the foot of the hill outside the village.	....	....	....	Do	Reads : <i>Satyaṇāḍi śrī Rāma saraṇu</i> . In characters of about the 15th century.
544	Lingsugūr.—Slab in the field outside the village.	Vijayanagara	Achyutarāya	Vikṛiti, Vaiśākha śu. 15.	Kannada	Damaged. Records a grant by Biyapa-nāyaka for the merit of the king.
545	Another broken slab in the same place.	....	....	....	Do	Fragmentary and damaged. In late characters.
546	Maski.—Slab in the village. Impression received from the Superintendent, South-Western Circle, Aurangabad.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Jagadēkamalla (Jayasimha II)	....Kārtika śu. 5.	Do	Beginning lost and badly damaged. Mentions Poṭṭalakeṛe.
547	Moṭṭūr.—Slab near the temple of Hanumān outside the village.	....	....	....	....	Damaged and worn out. Seems to record gifts of land and income from certain taxes. In characters of the 12th century.
548	Sānbāl.—Slab set up near the well	Vijayanagara	Achyutarāya	Vilāmbi	Kannada	Records the grant of the village Chikka-Sānabāla included in Mosage-sime to Dombnarabhaṇḍi Hanumanta-nāyaka, by Mahāgūjala Mummāḍi Mēḍurāya Oḍeya.
549	Sculptured slab in the ceiling of the Siva temple.	....	....	....	Do	Reads : <i>Koḍagi Gōna</i> . In characters of about the 12th century.
550	Yeraḍōṇi.—Slab in the field outside the village.	....	....	Virōdhi, Jyēṣṭha śu. 15.	Do	Records a grant of land to Virāyi, the daughter of Channabasavayya of Yātāgiri by the <i>Mokkāsī</i> , the <i>gauda</i> and the subjects of Yeraḍōṇi. The grant-land comprised of a portion in the black soil field of Lingireḍḍi Honnappa. In late characters.
551	Another slab in the adjacent field	....	....	Saka 14	Do	Completely effaced.

B—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—<i>concl.</i> RAICHUR DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i> LINGSUGUR TALUK—<i>concl.</i> Yeradoṇṇi—<i>concl.</i>					
552	Slab in a field outside the village	Rāṣṭrakūṭa	Hiranyavarsha	Saka 849, Sarvajit	Kannaḍa	Registers a gift of 40 <i>mallar</i> of land and income from <i>siddhāya</i> to Dēmayya. Mentions Karadikal-nādu and other territorial divisions, the names of which are not clear.
553	MANVI TALUK Malhat. —Slab built into the wall of the temple of Mallikarjuna.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Jagadekamalla II	Saka 1071 (current), Vibhava, [Pushya]. . . ., Monday, Uttarāyana-samkrānti.	Do. . .	Damaged. States that <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Ghattidēvarasa of the Haihaya family governing from his headquarters at Morata renewed a former grant of land etc. and himself endowed lands and income from certain taxes to god Mallikarjuna. Also records a grant of land, a house site etc, by a certain Permaḍiḍeva. Mentions the <i>Shānādhipati</i> Brahmarāsi-panḍita.
554	Another slab in the same temple	[Haihaya]	<i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Hullavarasa	Sarvadhāri, Pushya ba. 7, Monday, Uttarāyana-samkrānti.	Do. . .	Effaced. Mentions a grant for the worship and offerings to god Mallikarjuna of the <i>ghaṭikāśhāna</i> which was the capital of Morata-300 division. In characters of about the 12th century.
555	Same slab	Do. . .	<i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Immaḍi Mallidēva- Tasa.	.....	Do. . .	Records a grant of land. In characters of about the 13th century.
556	Slab kept near the ruined temple outside the village.	Kalachuri of Kal-yāṇa.	Sankamadēva ruling from Modeganūr	Saka 1100, Viṇambi, Āhādha su. 10, Monday, Dakṣhi- nāyana-samkrānti =1178 A.D., June 26.	Do. . .	States that <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Mallidēvarasa, son of Hallarasa of Morata made a grant of the village Huniseyahalli situated in the <i>śiva</i> of Morata to god Pallavēśvara. The grant was entrusted to the <i>śhānādhipati</i> Mallidēva, the son (dis- ciple) of <i>māhēstara</i> Sambhuvanna. Further records grants of money by the Billa-Three-hundred and the <i>grahus</i> and <i>gauriḍas</i> of Morata-Three-hundred. Also records grant of land and a house-site to Sambhuvanna, the mason Timmōja and the carpenter Malloja.
557	Another slab in the same place	Haihaya	<i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Mallidēvarasa	Saka 1118, Nala, Mārgaśira, Amā- vāsyā, Monday, Uttarāyana-samkrānti. regular.	Do. . .	States that when Mallidēvarasa was camping at Ayyana, Srivura with his chief queen Makaladevi, their three sons, Allahulidēva, Hallegadeva, Bayirugideva, and other officials, Mālayya, described as the <i>śiva</i> of god Saptanātha of Morata installed god Sakalēśvara in the name of Mādrājaya and that Besavaladevi, Mālayya's daughter and the wife of Mallarasa made a grant of land for god Mālēśvaradeva. Mallidēvarasa is stated to have killed Bijja of Modeganūr and to have defeated a certain Hadiga and a general of Bhillema. Cf. Nos. 555 and 556 above.

558	Slab on the bank of the stream	Chālukya of Kal- yāpa.	Jagadeśkamalla II	Year 2, Siddhārthi, Āśvija Pūrṇa- māṣya, Monday, lunar eclipse= 1139 A.D., October 9.	Do.	Records a grant of land for the worship and offering to god Malikārjuna by mahāmandalésvara Ghatidēvarasa. States that the record was written by śrīkaraṇada Mallinayya and sandhitpāṇi Saṅkarayya at the instance of Ghatidē- varasa. Cf. No. 553 above.
559	Slab lying in field outside the village.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1070, Vibhava, Pushya śu. 14, Monday. Uttā- rāyana-saṅkṛa- maṇa. Irregular.	Do.	Records a grant of land to god Somanātha installed in the southern part of Nagasakere within the fort of Morāṭa by Sōvarasa, the mahākaranavergade of mahāmandalésvara Ghatidēvarasa. Also records other grants by different individuals. Cf. No. 558 above.
SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT						
MANGALORE TALUK						
560	Inna.—Three pieces of stone lying in the Mudda temple.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to the reign of a king whose name is lost. In characters of about the 12th century.
ORISSA						
BOLANGIR DISTRICT						
SONEPUR SUB-DIVISION						
561	Sonepur.—Slab lying in front of the Khamtēvari (Stambhēvari) temple.	Eastern Gaṅga	Vira Bhānudeva (I)	Aṅka 7, Mina ba. 3, Saturday=1268 A.D., March 3.	Old Oriya, Gaudiya	Records the gift of 12 villages situated in the viśaya or district of Naeḍa to god Vaidyanātha for the longevity and fulfilment of the desire of the king. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XX XII, pp. 325 ff.
RAJASTHAN						
BHARATPUR DISTRICT						
WEIR TAUSIL						
562	Nithār.—Slab found in the village. Impression from the Superintendent, Northern Circle, Agra.	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Siddha- mātrikā.	Fragmentary. Appears to record some gift by a person (name lost) who is compared with Kriabpa. In characters of about the 9th century.
DUNGARPUR DISTRICT						
563	Dāo-Sōmanāth-on-Sōmā.—Impression from the Superintendent, Western Circle, Baroda.	Do.	Do.	(i) Vikrama 1547, Jyēṣṭha śu. 1, Monday=1491 A.D., May 9. (ii) Vikrama 154[9], Jyēṣṭha śu. 5, Monday. Pro- bably=1493 A.D., May 20. (iii) Vikrama 1578, Mārgaśira śu. 5, Monday. Pro- bably=1521 A.D., November 4.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Appears to record gifts of various amounts of money on differ- ent dates.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i> JODHPUR DISTRICT BILARA TAHSIL					
564	Buchkall. —Pilaster of the door-way of a shrine in the Pārvaṭī temple. Impressions from the Superintendent, Western Circle, Baroda.	Pratihāra	Nāgabhaṭa	Vikrama 872, Chaitra śu. 5.	Sanskrit, Siddha-mātrikā.	Seems to state that queen Jayāvalī, daughter of Jajjaka, grand-daughter of Pratihāra Bapuka and wife of Bhūmibhuvaka, son of Haragupta of the Avāganaka family, built the temple and worshipped the feet of Paramēśvara in the village Rājyagharīgarkari. The name of the <i>vātradhara</i> is given as Panchhari, son of Dēvā. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. IX, pp. 198 ff., and Plate.
565	Pilaster in a shrine in the Śiva temple, Do.	....	....	(1) (2) [Chaitra] śu. 6.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Badly damaged. Contains two parts. The first part mentions Pipalapaṭa and refers to the son (name not clear) of Kāyastha Rāma as the writer of the record. The second part is much effaced. In characters of about the 12th century
566	Pipād. —In the Viṣṇu or Lakṣmīnāth temple, Do.	Guhila(?)	Rāṭhā Vijayasinhā	Vikrama 1224, Kārtika ba. 11.	Do.	Worn out. Seems to record a gift of land and mentions Dīhapa and Gaṅgādhara, son of Vīhā.
567	Pillar in the Sthojī temple, Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1554, Jyēṣṭha ba. 9, Monday=1498 A.D., May 14.	Do.	Damaged and effaced.
568	Right pilaster in the same temple, Do.	....	....	Vikrama 131[0], Chaitra 1.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the gift of a <i>gēhālikā</i> (a small house?).
569	Śrīharaha. —Pillar of a <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the Harṣadēval. Impressions from the Superintendent, Western Circle, Baroda.	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1233, [Bhādra] śu. 8 (?) (2) Vikrama 123[9].	Do.	Damaged and mutilated. Seems to refer to a <i>rājaputra</i> and to the construction of an <i>āyatana</i> .
570	Surpura Khurd. —Pillar in the Jaina temple, Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1239, Pōsa (Pausa).	Do.	States that Suhavā, wife of Dhāhāda and mother of Dēva-chara made a gift of two pillars in the Nēmmāthachaitya for her own merit. Noticed in <i>PRAS</i> , W. C., 1911-12, p. 53, No. 8.
571	Another pillar in the same temple, Do.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Copy of the above. Records the amount paid for the purpose as ten <i>drammas</i> .
572	Bāōri. —Kīrtistambha.—Do.	....	....	Vikrama 10... dvitīya-Jyēṣṭha śu. 3, Thursday, Pūṣya = 1031, A.D., May 27.	Do.	The details after the date are lost.

573	Wall of the Mahādēva temple. Do.	Rājā of Mārwar	Jasvantesinh	(1) Vikrama Saka Ashādha śu. 4. (2) Vikrama Jyēṣṭha śu. 6. (3) Vikrama Jyēṣṭha śu. [8]. (1) Vikrama Vaiśākha 3, Monday=1687 A.D., April 4. (2) Vikrama Vaiśākha.	1718, 1584, 1727, 1728, 1743, śu. Monday=1687 A.D., April 4. 1749, Vaiśākha.	Do. .	Refers to the reign (<i>vijayarāja</i>) of <i>kāra</i> (<i>kuṃāra</i>) Praithi (Prithvi) Sangha. Appears to record the building work of Mahādēvajī-prāsāda by the Brāhmaṇa Sōmāji of Gāngyagōtra. The work appears to have been commenced on the first date and completed on the last.
574	Levera Khurd.—Wall of the <i>baṭāḍī</i> . Do.	Mughal and Rājā of Mārwar.	Aurangzeb and Ajit Singh	(1) Vikrama Vaiśākha 10, Monday=1133 A.D., May 1. Vikrama Pausa ba. 9. (1) Vikrama (current), Vaiśākha ba. 12, Thursday= 1795 A.D., April 16. (2) Vikrama 1836 Vikrama Pausa ba. 15. Vikrama Phālguna [8], Monday=1174 A.D., February 11.	1718, 1584, 1727, 1728, 1743, śu. Monday=1687 A.D., April 4. 1749, Vaiśākha.	Do. .	Refers to the reign (<i>vijayarāja</i>) of <i>kāra</i> (<i>kuṃāra</i>) Praithi (Prithvi) Sangha. Appears to record the building work of Mahādēvajī-prāsāda by the Brāhmaṇa Sōmāji of Gāngyagōtra. The work appears to have been commenced on the first date and completed on the last.
PHALODI TAHSIL							
575	Bāp.—Inside the pavilion (<i>Chhatri</i>) on the south-western bank of the tank.	....	....	Vikrama Pausa śu. 15, Thursday. Irregular.	1524, śu. 15, Thursday. Irregular.	Do. .	Seems to record the death of <i>meun</i> , belonging to the <i>Parisara-gōtra</i> .
576	Stone slab on the site called <i>sar</i> in the same village.	....	....	Vikrama Māgha 1[4], Monday. Irregular.	1147, śu. Monday.	Do. .	Damaged. Records the setting up of a <i>śilā</i> on the death of a person (name not given), the son of Gōvinda Jajūka of Kaundinya-gōtra.
577	Another stone in the same place .	....	....	Vikrama Chaitra śu. 14.	1154, śu. 14.	Do. .	Records the death of a Brāhmaṇa (name lost), of Su[<i>bhā</i>]-ditya of the Maṇḍalya-gōtra and a resident of Phalakura.
578	Stone pillar about 4 miles north-west of Bāp.	....	....	Vikrama Vaiśākha [ba.] 10, Monday=1133 A.D., May 1.	1189, [ba.]	Do. .	Purport not clear.
579	Do. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama Pausa ba. 9.	117[6], ba. 9.	Do. .	Records the death of Brāhmaṇa Sarvadvēva, (son of) Gōvinda.
580	Chakhu.—Slab built into the cenotaph. Impressions from the Superintendent, Western Circle, Baroda.	....	....	(1) Vikrama (current), Vaiśākha ba. 12, Thursday= 1795 A.D., April 16. (2) Vikrama 1836	1852 ba. 12, Thursday= 1795 A.D., April 16.	Do. .	Seems to refer to the construction of a temple by Bhaidūti Sagha, son of Rathōḍa [R]upavatarāja Śrī Mōhakama Sigha.
581	Gausha.—Kirtistambha about two miles north-west of the village. Do.	....	....	Vikrama Pausa ba. 15.	1193, ba. 15.	Do. .	Mentions a woman (name lost) as the daughter of Asala.
582	Hindel-ka-gol.—Kirtistambha about a mile south-west of the village.—Do.	....	....	Vikrama Phālguna [8], Monday=1174 A.D., February 11.	1230, śu. [8], Monday=1174 A.D., February 11.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Refers to the construction of an object. Details not clear.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i>					
	JODHPUR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	PHALODI TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i>					
583	Khichan. —Pillar about a mile north of the village near Bādi.	....	....	Vikrama 123[4]	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged. Purport not clear. Contains the name Hari in line 3.
584	Pillar about one mile to the west of the village.	....	....	Vikrama 1241, Paurāṇa śū. 1, Wednesday, Dhanishthā=1184 A.D., December 5. The <i>nakṣatra</i> was Mūlā.	Do. . . .	Seems to record the death of a person (name not clear). Mentions Gōvardhana.
585	Munjaṣar. — <i>Sati</i> -stone near the well	....	....	Vikrama 1527, Chaitra ba. 10.	Do. . . .	Records the death of Sūramā, wife of Virō, son of Rāḥōda Jaisthā.
	NAGAU DISTRICT					
	MERTA TAHSIL					
586	Kōkind. —Pillar near the entrance of the Śiva temple.	....	<i>Mahāmāṇḍalēvara</i> Jasdharapāla.	Vikrama 1224	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged. Records some gift for the daily worship of god Guṇēśvara. Mentions Kikindha (i.e. Kēkind). Cf. Bhandarkar's <i>List</i> , No. 335.
587	Another inscription on the same pillar	....	....	Vikrama 1230	Do. . . .	Badly damaged. Refers to a certain Śihadēva.
588	Another pillar in the same temple	....	....	....	Sanskrit and Prākṛit, Siddhamātrikā.	Fragmentary. Mentions Nāgarāja. In characters of about the 10th century.
589	A third pillar	....	....	....., [Māgha] śū...	Sanskrit, Siddhamātrikā.	Do. Only a few letters are preserved. Do.
590	A fourth pillar (engraved with animal figures).	....	<i>Mahāmāṇḍalika</i> Rānaka Piparājja.	Vikrama 1178, Chaitra ba. 1.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Badly damaged. Records some gift made by the queen Rāmhā[musaka]-devī to the temple of Guṇēśvara. Cf. Bhandarkar's <i>List</i> , No. 208.
591	Fifth pillar	....	<i>Rājaputra</i> Rānā Mahipāla.	Vikrama 1176, Vaiśākha śū. 15, Thursday, lunar eclipse =1130 A. D., April 15.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records some gift in honour of god Rudra-Guṇēśvara. Ibid., No. 199.

592	Another inscription on the same pillar .	....	....	Vikrama 1200, Chaitra śu. 14, Monday =1144 A.D., March 20.	Do. . . .	Do. Records some gift to the temple of Guṇśvara. Ibid. No. 255.
593	A third inscription on the same pillar .	....	....	Rāpaka Sāhaṇapāla	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records the gifts of the ruler and his queen Sāmvaladēvi. Ibid., No. 266.
594	NAGPUR TAHSIL Dantina.—Slab in the village. Impression from the Superintendent, Western Circle, Baroda.	....	....	Vikrama 1202, Chaitra śu. 14, Thursday=1146 A. D., March 28.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Damaged. Refers to some construction and mentions some names such as Jāgadēva, etc.
595	Khinwāsar. —Slab built into the cenotaph. Do.	....	....	Vikrama [13....], śu. 11.	Local Nāgarī.	Refers to the performance of <i>śaśi</i> by Santōsha Dēvijī. Also mentions the persons Sāmvala Dāsa and [U]dōta.
596	SIKAR DISTRICT SIKAR TAHSIL Raghunāthgarh.—Pedestal of Mahishamardini image.	....	....	Vikrama 1283, Āśvina śu. 9, Sunday. Irregular.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Mentions Lohata, son of Jidā and grandson of Gōpālādēva. Also mentions a certain Chandēla-dēvi.
597	Pillar near the well in the village .	....	....	Vikrama 1150 (current), Kārtika śu. 13, [Friday]=1092 A. D., October 15, f.d.t. 10.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Mentions a certain Jōjala-dēvi and refers to Chandēla-rājya. Noticed in <i>PRAS</i> , W.C., 1909-10, p. 55. Cf. Bhandarkar's <i>List</i> , No. 158.
598	UDAIPUR DISTRICT KUMBHALGARH TAHSIL Kumbhalgarh Fort.—Pedestal of an image in the temple in the Fort. Impression from the Superintendent, Western Circle, Baroda.	....	....	Vikrama 1516, [Vaiśākha] śu. 5, Friday=1460 A. D., April 25.	Do. . . .	Records that the image of <i>Yugādi-parikara</i> (attendant of Jina) was set up in Sri-samavasaraṇa, by a <i>Prāḥ Jñāḥ</i> <i>śrēḥ</i> (i.e. <i>Prāḥvā-jñāḥ śrēḥ</i>), whose name appears to be Samaras[tha], together with members of his family and <i>śrēḥ</i> (<i>śrēḥ</i> <i>thin</i>) Akā together with members of his family and that it was consecrated in the southern part (of the temple) by Ratnāsēkharasūri, disciple of Sōmasundarasūri.
599	Pedestal of an image of Dhanada (i.e. Kubēra).	Guhila of Mēdapāta	Kumbhakarṇa	Vikrama 1515, [Saka] 1380, Phālguna śu. 12, Wednesday, Pushya=1459 A. D., February 14.	Do. . . .	Records that the image was installed by the king who styles as <i>prithvipurandara</i> in the Kumbhalamēru-mahādurga.
600	UTTAR PRADESH AGRA DISTRICT Agrā.—Pillar kept in the Office of the Superintendent, Northern Circle, Agrā. Findspot: Durā, Kirnoli Tahsil.	Kushāpa	Kanishka	Year 16	Sanskrit, Brāhmī. (mixed),	Records the dedication of a house for the welfare of the people by Vardhanikā, the daughter of Vasudatta, belonging to (the family of) the village-headman of the Ati (clan) and the Rastishcēṇa-gōtra. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXV, pp. 190-91.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> AGRA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> Āgrā—<i>contd.</i>					
601	Pedestal of a broken Jaina image in the Office of the Superintendent, Northern Circle, Agra. Photograph from the Superintendent.	....	....	Vikrama 1599, Magha śu. 5, Wednesday=1543 A.D., January 10.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged. Records the obeisance of Bāthu together with members of his family.
602	Jaina image unearthed near the Fort Railway Station. Impression from the Superintendent, Northern Circle, Agra.	....	....	Vikrama 1671 (current), Śaka 1536, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Saturday, Rōhini. =1614 A.D., April 2.	Do.	Records that the image of Ādinātha was set up by the Saṅgha-mukhya Śā° (<i>Sādhu</i>) Pachohū and others of Āgrā in the establishment made by Kuirapāla and Sōnapāla at the instance of Kalyāṇasagarasūri, the head of the Āmchala-gachohha.
603	Another image from the same place. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1671 (current), Vaiśākha śu. 3, Saturday, Rōhini=1614 A.D., April 2.	Do.	Records the gift of the image of Rishabhanātha by the same persons said to belong to Usavala-jāti.
	KHERAGARH TAHSIL					
604	Bhara. —Stone image lying in the temple of Durgā. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1585, Phālguna ba. 10.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Illegible. Purport not clear.
605	Chachonda. —Pedestal of an image lying on the hill. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 14[6.]	Do.	Carelessly engraved. Purport not clear.
606	Jagner. —Pillar lying in the fort. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1632, Vaiśākha ba. 5.	Do.	Fragmentary. Purport not clear. Mentions a certain Jaga-mala and others.
607	Tantpur. —Rock near the tank. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1578, (current), Āśvina śu. 5, Friday=1521 A. D., September 6.	Do.	Appears to mention one Vāsudēva, son of Nēru.
608	Tehra Rawat. —Stone built into the Sati Berj. Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1425, Vikramāditya (wrong for Śaka) 1290, Anarāda, Śrāvapa śu. 5, Monday=1369 A.D., July 9.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that Sirmā, daughter of Vāsudēva, performed <i>sati</i> . A sultān (name not clear) is referred to.

609	ALLAHABAD DISTRICT Allahabad.—Stone in the Museum. Findspot: Kaulāmbi.	....	..	....	B.āhmī	Fragmentary. Second line reads: <i>to ga ni</i> . In characters of about the 1st or 2nd century A.D.
	ALMORA DISTRICT CHAMPAVAT TAHSIL					
610	Champavat.—Pillar in the compound of Baldevara-Mahādēva temple.	....	Abhayachandra	Vikrama 12[9]3	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Refers to the <i>kīrti</i> (pillar of victory) of the king.
611	Gananāth.—Sūryamandir. Near the three-headed image.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 13th century.
612	Both sides of the pedestal of the same image	....	Rājādhirāja Tribhuvanapāla	Vikrama 1059, Jyēsthā śn. 11, Monday, Hasta=1002 A. D., May 25. The <i>nakṣatra</i> was Svāti.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged. Records that the image of Vaiṣṇuṭha (i.e. Viṣṇu) was caused to be set up by the king who is described as the son of Indrapāla and grandson of Lakhanapāla.
613	Right side of the Prabhāvatī image	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions the <i>bhakti</i> of Hālu, son of <i>Tāḥkura</i> Vāluṇa. In characters of about the 11th century.
614	Kaṣṭ.—Pedestal of the ten-armed Śiṃhāvāhinī image (in the village).	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddhamātrikā.	Records that the image was set up by <i>sūradhāra</i> Ānanda. In characters of about the 8th century A.D.
615	Kulśār.—Pedestal of a broken image	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged. Appears to mention one <i>mahārājādhirāja</i> and some names. In characters of about the 10th century.
	GHAZIPUR DISTRICT SAIDPUR TAHSIL					
616	Gajadharpur.—Fragment of a slab. Impression from the Mid-Eastern Circle, Patna.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to the making of an object. In characters of about the 11th century.
	LUCKNOW DISTRICT					
617	Lucknow.—Slab in the Museum. Impression from the Asst. Curator.	Chandella	....	....	Do.	Do. Mentions king Chandra in line 5 and Kuśasthala (i.e. Kānyakubja) in line 8. In characters of about the 11th century.
618	Do. Findspot: Manwā, Siddhāuli Tahsil, Sitapur District.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddhamātrikā.	Do. Contains parts of some invocatory verses. In characters of about the 9th century.
	MAINPURI DISTRICT					
619	Sahan.—Stone in the village. Impression from the Superintendent, Northern Circle, Agra.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Mentions the son of Kṛiṣṇajainin and <i>Tāḥ</i> . (<i>Tāḥkura</i>) Śen. In late characters.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1960-61—concl'd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
UTTAR PRADESH—concl'd.						
MATHURA DISTRICT						
620	Mathurā. —Stone in the Archaeological Museum. Findspot: Katrā Kēśavdev.	....	....	Gupta 145, Kārttika di. 3	Late Brāhmī .	Records only the date.
621	Stone in the possession of Śrī-Krishna-Jama-Bhūmi Trust.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddhamā- trikā.	Fragmentary. Contains a portion of the description of a hero- in characters of about the 7th century.
622	Inscribed lump of clay in the possession of a bullion dealer. Photograph from the Asst. Curator, Archaeological Museum, Mathurā.	Maurya .	Asoka .	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī .	Contains a forged version of the Rummindei Pillar Edict.
SITAPUR DISTRICT						
SITAPUR TAHSIL						
MANWAN PARAGANA						
623	Almāpur. —Back side of a broken image lying under a tree.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddhamā- trikā.	Fragment of a <i>prasaśi</i> . In characters of about the 9th century.
624	Musafarpur. —Fragments of a broken slab of stone lying under a tree.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Three fragments of a <i>prasaśi</i> , recording the construction, apparently of a Viṣṇu temple. In characters of about the 8th century.
VARANASI DISTRICT						
VARANASI TAHSIL						
625	Vārānaś. —Sculptured stone slab in the Bharat Kālā Bhavan. Findspot: Bhārhut, Nagod Tahsil, Satna District, Madhya Pradesh.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī .	[A] Records the incident when Vasugupta was rescued by Mahādēva from the stomach of (the sea-monster) Tinitimigla. [B] Records the gift of a cross-bar (<i>sūchi</i>) by Vijitaka. In characters of about the 2nd century B. C. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXIV, pp. 207 ff.
626	Slab No. 2. Museum No. 21763 .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the gift of the cross-bar (<i>sūchi</i>) by Pusaka (Pushyaka), the Padelaka (inhabitant of Padelā). In characters of about the 2nd century B.C. Ibid., Vol. XXXV, p. 189.
627	Slab No. 3. Museum No. 21761 .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the gift of the rail by Valimita (Valimitra) hailing from Asitamasa. Do. Ibid.
628	Slab No. 4. Museum No. 21762 .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records the gift of Śirimā (Śrīmātī), the inhabitant of Parakata. Do. Ibid., p. 190.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

BURMA

HA-AN DISTRICT

629 Kawgun.—Cave. West wall. Impression from Director, Department of Archaeology, Burma.

(OLD) PROME DISTRICT

630 Hmausa.—Fragment from Srikandara. Do.

631 Rangoon.—Terracotta votive tablet. Impressions from Sri Brahmachari Mon Bokay. Findspot: Upper Burma.

ENGLAND

632 London.—Photographs sent by Mr. Douglas Barrett, Dept. of Oriental Antiquities, British Museum, London. Pedestal of an image of a crowned Buddha. Findspot: Alamadin near Frunze, Soviet Kirghizia.

Sanskrit and local dialect, Southern.

Refers to a certain Paramēvara-pāda. In characters of about the 7th-8th century A. D.

Sanskrit, Siddhamātripkā.

Fragmentary. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 8th century A.D.

Sanskrit, Nāgarī.

Reads: *Mahā-śrīmad-Vajrabharanādēvasya bh[ī]ṣ[ī](bhā)ṛāḥ*, the lord [of presents offered] by the great and illustrious Vajrabharanādēva. In characters of about the 11th or 12th century A.D.

Sanskrit, Śāradā.

Records that the image was the gift of *ācārya* Sudhākara. In characters of about the 10th century A.D.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE—1945-46 COLLECTIONS*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
MADHYA PRADESH						
RAISEN DISTRICT						
619	Sāñchi.—Stūpa, 3. Lid of the Relic-box No. 1.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brahmi	Reads : <i>Mahāmogallāsa</i> . Published in <i>The Monuments of Sāñchi</i> , Vol. I, p. 296, No. 13.
620	Stūpa 1. Ground balustrade. Screen of the Northern entrance. Rail-pillar to the left.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Vedistā Arahatarakṣita[sa]</i> dānam. Ibid., p. 301, No. 15.
621	Cross-bar (outside)	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Tubavanā gahapatino Patishiyasa bhātu J[ā]lyāya Dhanaya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 16.
622	Another cross-bar(do.)	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Tubavanā gahapatino patishiya hnuṣāya Vesamanadātāy[e]</i> dānam. Ibid., No. 17(a).
623	Same cross-bar	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Kākanāya Bhagavato pamāva-laṣi</i> . Ibid., No. 17 (b).
624	3rd (outside)	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Tubavanā gahapatino Patishiyasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 18.
625	To the east of the North Gate. Rail-pillar (outside).	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Vudināye upasikāye dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 19.
626	Cross-bar (outside, turned upside down).	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Tubavanā gahapatino Patishiyasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 20.
627	Cross-bar (outside)	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Tubavanā gahapatino Patishiyasa dānam</i> . Ibid., p. 302, No. 21.
628	Coping-stone (inside)	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Vāḍivahanā bhichhuninā dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 22.
629	Cross-bar (outside)	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Sakakalya?</i> <i>Avade[va]</i> . Ibid., No. 23.
630	Another cross-bar(do.)	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Vāḍivahanā Oḍakasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 24.
631	Rail-pillar (inside)	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Vajigutasa</i> (2) <i>dānam</i> Ibid., No. 25.
632	Cross-bar(do.)	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Sirikāya dāna</i> . Ibid., No. 26.
633	Another cross-bar(do.)	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Sirikāya dā[na]</i> . Ibid., No. 27.
634	3rd (do.)	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Samikāya bhichhuniyā dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 28.
635	Coping-stone(do.)	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Stharabhāya dā[na]</i> . Ibid., No. 29.

636	North-East Quadrant Cross-bar (Do.)	....	...	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Kekateyakasa janata-Vijitasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 30.
637	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Dhamagirikasa mātu dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 31.
638	Coping-stone (outside)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Budharakhiṭasa bhichhuno Ujenakasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 303, No. 32.
639	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Navagāmanaka-Diśārakhi-</i> (2) <i>tasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 33.
640	Cross-bar (inside)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Kādasa bhichhuno dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 34.
641	Cross-bar (outside)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads :dānaṃ. Ibid., No. 35.
642	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Nadāvuno cha Nādivirohasa cha dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 36.
643	3rd (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Polhaderāya dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 37.
644	Coping-stone (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Ejāvatasa bhichhuno Dhamayassasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 39.
645	Cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Kandaḍigāniyasa seṭhino</i> (2) <i>pojāvatīyā Devabhāgāya dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 41.
646	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Kandaḍigāniyasa seṭhino</i> (2) <i>pojāvatīyā Nāgāya dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 42.
647	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Kandaḍigāma seṭhi-</i> (2) <i>no dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 304., No. 43.
648	Cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Kandaḍigāniyasa seṭhino</i> (2) <i>pojāvatīyā Puṣṭya dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 44.
649	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Kandaḍigāmā Vadhāsa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 45.
650	Three cross-bars (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Identical inscriptions. Read : <i>Mulagirino dānaṃ lekhasa</i> . Ibid., Nos. 46-48.
651	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Ujāniyā Balikāya</i> (2) <i>mātu dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 49.
652	Coping-stone (inside)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Devabhāgāya Madhuvanikāya bhichhuniyā dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 50.
653	Cross-bar (outside)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Samayasa bhichhuno Ayutarasa aṭerasino</i> (2) <i>dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 52.

* Continued from Appendix C of the Annual Report for 1959-60.

1 Macron over e and o is not used for Prakrit words occurring in items from this to No. 1248 below.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE—1945-46 COLLECTIONS—contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—contd.					
	RAISEN DISTRICT—contd.					
	Gāndhī—contd.					
654	Rail-pillar (outside.)	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads: (1) <i>Ujeniyā Kalārapu-</i> (2) <i>tasa Bumisa dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 53.
655	Cross-bar (inside)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Visūtharakhitasā bhikkhuno dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 54.
656	Same cross-bar (outside)	....	....	....	Do.	Text same as that of No. 655. Ibid., p. 305, No. 55.
657	Cross-bar (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Yakṣadānasa bhikkhuno dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 56.
658	Rail-pillar (outside)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Kalūra [pu]</i> . (2) <i>[dā]nam.</i> Ibid., No. 57.
659	Cross-bar (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Ujeniyā upasikāye Sīrikāye dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 58.
660	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Ujeniyā upāsikāya dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 59.
661	3rd (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Arapāniyā Sīhaya dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 62.
662	Coping-stone (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Ijavaiyā Vāhīlāsa dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 63.
663	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>[Chuda] girikāya..</i> (2) <i>datasa dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 64.
664	Cross-bar (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Ujeniyā Dhamagvīno dānam.</i> Ibid., p. 306, No. 65.
665	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Ujeniyā Rohaṇiya dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 66.
666	3rd (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Ujeniyā Sultāsasa dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 67.
667	4th (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Ujeniyā Saṃghadāsa dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 68.
668	5th (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Ujeniyā Sonasa dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 69.
669	Coping-stone (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Nāvagamikānā-upasikānā dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 70.
670	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Ujeniyā Tūpasīyā-</i> (2) <i>nam.....Dhama-</i> (3) <i>datāya dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 71.
671	Cross-bar (outside, turned upside down)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Uje[ni*]ya Tūpasīyanarā Ismitasa dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 72.

672	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Ujēniyā Opedadatasā pajāvatīya Vayūdataya dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 73.
673	3rd (do.)	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Ujēniyā Tāpasīyāna husā-Najaya dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., p. 307, No. 74.
674	Cross-bar (outside)	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Ujēniyā Upedadatasā pajāvatīya Vāyūdataya dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 75.
675	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Ujēniyā Muladataya dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 76.
676	3rd (do.)	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>U ya Vayūdataye dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 77.
677	4th (do.)	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Ujēniyā Upedadatasā bhāgīniyā Hīmadataya dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 78.
678	5th (do.)	....	....	Do.	Reads : [<i>Ujēniyā Upedadatasā bhāgīniye Budhaya dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 79.
679	6th (do.)	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Ujēniyā Kāḍiya bhichhuniye dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., p. 308, No. 83.
680	7th (do.)	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Ujēniyā Kāḍiye bhichhuniye dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 84.
681	Coping-stone (do.)	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Sagharakhiṭṭaya Koramīkāya bhichhuniyā dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 85.
682	Cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Ujēniyā Tāpasīyanā Sīhadataya dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 87.
683	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Ujēniyā Chheta-m[ā]tu dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 88.
684	3rd (do.)	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Kuragharā Naraya dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 90.
685	4th (do.)	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Kuragharā Isimitaya dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 91.
686	5th (do.)	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Ujēniyā Saphineyakānā Isikṣa dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 92.
687	6th (do.)	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Kuragharā Nāgamitaya dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., p. 309, No. 93.
688	7th (do.)	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Kuragharā [Na]gamitaya dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 94.
689	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	....	Do.	Reads : sa dānaṁ. Ibid., No. 95.
690	Cross-bar (outside, facing East Gateway).	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Bodhagoṭhiyā Dhamavaḍḍhanā dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 96.
691	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Bodhagoṭhiyā Dhamavaḍḍhanā dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 97.
692	3rd (do.)	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Bodhagoṭhiyā Dhamavaḍḍhanā dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 98.
693	Coping-stone (do.)	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Nagadīnasa bhichhuno dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 100.
694	Additional balustrade against the right jamb of the East Gateway. Cross-bar (inside).	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Aradhānasa bhichhuno Pokhareyakasa dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 101.
695	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Bhaddata-Nāgīlāsa</i> (2) <i>savinam nāṭinam</i> (3) <i>dānaṁ-ṭambho</i> . Ibid., p. 310, No. 102.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE—1945-46 COLLECTIONS—contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
MADHYA PRADESH—contd.						
RAISEN DISTRICT—contd.						
Sānchi—contd.						
696	Screen of the Eastern Entrance. Pillar to the left (outside, inscription hidden by the left jamb of the East Gate).	...	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads : (1) <i>Ujjeniyā kakaḍakas[ā] nagare</i> (2) <i>Magalakakṭiyānam dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 103.
697	Cross-bar (outside)	...	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Kuraghara . Ma . sa dānam.</i> Ibid. No. 104.
698	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Sadhanasa bhichhuno dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 105.
699	3rd (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Chirātiya bhichhuniyā dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 106.
700	4th (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Datakalavāḍasa dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 107.
701	6th (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Aśvadeviye Bahadala-mātu dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 108.
702	Corner pillar of the screen (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>[U]giryakasa Svatigulasa dānam.</i> Ibid., p. 311, No. 111.
703	Cross-bar (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Satigulasa [dā]nam.</i> Ibid., No. 112.
704	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Tāpasasa Gonandakasa dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 113.
705	Cross-bar (inside)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Ujjeniya Saghakasa dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 114.
706	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Ujjeniyā Vakṭiyānā dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 115.
707	3rd (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Ujjeniyā Gohilasa Viesasa cha dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 116.
708	South-East Quadrant. Cross-bar (outside).	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Yasilaya atevasini-Sagharakṭiye dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 118.
709	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Aśvadeviya Samikasa mātu dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 119.
710	3rd (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Arāhapūṭaya dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 120.
711	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Kamītarasa dānam.</i> Ibid., p. 312, No. 121.
712	Cross-bar (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Seṭhino paṭikama-kāvakānā dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 122.
713	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Yasilaye dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 123.

714	3rd (do.)	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>Seṭhino mātu Kaniyaśi</i> [ye*]. Ibid., No. 124.
715	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>Seṭhino mānu Ateyyā dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 125.
716	Cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>Upidatulasā dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 126.
717	Cross-bar (outside, turned upside down)	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>Aṅgutulasā dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 127.
718	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>Vasulāye dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 128.
719	3rd (do.)	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>Tudasa Phujakapāḍiyasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 129.
720	Cross-bar (outside)	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>Vasulāye dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 130.
721	Coping-stone (do.)	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>Idadatulasā pāvārikasā dānam</i> . Ibid., p. 313, No. 131.
722	Cross-bar (outside, turned upside down)	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>Samikāye sadhikāye dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 132.
723	Another cross-bar (inside, turned upside down)	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>nakam(k)a bhichhuno dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 133.
724	Another cross-bar (outside, turned upside down)	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>Vasulāya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 134.
725	Rail-pillar (outside)	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>Kujarasa seṭhi-bhātu dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 135.
726	Cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>Kurāyē-tāpasīyā mātu dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 136.
727	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>Yakkhiya bhichhuniye Vedetā dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 137.
728	3rd. (do.)	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>Vāghumatā Saghadanāya bhichhuniya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 138.
729	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	....	Do. .	Reads : (1) <i>Dhammakasa Vējajaka</i> . (2) <i>sa dānam</i> Ibid., No. 139.
730	Cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>Virasenāye dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 140.
731	Cross-bar (outside, turned upside down)	....	....	Do. .	Text same as that of No. 730. Ibid., p. 314, No. 141.
732	Rail-pillar (outside)	....	....	Do. .	Reads : (1) [<i>Is</i>] <i>idatāye Sakadina-pajāva</i> . (2) [<i>i</i>] <i>ya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 142.
733	Cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>kāpāsi-gāmā Arahasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 143.
734	Another cross-bar (inside, turned upside down)	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>Aya-pasanakasa bhichhuno dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 144.
735	Cross-bar (outside)	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>Erakina Sātulasā dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 145.
736	Cross-bar (outside, turned upside down)	....	....	Do. .	Text same as that of No. 733. Ibid., No. 146.
737	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do. .	Reads : <i>Badhakasa bhichhuno Koḍḍilakasa</i> . Ibid., No. 147.
738	Cross-bar (inside, turned upside down)	....	....	Do. .	Text same as that of No. 734. Ibid., No. 148.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE—1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>					
	RAISEN DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	Sānchi—<i>contd.</i>					
739	Cross-bar (inside), above No. 738 . . .	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmi	Text same as that of No. 734. Ibid., No. 149.
740	Cross-bar (outside) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Kaṭakañyū Arahasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 150.
741	Another cross-bar (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Kaṭakañyū Bhāḍakasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 151.
742	3rd (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Kaṭakañyūyakaṣa</i> [?] <i>lādēvasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 315, No. 152.
743	4th (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Apathakasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 153.
744	5th (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Mahājirino bhichhuno dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 154.
745	6th (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Madhavanā Isidataye bhichhunīya dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 155.
746	7th (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Bhogavadhanakasa Ajjiyutasa</i> . Ibid., No. 156.
747	8th (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Arahadīnasa dānaṃ</i> . <i>Morajāhikaḍi</i> . Ibid., No. 157.
748	9th (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Morajāhikaḍa Arahadīnasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 158.
749	Coping-stone (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Virahakaṭa gharīṇīye Sijhāye dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 160.
750	Rail-pillar (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Subhagapathā</i> (2) <i>Dhanakasa dā[naṃ]</i> . Ibid., No. 161.
751	Cross-bar (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Bhogavadhana Dhanarakhitāya Sivanandīno mātu</i> Ibid., p. 316, No. 162.
752	Another cross-bar (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Text same as that of No. 751. Ibid., No. 163.
753	3rd (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Navagamaka-Samikāye Ujenihārā dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 164.
754	4th (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Text same as that of No. 753. Ibid., No. 165.
755	5th (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Saghāya dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 166.
756	Coping-stone (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Māsiriya dānaṃ bhichhunīyā Korariyā</i> . Ibid., No. 167.

757	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Sirigutasa</i> (2) <i>vānijasā dānaṃ. Ibid., No. 168.</i>
758	Cross-bar (inside)	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Nādinagarā Kūbojasa bhikkhuno dānaṃ. Ibid., No. 169.</i>
759	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Nādinagarā Achalaya bhikkhuniya dānaṃ. Ibid., No. 170.</i>
760	Cross-bar (outside)	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Subāhitasā pajavatīyā Majjhimāya dānaṃ. Ibid., No. 172.</i>
761	Another cross bar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Subāhitasā pajavatīyā Majjhimāya dānaṃ. Ibid., p. 317, No. 173.</i>
762	Coping-stone (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Nandulārāya dānaṃ Va(Ṭ)āśikaya bhikkhuniya. Ibid., No. 174.</i>
763	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Subāhitasā Gotīputa-</i> (2) <i>sa rāja-lipikarasa</i> (3) <i>dāna. Ibid., No. 175.</i>
764	Cross-bar (outside)	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Tiridopadā Nāgāya upāśikāya dānaṃ. Ibid., No. 176.</i>
765	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Text same as that of No. 764. Ibid., No. 177.
766	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Barulamāsāna gothiyā dāna Vāśīkato. Ibid., No. 178.</i>
767	Cross-bar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Dhammarakkhitasā Kāchupathasa bhikkhuno dāna. Ibid., No. 180.</i>
768	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Dhammarakkhīāye bhikkhuniye Kāchupathasa</i> (2) <i>dānaṃ. Ibid., No. 181.</i>
769	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Samdhānasa bhikkhu[no*] dānaṃ. Ibid., No. 182.</i>
770	Cross-bar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Puegavino Nāgāmānaka dānaṃ. Ibid., p. 318, No. 183.</i>
771	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Text same as that of No. 770. Ibid., No. 184.
772	3rd (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Text same as that of No. 770. Ibid., No. 185.
773	Coping-stone (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Bhikkhukasa Pādāniyasa dānaṃ. Ibid., No. 186.</i>
774	Cross-bar (outside, facing South Gate-way).	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Dhammarakkhitasā bhikkhuno dānaṃ. Ibid., No. 187.</i>
775	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Dhamadināya dānaṃ. Ibid., No. 188.</i>
776	3rd (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Subhagāya sa-bhaginikāya dānaṃ. Ibid., No. 189.</i>

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE—1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> RAISEN DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> Sānchi—<i>contd.</i>					
777	Rail-pillar (outside, facing South Gateway).	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads : <i>Udubharaghariyasa Dhama[kasa] dāna</i> . Ibid., No. 191.
778	Cross-bar (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Sonadevāyā Parijāyā Agidevāya cha dāna[n]</i> . Ibid., No. 192.
779	Another cross-bar (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Siharakhitāsa pajaratiya Sonadevaya dānam</i> . Ibid., p. 319, No. 193.
780	Rail-pillar to the right of the Southern Entrance.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Udubharaghariyasa Siharakhitāsa dāna</i> . Ibid., No. 194.
781	Additional balustrade against the right jamb of the South Gateway. Rail-pillar (inside).	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Vīrasa bhikkhuno dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 195.
782	Cross-bar (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Polhakasa bhikkhuno dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 196.
783	Another cross-bar (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Budhapālītāya bhikkhuniye dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 197.
784	Rail-pillar (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Yakhiya bhikkhuniyā Vāṭiva-</i> (2) <i>hanikāya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 198.
785	Screen of the Southern Entrance. Rail-pillar behind the left jamb of the South Gateway.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Aṭhasa kammikasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 199.
786 to 788	Three cross-bars (outside) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: No. 788: <i>Samikasa Vānikasa</i> No. 787: <i>putasa cha sa Siripālāsa</i> No. 786: <i>dānam</i> . Ibid., Nos. 200-202.
789	Rail-pillar (inside) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Pasagiriyo bhikkhuno</i> (2) <i>dānam</i> . Ibid., p. 320, No. 203.
790	Cross bar (outside) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Dhanagiriyo Chadipiyasa cha bhikkhunan dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 204.
791	Another cross-bar (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Visakhasa bhikkhuno dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 205.
792	3rd (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>bhāduta-Rājukasā dāna</i> . Ibid., No. 206.
793	Rail-pillar (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Levasa [bhi?]</i> Ibid., No. 207.

794	Cross-bar (do.)	Do.	...	...	Reads : <i>Siribhāgasa sambu</i> Ibid., No. 208.
795	Another cross-bar (do.)	Do.	...	...	Reads : <i>A[ya]-Baddhikasa bhikkhuno dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 209.
796	3rd (do.)	Do.	...	...	Reads : <i>manu Devarakkhātāya dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 210.
797	Rail-pillar (inside)	Do.	...	...	Reads : (1) <i>Sāmanerasa Abeyā-</i> (2) <i>kasa eṣṭhino dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 211.
798	Same pillar (outside)	Do.	...	...	Reads : (1) <i>Sāmanerasa</i> (2) <i>Abeyakasa</i> (3) <i>seṭṭhino dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 212.
799	Cross-bar (inside)	Do.	...	...	Reads : <i>Paṭiṭhanasa bhikkhuno Hāṭṭhāsa atevāsino dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 321, No. 214.
800	Coping-stone (do.)	Do.	...	...	Reads : <i>Devada[siya] bhikkhuniya upāsaka-Dhamachūḍa[sa*]</i> <i>bhikkhuno Vajino bhikkhuno</i> ... Ibid., No. 215.
801	South-West Quadrant. Rail-pillar to the left of the Entrance.	Do.	...	...	Reads : <i>Udubaraḥḥa-ṭṭhāsa Siharakkhāsa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 216.
802	Cross-bar (outside)	Do.	...	...	Reads : <i>[Be]dakaḍḍa Naṃdagiri-mātu dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 217.
803	Another cross-bar (do.)	Do.	...	...	Reads : <i>Bedakaḍḍa Naṃdagiri-mātu dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 218.
804	3rd (do.)	Do.	...	...	Reads : <i>Na[m]ḍagutasa dānā bhikkhuno</i> . Ibid., No. 219.
805	Coping-stone (inside)	Do.	...	...	Reads : <i>Odatikāye bhikkhuni[ye*] Vedisikayā dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 220.
806	Rail-pillar	Do.	...	...	Reads : (1) <i>Samdhānasa bhi-</i> (2) <i>chhuno dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 221.
807	Cross-bar (outside)	Do.	...	...	Reads : <i>Taṃbalamada Kyarasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 322, No. 223.
808	Another cross-bar (do.)	Do.	...	...	Reads : <i>Arāpānto Arakkhānasa</i> . Ibid., No. 224.
809	Rail-pillar (do.)	Do.	...	...	Reads : <i>Naṃdasa Kuraḍḍo</i> . Ibid., No. 225.
810	Cross-bar (outside, turned upside down)	Do.	...	...	Reads : <i>Buddharakkhāsa bhikkhuno dānaṃ Ejjavāsa</i> . Ibid., No. 226.
811	Coping-stone (outside)	Do.	...	...	Reads : <i>Isidatāye bhikkhuniye Kurariye dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 227.
812	Cross-bar (outside, turned upside down)	Do.	...	...	Reads : <i>Madhavanā Dhamagutasa bhikkhuno dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 228.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE—1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>					
	RAISEN DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	gāndhī—<i>contd.</i>					
813	Cross-bar (outside) . . . .	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads : (1) <i>Patihānasa bhikkhuno dā[nam]</i> (2) <i>Aya-Tisakasa atevāsino</i> . Ibid., No. 229.
814	Cross-bar (outside), turned upside down)	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Dhamapālāsa Kollitukapāḍiyasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 230.
815	Rail-pillar (outside) . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Nāndasa Korarasa dānam</i> . Ibid., 231.
816	Cross-bar (do.) . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Mahānāmāsa</i> . Ibid., p. 323, No. 232.
817	Another cross-bar (do.) . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Bhogavadhānāto Isirakhiyāsa</i> . Ibid., No. 234.
818	Rail-pillar (do.) . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Nāndasa Korarasa</i> [see] (2) <i>dana</i> . Ibid., No. 235.
819	Cross-bar (do.) . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Bhogavadhānā</i>.....Ibid., No. 236.
820	Another cross-bar (do.) . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : [<i>Bhoga</i>]vadhānā <i>Dhāniyā dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 237.
821	3rd (do.) . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Jetasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 238.
822	Rail-pillar (do.) . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Kurarāya Vimalasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 239.
823	Cross-bar (do.) . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Pusakasa bhikkhuno dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 240.
824	Another cross-bar (do.) . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Samidatasa bhikkhuno dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 241.
825	3rd (do.) . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Devagirino pachanekeyikasa</i> (2) <i>bhikkhuno sa-atavasikasa</i> [see]. Ibid., p. 324, No. 242.
826	Rail-pillar (do.) . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Kurarāya Dhamakasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 243.
827	Cross-bar (do.) . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Gadaya bhikkhuniyā Vedisitāya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 244.
828	Another cross-bar (do.) . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Chudasa cha Dhamarakhit sa cha bhikkhunam dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 246.
829	Coping-stone (do.) . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>aya dānam Nādinapārā bhikkhunīye</i> . Ibid., No. 247.

830	Cross-bar (outside, turned upside down)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Pemutikāye Supaphāmāye bhichhuniye dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 249.
831	Cross-bar (outside)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Māhisiya jī[ānasa] dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 325, No. 251.
832	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Māhisiya Nāgīlāsa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 252.
833	3rd (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>[Mā]hisiya Gāgiya dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 253.
834	4th (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Māhisiya Visade[vā]ya dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 254.
835	Coping-stone (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Nandīnāgarikaya Isidīnāye bhichhuniye</i> . Ibid., No. 255.
836	Cross-bar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Māhisiya Bhage[va]ya dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 256.
837	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Isikasa bhikhuno dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 257.
838	3rd (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Girigutāya bhichhuniyā dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 258.
839	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Pokha</i> . Ibid., No. 259.
840	Cross-bar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Pusadatasā Nāvagamakiyasa dāna</i> . Ibid., p. 326, No. 261.
841	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Seyasasa dānaṃ Bhādanakatiyasa</i> . Ibid., No. 262.
842	3rd (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Arapāna Devakasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 263.
843	Coping-stone (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Vāghumalā Kāchānīpūtānaṃ dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 264.
844	Cross-bar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Aya-Kānasa bhichhuno dānaṃ Aya-Bhānāṇḍukiya</i> . Ibid., No. 265.
845	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Dhamadatasā bhichhuno dānaṃ Aya-Bhāṇḍukiya</i> . Ibid., No. 267.
846	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Pokharā Saṅgha[ra*]mī[la*]sa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 268.
847	Cross-bar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Budharakhitasa [bhikku]no Aya-Bhānāṇḍukiya</i> . Ibid., No. 269.
848	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Yakhilasa bhichhuno Aya-Denagiriṇo at-</i> (2) <i>vāsino dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 270.
849	3rd (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>[Ma]lakasa dāna</i> . Ibid., p. 327, No. 271.
850	Coping stone (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Korariya Saghāya bhī[chhu]mī[ya] dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 272.
851	Rail-pillar (inside)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Pokharā Hima-</i> (2) <i>giriṇo dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 273.
852	Cross-bar (outside)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Māhisiya [Bhū]tikāye dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 274.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE—1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>					
	RAISEN DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	Sānchi—<i>contd.</i>					
853	Another cross-bar (outside) . . .	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads:] <i>Mahatīya Ariḥadālaye dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 275.
854	3rd (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads: <i>Pucaye bhikkhuniye Nādinagarikāye dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 277.
855	4th (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads: <i>Dhama[do*]āya dānaṁ Puṇavaḍḍhanīyāye</i> . Ibid., No. 278.
856	Coping-stone (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads: <i>A[ckhava]ṭa Māharasa Dhamarakhitasā bhikkhuno dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 279.
857	Another coping-stone (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads: <i>Sirimīlāyā Nādinagarikāya bhikkhuniya dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 280.
858	Cross-bar (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads: <i>Siridināya bhikkhunaya Nādināgarikāya dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., p. 328, No. 281.
859	Another cross-bar (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads: <i>Podavāḍḍakasa Isidinasa dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 282.
860	3rd (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Text same as that of No. 859 above. Ibid., No. 283.
861	4th (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads: <i>Podāḍḍakasa Dharmasivasa dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 286.
862	Cross-bar (outside, turned upside down)	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads: (1) <i>Madhuvanikāye Budharakhiṭṭāye bhikkhuniye</i> (2) <i>dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 287.
863	Another cross-bar (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads: <i>haradīyasa sapurīsaṣa Yugopajjakasa dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 288.
864	3rd (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads: <i>Isirakhiṭṭasa dānaṁ</i> . No. 289.
865	Rail-pillar (inside) . . .	....	..	....	Do. . .	Reads: (1) <i>Goiṣputasa</i> (2) <i>Bharmāḍḍakasa</i> (3) <i>bhikkhuno dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., p. 329, No. 290.
866	Cross-bar (outside) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads: <i>[Jo]ṇakasa bhikkhuno dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 291.
867	Another cross-bar (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads: <i>Jon[ha]kasa bhikkhuno dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 292.
868	3rd (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads: <i>Jonhakasa bhikkhuno dānaṁ</i> . Ibid., No. 293.

869	Cross-bar (outside, facing West Gateway)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Dhamarakhiāye Madhuanikāye dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 295.
870	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Dhamarakhiāya Madhuanikāye dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 296.
871	3rd (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Dhanagiri dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 297.
872	Rail-pillar (outside)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Mahāmoragimhā Shagiri dāna.</i> Ibid., No. 298.
873	Cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Samirakhiāsa dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 299.
874	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Yasopālasa dānam Bhadanakāḍisa.</i> Ibid., p. 390, No. 300.
875	3rd (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Girikasa prajavatiyā Sutyā dāna.</i> Ibid., No. 301.
876	Coping-stone (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Pusasa Chahatiyasa bhikkhuno dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 302.
877	Screen of the Western Entrance. Coping-stone behind the left jamb of West Gateway (outside, turned upside down).	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Therasa Aya-Nāgasa bhikkhuno Ujenakasa dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 303.
878	Cross-bar (outside)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Avināye sūtātikini[yā]</i> (2) <i>Maḍalāchhikaḍiāya dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 304.
879	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Avināye sūtātikiniyā</i> (2) <i>Maḍalāchhikaḍiāye dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 305.
880	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Saghadavasa Verohakāḍisa</i> (2) <i>vāṇiṇsa dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 306.
881	Coping-stone (inside)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Gotiputasa Bhaḍukasa bhikkhuno dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 307.
882	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Veṇiṇsa gāmasa dānam.</i> Ibid., p. 331, No. 308.
883	Cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Arahagutasa Sāsāḍakasa bhikkhuno dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 310.
884	North-West Quadrant. Rail-pillar (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads :[Pemuta 1] <i>Vajikasa dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 311.
885	Cross-bar (outside, turned upside down)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Dhamasiriya bhikkhuniye Maḍalāchhikaḍiāye</i> (2) <i>dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 312.
886	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Pāḍaya Maḍalāchhikaḍiāya bhikkhuni.....</i> Ibid., No. 313.
887	3rd (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>..lāya Nadinagarikāye bhikkhuniye dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 314.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE—1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADEYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>					
	RAISEN DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	Sāñchī—<i>contd.</i>					
888	4th (outside, turned upside down)	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads : (1) <i>Baṭikāye bhikkhuniyā Maḍalacchika-</i> (2) <i>ṭikāya dānaṃ.</i> Ibid., No. 315.
889	Rail-pillar (inside)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Kṛṣṇa bhikkhuniyā Koraghariya dānaṃ.</i> Ibid., No. 316.
890	Cross-bar (outside, turned upside down)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Revāye Ujenikāye Upasikāye dānaṃ.</i> Ibid., No. 317.
891	Rail-pillar (outside)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Subhagasa</i> (2) <i>Koragharasa dāna.</i> Ibid., p. 332, No. 319.
892	Cross-bar (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Irīdasiye Nādināgarikāye bhikkhuniye</i> (2) <i>dānaṃ.</i> Ibid., No. 320.
893	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Vedisitaya Puarakkhitasasa asavārikasa</i> (2) <i>pājanatī[ya] Nāgadātāya dānaṃ.</i> Ibid., No. 321.
894	3rd (do.)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Palasa Asvatiya dānaṃ.</i> Ibid., No. 322.
895	Another cross-bar (outside, turned upside down).	....	....	....	Do.	{Reads : <i>Vasavaye Nadiṇagarā bhikkhuniye dānaṃ.</i> Ibid., No. 323.
896	Rail-pillar (outside)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Kura[gharā] Chosakasa dānaṃ.</i> Ibid., No. 324.
897	Cross-bar (outside, turned upside down)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Nāgadātāya dānaṃ.</i> Ibid., No. 325.
898	Coping-stone (outside)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Yakhadāsiyā dānaṃ bhikkhuniyā.</i> Ibid., No. 326.
899	Cross-bar (outside, turned upside down)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Jitāmitāye bhikkhuniye Vādivahanikāye dānaṃ.</i> Ibid., p. 333, No. 327.
900	Rail-pillar (outside)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Rohanipadiyasi</i> (2) <i>Seṭhino Nāga-</i> (3) <i>nasa dānaṃ.</i> Ibid., No. 328.

901	Another rail-pillar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Bohaṣṣipādīya-</i> (2) <i>sa Nigaḍḍīya dā-</i> (3) <i>naṁ. Ibid., No. 329.</i>
902	Cross-bar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Pokharāto Isidatāya Levasa pajāvatīyā dānaṁ.</i> Ibid., No. 330.
903	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Bohaṣṣipādīya-</i> (2) <i>sa Būḷikasa</i> (3) <i>dānaṁ. Ibid., No. 331.</i>
904	Another rail-pillar turned upside down (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>naṁ</i> (2) <i>vipādīyasa dā-</i> (3) <i>Isikasa Roka. Ibid., No. 332.</i>
905	Cross-bar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Read <i>Pokharāto Tuḍāya Tuḍasa cha dānaṁ le....Ibid.,</i> No. 333.
906	Coping-stone (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Nadīnagarā Dupasah[ā]-bhicchuniye dānaṁ. Ibid.,</i> No. 334.
907	Cross-bar (outside, turned upside down)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Pokharāto Isidatāya dānaṁ. Ibid., p. 334, No. 335.</i>
908	Cross-bar (outside)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>....nā Aśāḍrasa māṁ dānaṁ. Ibid., No. 336.</i>
909	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Koragharasa seṭhino</i> (2) <i>Sṭhasa dānaṁ. Ibid., No. 337.</i>
910	Cross-bar (outside, turned upside down)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Aya-Phagunasa sādḍhivāṭṭarino</i> (2) <i>Khemākasa bhikkhuno dānaṁ. Ibid., No. 338.</i>
911	Rail-pillar (outside)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Koragharasa seṭhino</i> (2) <i>dānaṁ Sṭhasa. Ibid., No. 339.</i>
912	Cross-bar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Balīkāya dānaṁ</i> (2) <i>Maḍalāchhikāḍḍikāna savakhaṇa</i> (3) <i>bhikkhunīnaṁ. Ibid., No. 341.</i>
913	Another cross-bar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Dhamasiriya dānaṁ. Ibid., No. 342.</i>
914	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>....kāṛā....Ibid., No. 343.</i>
915	Cross-bar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Vedīkaya Vajīniya bhicchuniya dānaṁ. Ibid.,</i> No. 344.
916	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Asavatiya gāmasa</i> (2) <i>dānaṁ. Ibid., p. 335, No. 345.</i>

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE—1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADEYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>					
	RAISEN DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	Sānchi—<i>contd.</i>					
917	Cross-bar (outside) . . . . .	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads: <i>Viraye bhichhuniyā Tobavanikaya dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 346.
918	Coping-stone (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Sihāya samātikaya Vajānikaya dāna</i> . Ibid., No. 347.
919	Rail-pillar (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Bhaḍḍikiyasa</i> (2) <i>Samghīlāsa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 348.
920	Cross-bar (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Arakatapālitasca Bha[ḍḍi]kiya[sa] dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 349.
921	Rail-pillar (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Arakakasa Pari-</i> (2) <i>panakasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 350.
922	Cross-bar (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Dhamagirika-mātu dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 351.
923	Coping-stone (inside) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Aya-Rahīlāsa Sāphineyakasa mānu dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 352.
924	Cross-bar (outside, facing North Gateway)	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Vedasa Dalasa Kalavāḍasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 353.
925	Another cross-bar (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Vedisa Dalasa Kalavāḍasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 354.
926	3rd (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>[Ve]ḍasa Dalasa Kalavāḍasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 336, No. 355.
927	Rail-pillar (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Oḍiya-</i> (2) <i>Nadinaga-</i> (3) <i>ritaya dāna</i> . Ibid., No. 356.
928	Cross-bar (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Kusuriya dānaṃ Arapa[nā]</i> . Ibid., No. 357.
929	Another cross-bar (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Vasudataya bhikkhaviṣṭ Nādanagarikāya dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 358.
930	3rd (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Dhamayaśaye upasikāye dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 360.

931	Entrance of North Gateway. Rail-pillar (inside)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Kekateyaka-putasa Dhamasivasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 361.
932	Additional balustrade against the right jamb of the same Gateway. Rail-pillar (do.).	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Ispālitasa cha</i> (2) <i>Samarasa cha dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 362.
933	Another rail-pillar (do.)	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Paṇṭhakasa bhikkhuno ubhina bhāṭina</i> (2) <i>Budhapālita bhikkhuno dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 363.
934	Miscellaneous ground balustrade fragments. Rail-pillars, No. 1.	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Vakalays devīye Ahimitama[tu]</i> . Ibid., p. 337, No. 364.
935	Do. No. 2	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Nāgilasa seṭhino dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 365.
936	Do. No. 3	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Kaṭaka[nūya]kasa</i> (2) <i>Arahadāsa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 366.
937	Do. No. 4	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Bhadagutasa Sānuka-</i> (2) <i>gāmiyasa mātu</i> . Ibid., No. 367.
938	Do. No. 5	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>[ga]hapatino Budhikasa dā[nam]</i> . Ibid., No. 369.
939	Do. No. 6	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Sihaya Devadātaya</i> (2) <i>cha dānaṃ Kuraghara bhikkhu-</i> (3) <i>ninaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 370.
940	Do. No. 7	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>.....bhikkhuno Koraghara dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 371.
941	Do. No. 8	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Piyadhamāya</i> (2) <i>Bodhiya cha</i> (3) <i>Koraghara</i> (4) <i>bhikkhuniṇaṃ dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 338, No. 372.
942	Do. No. 9	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Bhadi.....bhikkhuno Ko.....</i> . Ibid., No. 373.
943	Cross-bars. No. 1	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Bhoyavathanakasa Mahida.....</i> . Ibid., No. 374.
944	Do. No. 2	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Nadagiriṇo Kolhukapūṭiyasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 376.
945	Do. No. 3	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Aya-Jelasa bhikkhuno dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 377.
946	Do. No. 4	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Datāye bhikkhuniyā Ma.....</i> . Ibid., No. 378.
947	Do. No. 5	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Sithathasa Vi.....</i> . Ibid., p. 339, No. 381.
948	Do. No. 6	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>[Na]gadātaya dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 382.
949	Do. No. 7	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Gotamiye Isinika.....</i> . Ibid., No. 383.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE—1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>					
	RAISEN DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	Sāñchi—<i>contd.</i>					
950	Cross-bars. No. 8 . . . .	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads : <i>tasa cha dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 384.
951	Do. No. 9 . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Devarakhiṭasa Morajhakaṭiyasa bhikkhuno dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 385.
952	Do. No. 10 . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Asavatiyā Isigutasa vaṇijasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 386.
953	Do. No. 11 . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Asa Ajitigula-kulasa</i> Ibid., No. 387.
954	Coping-stone. . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Siriyā Vedisikāya bhikkhuniyā dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 388.
955	North Gateway. Below the elephants bearing the wheel, facing south.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Dhamagirino bhikkhuno dānam</i> . Ibid., p. 340, No. 390.
956	Crowning lion, east end. . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Balamāya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 391.
957	Left foreleg of an elephant facing east, between lowest and middle architraves.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Asamitasa</i> . (2) <i>dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 392.
958	Foreleg of an elephant facing west, between lowest and middle architraves.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Vedisikiyanam</i> (2) <i>dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 393.
959	Right pillar. . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Kākaṇa[va]</i> . Ibid., No. 394.
960	East Gate. Crowning <i>Thiratra</i> . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Jivasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 395.
961	Left pillar, above the capital . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) [Yō] ito <i>Kakāṇavālo toraṇa vedika vā</i> (2) <i>upādeyā upādapeyā vā ānam vā āchariya-bulash</i> (3a) <i>samkāmejā so ma-</i> (3b) <i>ti-ghāṇa piti-ghāṇa</i> (4a) <i>arahaṇa-ghāṇa</i> (5a) <i>rudhir-upāyakāna so-</i>

962	Left pillar above third compartment	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Korāsa Nāgapīyasa Achhāvaḍe seṭhis dānam thabho.</i> Ibid., No. 397.
963	South Gate. Top architrave facing the Stūpa.	....	....	Do.	(4b) <i>gha-bhe[dina]</i> <i>te āu chita</i> (5b) <i>nasa pāpā</i> (6) <i>kārīna save ma paṭipae.</i> Ibid., p. 341, No. 396.
964	Middle architrave (outside) . . . . .	....	....	Do.	(1) <i>Rājño Siri-Sālakarisa</i> (2) <i>āvesamisa Vāsīthiputrasa</i> (3) <i>Anāmdasa dānam.</i> Ibid., p. 342, No. 398.
965	Left pillar, facing east, lowest panel . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Aya-Chudasa dhamakathikasa</i> (2) <i>atevāsino Balāmitrasa dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 399.
966	West Gate. Right pillar (outside) above the first compartment.	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Vedisekehi dantakārehi rupakānam katam.</i> Ibid., No. 400.
967	Left pillar (outside), just below the capital.	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Aya-Chudasa atevāsino Balāmitrasa dāna thabho.</i> Ibid., No. 402.
968	Left and right pillars, just below the capital.	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Kurariya-Nāgapīyasa Achhāvaḍa-seṭhis pulasa cha Saghasa dānam thabho.</i> Ibid., No. 403.
969	Pavement slabs, No. 1 . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Pach-āntariya-kārakāna gatīm gachheya yo ilo kākanāvāto selakame upā[deya] upādāpeya vā</i> (2) <i>anamā vā āchāriya-kulām sarkāmevā tase te pākā bhavaya.</i> Ibid., No. 404.
970	Do. No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Sonaturaya dānam.</i> Ibid., p. 343, No. 405.
971	Do. No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Jitamitaya dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 407.
972	Do. No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Sihaya.</i> Ibid., No. 409.
973	Do. No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Bhaḍuno dana.</i> Ibid., No. 410.
974	Do. No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Bhaḍuno paṭavatiya dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 411.
975	Do. No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Varuṇasa dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 412.
976	Do. No. 8 . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Ratinaya Mahisatiya dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 413.
977	Do. No. 9 . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>ta . . . dānam.</i> Ibid., No. 414.
978	Do. No. 10 . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Namādasā upasakasa dana.</i> Ibid., No. 416.
979	Do. No. 11 . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Ka.ni [ya] A[chh.]va[ta] dānam.</i> Ibid., p. 344, No. 417.
980	Do. No. 12 . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Sakara sa dana.</i> Ibid., No. 418.
		....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Dhanamitāye bhikkhuniya dāna.</i> Ibid., No. 419.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE—1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>					
	RAISEN DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	Sāñchi—<i>contd.</i>					
981	Pavement slabs. No. 13 . . .	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmi .	Reads : <i>Bodhiyā dāna</i> . Ibid., No. 420.
982	Do. No. 14 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Dhamapalasa Korapharasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 421.
983	Do. No. 15 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Isilāya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 422.
984	Do. No. 16 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Isilāya [dā]nam</i> . Ibid., No. 423.
985	Do. No. 17 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Contains only the letter <i>na</i> . Ibid., No. 424.
986	Do. No. 18 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Bha[ti]kasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 425.
987	Do. No. 19 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Śvpathamaya bhikkhuniya dāna</i> . Ibid., No. 426.
988	Do. No. 20 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Contains only two masons marks. May be read as <i>u</i> and <i>na</i> . Ibid., No. 427.
989	Do. No. 21 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Vijugutaya dāna</i> . Ibid., No. 428.
990	Do. No. 22 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : [<i>Dhena</i> ?] <i>pālāsa Amatikasa</i> . Ibid., No. 429.
991	Do. No. 23 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Naduthrasa dāna</i> . Ibid., p. 345, No. 430.
992	Do. No. 24 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Aya-Magilasa</i> . Ibid., No. 431.
993	Do. No. 25 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Yasogrino</i> . Ibid., No. 432.
994	Do. No. 26 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Chada-y[va]na[kasa] bositayo</i> . Ibid., No. 433.
995	Do. No. 27 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Tudasa savakulasa</i> . Ibid., No. 434.
996	Do. No. 28 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Chadasa Pulaphasa savakulasa</i> . Ibid., No. 435.
997	Do. No. 29 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Dhamarakhita[sa dānam]</i> . Ibid., No. 436.
998	Do. No. 30 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : ... <i>dana Davaya</i> . Ibid., No. 437.
999	Do. No. 31 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Only the letters <i>rija</i> are clear. Ibid., No. 438.
1000	Do. No. 32 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Dhamasa dāna</i> . Ibid., No. 439.
1001	Do. No. 33 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Su . lakasa dāna</i> . Ibid., No. 440.

1002	Do. No. 34	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Pusaya dana</i> . Ibid., No. 441.
1003	Do. No. 35	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Nadiserasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 442.
1004	Do. No. 36	....	Do. . . .	Reads: . <i>rikasa dānam</i> . Ibid., 443.
1005	Do. No. 37	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Apa[tī]yasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 444.
1006	Do. No. 38	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Apa[tī]yasa dāna</i> . Ibid., p. 346, No. 445
1007	Do. No. 39	....	Do. . . .	Reads: . <i>puranasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 446.
1008	Do. No. 40	....	Do. . . .	Only the letters <i>dana</i> can be read. Ibid., No. 447.
1009	Do. No. 41	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Abhayasa Kamikasa</i> . Ibid., No. 448.
1010	Do. No. 42	....	Do. . . .	Only the letters <i>kha</i> and <i>da</i> are legible. Ibid., No. 449
1011	Do. No. 43	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Bohumula-pitu dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 450.
1012	Do. No. 44	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Khārukasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 451.
1013	Do. No. 45	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Dhamakasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 452.
1014	Do. No. 46	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Budhasenikaya dana</i> . Ibid., No. 453.
1015	Berm balustrade	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) - <i>ṭṣiā bhikkuni[ya]</i> (2) [<i>da</i>]nām. Ibid., p. 347, No. 463.
1016	Do.	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Varadatasā dānam</i> .
1017	Do.	....	Do. . . .	(2) <i>bhāgineyanām Datamāsāna</i> . Ibid., No. 464.
1018	Do.	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Nadīnagarā Achala[ya*]</i>
1019	Do.	....	Do. . . .	(2) <i>bhikkuniya dā[nām]</i> . Ibid., No. 465.
1020	Do.	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Nadīnagara Rohaṇide[va]</i> - (2) <i>ya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 466.
1021	Do.	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Hālāya Dakṣiṇāji</i> - (2) <i>ya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 467.
1022	Do.	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1)... <i>ke ...nīlo...</i>
1023	Do.	....	Do. . . .	(2) <i>Nāgasiriya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 468.
1024	Do.	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>Bhaḍḍikasa bhikkuno</i> (2) <i>Kuragharī[ya]</i> - (3) <i>sa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 469.
1025	Do.	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Laghaya ? . Sarapādā dāna</i> . Ibid., No. 470.
1026	Do.	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>ya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 471.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE—1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>					
	RAISEN DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	Sāñchl—<i>contd.</i>					
1024	Berm balustrade . . . .	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmi	Reads : (1) <i>Idadatasa pavarikasa</i> (2) <i>dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 472.
1025	Do. . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>..na</i> (2) <i>Arahasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 473.
1026	Do. . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Dhanmapālāsa</i> (2) <i>Makipālāsa dāna</i> . Ibid., p. 348, No. 474.
1027	Do. . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Setapathiyasa</i> (2) <i>Yonasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 475.
1028	Do. . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) [<i>Kuraghariya</i>] <i>Setāsiriya</i> (2) <i>dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 476.
1029	Do. . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>..sa Kuthupādakasa da[na]</i> . Ibid., No. 477.
1030	Do. . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Baladātāya Chūda-[Mō]-</i> (2) <i>ragiriyāya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 478.
1031	Do. . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>Samikasa vanikasa</i> (2) <i>pūlasa cha Sihadeva-</i> (3) <i>sa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 479.
1032	Do. . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : (1) <i>..data</i> (2) <i>dānam Arahadasiya</i> . (3) <i>..[Kaṭa]kanyaka</i> Ibid., No. 480.
1033	Do. . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>..ya dānam bhik[unī]ya [dānam]</i> . Ibid., No. 481.
1034	Do. . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Vijit[mā] dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 482.

1035	Do.	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Gadāya bhikkhūn[ī]</i> - (2) <i>ya dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 483.
1036	Do.	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Vajjiniya bhikkhuniya</i> (2) <i>dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 349, No. 484.
1037	Do.	....	Do.	Reads : (1) [<i>Na</i>] <i>dinagarato</i> [<i>Ta</i>].. (2) <i>yā dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 485.
1038	Do.	....	Do.	Reads : (1) [<i>Nam</i>] <i>dīnagara upāsa</i> - (2) [<i>kaśa</i>] <i>Yamaśasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 486.
1039	Do.	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Vādī</i> [vahanā ?] <i>Palāya bhikkhūniya</i>] (2) <i>dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 487.
1040	Do.	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Agidataya</i> ... Ibid., No. 488.
1041	Do.	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Budharakhatāya bhikkhū[ṇi]</i> - (2) <i>ya dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 489.
1042	Do.	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>laya</i> [<i>V</i>] <i>irasa</i> [<i>pa</i>].. (2) <i>vāsiya Sapa</i> [<i>tā</i>] <i>ya</i>] (3) .. <i>sa</i> . <i>dānaṃ</i> (4) <i>ka</i> . <i>sakasa</i> . Ibid., No. 490.
1043	Do.	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Apakarasa</i> . Ibid., No. 491.
1044	Do.	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Varudatasa paṇḍavatiya</i> (2) <i>Isalaya dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 492.
1045	Do.	....	Do.	Reads : (1) ... <i>raṇakarasa</i> (2) [<i>ja</i>] <i>yāya dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 493.
1046	Do.	....	Do.	Reads : <i>dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 350, No. 494.
1047	Do.	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Vijitasa Kapasika</i> [sa] (2) <i>mātu dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 495.
1048	Do.	....	Do.	Reads : .. <i>chuna</i> .. Ibid., No. 496.
1049	Do.	....	Do.	Reads : (1) ... <i>rad</i> [c] <i>viya R</i> [c] <i>ha</i> [ṇi]- (2) <i>ya dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 497.
1050	Do.	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Revatimitāya Balaka</i> - (2) <i>sa paṇḍavati</i> [<i>yā dā</i>] <i>naṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 498.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE—1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find of Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> RAISEN DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> Śācchi—<i>contd.</i>					
1051	Berm balustrade . . . .	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads : (1) <i>Damakea seti-</i> (2) <i>kasa kusuka-pitu</i> (3) <i>dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 499.
1052	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) [<i>l</i>]śūḍatāya Sakadina[<i>sa</i>] (2) <i>pa[jā]vatiye dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 500.
1053	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Devadāsiya</i> [<i>bhi</i>](<i>khu</i>)- (2) <i>niya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 501.
1054	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Nāgata[tā]ya dāna[m]</i> . Ibid., No. 502.
1055	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Nad[ī]nagarasa Bhātaka-</i> (2) [<i>sa d</i>]ānam. Ibid., No. 503.
1056	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Tisasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 504.
1057	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Suriyāya bhikhu-</i> (2) <i>niyā dānam</i> . Ibid., p. 351, No. 504.
1058	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Mahikasa Osena-</i> (2) <i>kasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 507.
1059	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) [<i>l</i>]śirekhi[<i>a</i>]sa... (2) ...[<i>dānam</i>]. Ibid., No. 509.
1060	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : ... <i>dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 510.
1061	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Namā[ī]na[gara] Ama[aya]</i> (2) <i>dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 511.
1062	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Juṣasa Osena[ka]-</i> (2) <i>sa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 512.

1063	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : (1) <i>da. guṭṭya</i> (1) <i>bhikṣu</i> . (2).... Ibid., No. 513.
1064	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>datāya</i> ... Ibid., No. 512.
1065	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : (1) <i>Revatimitāya</i>
1066	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	.	(2) <i>[dā]nam</i> . Ibid., No. 515.
1067	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : (1) <i>[U]śrakh[i]ṭāya Jitamā-</i> (2) <i>[u] dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 516.
1068	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Korariya</i> <i>[u]pasikaya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 517.
1069	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : .. <i>datasa dānam</i> . Ibid., p. 352, No. 518.
1070	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : (1) .. <i>[m]itaya E[j]ṭati-</i> (2) <i>[ya dā]na</i> . Ibid., No. 520.
1071	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>[kaya] dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 521.
1072	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Rohanipadasa</i> <i>[dā][nam*]</i> . Ibid., No. 522.
1073	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : (1) <i>Varamitayā</i> <i>[ac]ḍhiti-</i> (2) <i>kayā</i> <i>[dānam]</i> . Ibid., No. 523.
1074	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Apākānāya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 524.
1075	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>tasa bhikkhuno dā[nam]</i> . Ibid., No. 525.
1076	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : (1) <i>Uṭarāyā Kāpasigā-</i> (2) <i>matu bhikkhuniyā dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 526.
1077	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : <i>Kaḍa-mātu dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 527.
1078	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : (1) <i>Kānasa bhikkhuno</i> (2) <i>dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 528.
1079	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : (1) <i>Selakasa bhāna-</i> (2) <i>kasa dānam</i> . Ibid., p. 353, No. 529.
1080	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : (1) <i>Kurārāya Belaviya bhikkhuni-</i> (2) <i>ya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 531.
1081	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	Do.	.	Reads : (1) <i>Varadala-dhikṣu</i> (2) <i>Kānāya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 532.
												Reads : (1) <i>[Kurā]rā Saṅghapāl[i]ṭāya</i> (2) <i>bhikkhuniya dā[nam]</i> . Ibid., No. 533.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—contd.					
	RAISEN DISTRICT—contd.					
	Sānehi—contd.					
1082	Term balustrade . . . . .	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī .	Reads : [Pu]jiniya dāna[m]. Ibid., No. 534.
1083	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : Kurariya Nāgādānāya dānam. Ibid., No. 535.
1084	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) [Kurariya Arāhaṇa]tā- (2) [va] dānam. Ibid., No. 536.
1085	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) Kurarūya Arāhāpālī- (2) laya dānam. Ibid., No. 537.
1086	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) [Mada]lāchi kaṣṭhikāya (2) Aviana[ye] dā[nam]. Ibid., p. 354, No. 540.
1087	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) Sājilehi Nādasakhi[ya] (2) upas[ṭh]ikaya dānam. Ibid., No. 541.
1088	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : Chudonā[ya?]. Ibid., No. 542.
1089	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) . . . [va]hanikāya ya (2) . . . [ya] bhikhuniya dānam. Ibid., No. 543.
1090	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : Arāhādāya dānam. Ibid., No. 544.
1091	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : Nāgadātāya dānam. Ibid., No. 545.
1092	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : [Pa]līhānasa dānam. Ibid., No. 546.
1093	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : [Sa]mikaya dānam. Ibid., No. 547.
1094	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : Sivatiye. Ibid., No. 548.
1095	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) Varadātasa pajāvatayā (2) Rohāya dānam. Ibid., No. 549.
1096	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : (1) Kurariya Achhāviya (2) bhikhuniya dānam. Ibid., No. 550.

1097	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : (1) <i>Kurāya Sapharakhiyā</i> (2) <i>bhikkhuniya dānam</i> . Ibid., p. 355, No. 551.
1098	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : <i>Viekkharakkhisa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 552.
1099	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : <i>Budharakkhiya sa</i> Ibid., No. 555.
1100	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : (1) <i>Saphinayāya</i> (2) <i>Arahāya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 556.
1101	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : <i>Achāvāla Chirātī-mātu dānam</i> . Ibid., p. 355, No. 567.
1102	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : (1) <i>Suriyaya Budhadenaya Pematika</i> (2) <i>ya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 569.
1103	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : <i>Bharāya bha</i> Ibid., No. 570.
1104	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : <i>Samikasa Aya-Nagasa atevasino dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 572.
1105	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : <i>Samikasa Chuda-Moragi[r]</i> Ibid., No. 573.
1106	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : <i>tāya bhikkhuniye</i> . Ibid., No. 574.
1107	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : <i>Kalakanayā Dha</i> Ibid., p. 357, No. 575.
1108	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : <i>Dhamagirino cha Dhamasenasa cha dā[nam]</i> . Ibid., No. 576.
1109	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : <i>ra[yā] dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 577.
1110	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : <i>Kaapasa bhikkhuno Vejasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 578.
1111	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reas : <i>Kurāya Vala</i> Ibid., No. 579.
1112	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : <i>[Sā]midatasa bhikkhuno dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 580.
1113	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : <i>sa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 581.
1114	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : <i>Kapāsi</i> Ibid., No. 582.
1115	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : <i>āsa dānam sa-pajāvatikasa</i> . Ibid., No. 583.
1116	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : <i>Takārāpadā Samgharakkhisa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 585.
1117	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : <i>Nadina[gara]</i> Ibid., No. 586.
1118	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : <i>Valikasa bhikkhuno dānam</i> . Ibid., p. 358, No. 588.
1119	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : <i>Manoramasa Vāḍakino O</i> ... Ibid., No. 589.
1120	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : <i>Puruviḍā Diḍḍiripulānam dā[nam]</i> . Ibid., No. 592.
1121	Do.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Reads : <i>Acchavāḷa Nāḍiniyā dāna</i> . Ibid., No. 593.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>					
	RAISEN DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	Sāñcīhl—<i>contd.</i>					
1122	Harmikā balustrade . . . .	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī .	Reads: Pā va na sa ti dhi ya . . Ibid., p. 360, No. 607.
1123	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: Nagadatasā dānam paṭiṭhanā. Ibid., No. 608.
1124	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: ye. saṃya na nāda yā Ayas[ī]le dānam. Ibid., No. 610.
1125	Stairway balustrade . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) Kāḍaya Subhagāya puṣṭya Nāgadatasā Saṃhara-khitasā Koragharaṇam (2) dānam. Ibid., No. 611.
1126	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: Vāḍivahanā Chāḍikasa bhichhuno dānam. Ibid., No. 612.
1127	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: Tākāripadā Nādag[ī]r[ī] . . Ibid., No. 613
1128	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: [Sī]rīgūṭāya bhichh[un]iyā dānam. Ibid., No. 614.
1129	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: Anurādhasa Goṇadā bhichh[u]no [dānam]. Ibid., No. 615.
1130	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: . . nara nāda bhichhuno dānam. Ibid., No. 617.
1131	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) [o] Arāhagutasa (2) dānam. Ibid., p. 361, No. 618.
1132	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) Korarasā Datatasa (2) bhichhuno dānam. Ibid., No. 619.
1133	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: Kurarā[lo] Arāhagutasa dānam. Ibid., No. 620.
1134	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: Devagūṭāya bhichhuniya dāna. Ibid., No. 624.
1135	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: V[ī]rāye dānam. Ibid., No. 627.
1136	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: [A]ṭhakanagarasa Gagandatasā bhichhuno dānam. Ibid., No. 628.
1137	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: Viṭṭhāsa. Ibid., No. 629.

1138	Do.	Do.	Reads : <i>Sonasiya</i> . Ibid., No. 630.
1139	Pillar of the upper ambulatory railing	Do.	Reads : (1) [<i>Kulvaghariya S[ā]siya</i> (2) [<i>h[et]h[et]h[et]ya dānam</i>]. Ibid., p. 362, No. VI in Appendix.
1140	Stāpa 2. Ground balustrade. Screen of the Northern entrance. Coping-stone (outside).	Do.	Cf. Cunningham's <i>ASR.</i> , Vol. X, pp. 56-8, No. 3. Reads : <i>Budharakhiṭasa Sūttikasa Arapānakasa dānam</i> . Published in the Monuments of Sāñchi, Vol. I, p. 363, No. 631.
1141	North-East Quadrant. Rail-pillar (inside)	Do.	Reads : <i>Pādutukitaya gāmasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 635.
1142	Coping-stone (do.)	Do.	Reads : <i>Budhāsa Bhogavadhānakasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 636.
1143	Rail-pillar (do.)	Do.	Reads : [<i>Dhāmadavaya dānam Mitasiriya atevasiya</i>]. Ibid., No. 637.
1144	Another rail pillar (do.)	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Sumanasa bhikkhuno</i> (2) <i>dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 638.
1145	Rail-pillar (outside)	Do.	Reads : <i>kuḍakasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 639.
1146	Another rail-pillar (do.)	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Sagharakhiṭasa bhikkhuno dānam Korara-</i> (2) <i>sa</i> . Ibid., p. 384, No. 640.
1147	Rail-pillar (inside)	Do.	Reads : <i>Chudamogirino gāmasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 642.
1148	Another rail-pillar (do.)	Do.	Reads : <i>dānam Morayakhiṭiyasa</i> . Ibid., No. 643.
1149	Rail-pillar (outside)	Do.	Reads : <i>viḷakasa bhikkhuno dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 644.
1150	Rail-pillar (inside)	Do.	Reads : <i>Leṭasa bhikkhuno dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 646.
1151	Another rail-pillar (do.)	Do.	Reads : <i>Ṣaḥam[ṭ]asa bhikkhuno dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 647.
1152	3rd (do.)	Do.	Reads : [<i>Aven</i>] <i>kiṭasa bhikkhuno dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 648.
1153	Coping-stone (do.)	Do.	Reads : <i>Budhapāṭasa seṭhino Padutukitiyasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 649.
1154	Rail-pillar (outside)	Do.	Reads : <i>Budhapāṭasa Uḍubaraghiṭiyasa [dānam]</i> . Ibid., p. 385, No. 650.
1155	Cross-bar (do.)	Do.	Reads : <i>Kasariya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 651.
1156	Screen of the Eastern Entrance. Rail-pillar (inside).	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>kaṣa bhikkhuno mātu kodaya</i> (2) [<i>yā</i>] <i>dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 653.
1157	South-East Quadrant. Rail-pillar to the left of the Eastern Entrance.	Do.	Reads : <i>Ayasa Pothareyakasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 654.
1158	Rail-pillar (inside)	Do.	Reads : <i>Vijhāsa bhikkhuno dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 656.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>					
	RAISEN DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	Sāñchī—<i>contd.</i>					
1159	Another rail-pillar (inside) . . .	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads : <i>Yakhilasa bhikhuno dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 657.
1160	3rd (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Visākhaśa Pādā[ni]yasa</i> . Ibid., No. 658.
1161	Cross-bar (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : (1) <i>Ājanāvā Āvāsikasa</i> (2) <i>dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 659.
1162	Rail-pillar (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : (1) <i>Nāgepiyasa Ach[ā]va[ḍa]</i> . (2) <i>sa seṭhisa dānam</i> . Ibid., p. 366, No. 660.
1163	Another rail-pillar (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : (1) <i>Sapakiya Korariya dānam</i> (2) <i>bhikhuniya</i> . Ibid., No. 662.
1164	3rd (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Nāgapālīyaya dānam thabho</i> . Ibid., No. 665.
1165	Cross-bar (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Siliyaya dāna</i> . Ibid., No. 668.
1166	Screen of the Southern Entrance. Rail-pillar (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>dalasa Ananmitakasa dānam bhikhuno</i> . Ibid., p. 367, No. 669.
1167	South-West Quadrant of the Entrance. Rail-pillar . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Nādutarāya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 670.
1168	Rail-pillar (inside) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : (1) <i>[Ba]lakasa ayasa Arahaḡutasa Sāsā-</i> (2) <i>ḍakasa atevasino dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 671.
1169	Another rail-pillar (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>[Dha]marakhiyā bhikhuniyā dāna</i> . Ibid., No. 672.
1170	3rd (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Mulāyā dāna thabho Gaḍḍaya atevāsiniyā</i> . Ibid., No. 673.
1171	4th (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : (1) <i>Sagharakhiyā mātu . . kaḍikāya</i> (2) <i>Isidāsīyā bhikhuniyā dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 674.
1172	Screen of the Western Entrance. Coping-stone (inside) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>....[Dhiku]no dānam</i> . Ibid., p. 368, No. 677.
1173	Rail-pillar (do.) . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads : <i>Sedīya bhikhuniya thabho dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 678.

1174	Coping-stone (do.)	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Sidakadā Tikicasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 679.
1175	North-West Quadrant. Rail-pillar to the left of the Entrance.	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Avienāyā dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 680.
1176	Rail-pillar (inside)	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Saghamitasa Sonadakasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 684.
1177	Coping-stone (do.)	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Agilasa dānam Adhaparikasa</i> . Ibid., p. 369, No. 688.
1178	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Yasogirino dānam bhikkhuno</i> . Ibid., No. 688.
1179	Another rail-pillar (do.)	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Bahulasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 689.
1180	Cross-bar (do.)	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Gadāya Nadinagarikāya</i> . Ibid., No. 690.
1181	Rail-pillar (do.)	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Aya-Nandukasa bhikkhuno dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 693.
1182	Coping-stone (do.)	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Nagarahitasa bhikkhuno Pokhareyakasa dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 694.
1183	Parvment slabs, Berm and Stairway balustrades. Stairway-stop.	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Sāphineyikaya</i> . Ibid., p. 370, No. 699.
1184	Another stairway-stop	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Gotamiyā bhāchhu[niye]</i> . Ibid., No. 700.
1185	Berm-rail	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Aśadevāya bhikkhuniya dānam</i> (2) <i>Nadinagarā</i> . Ibid., No. 703.
1186	Another berm-rail	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Isidataya bhikkhuniya dana</i> . Ibid., p. 371, No. 708.
1187	3rd	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Para</i> (2) <i>Nagasenasa seṭhino dana</i> . Ibid., No. 710.
1188	4th	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Idadatasa upāsakasa dana</i> . Ibid., No. 711.
1189	5th	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Chiratiya bhikkhuniya dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 713.
1190	6th	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Nadinagarā</i> (2) <i>Aśadevāya bhikkhuniya dana</i> . Ibid., No. 714.
1191	7th	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Visakasa Rohanipadiyasa</i> (2) <i>dana</i> . Ibid., No. 715.
1192	8th	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Paṭiṭhanasa</i> . Ibid., p. 372, No. 717.
1193	Stone (unidentifiable)	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Nandukasa bhikkhuno dana</i> . Ibid., p. 373, No. XVIII of Appendix.
1194	Stūpa 3. Stairway balustrade, pillar	....	Do.	Reads : (1) <i>Kurāḍo Arāhagutasa</i> (2) <i>dana</i> . Ibid., p. 374, No. 722.
1195	Ground balustrade, pillar	....	Do.	Reads : ..[n]lo <i>Tūpasiddham Pusiniyā dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 725.

1216	Another pavement slab.	....	Do. . .	Reads : ... [śā]chhuni. Ibid., No. 754.
1217	3rd	....	Do. . .	Reads : ... kasya bhichhunīya... Ibid., No. 755.
1218	Temple 40. Pavement slab	....	Do. . .	Reads : ... [Nadī]nāgarikāya] dānam. Ibid., No. 756.
1219	Another pavement slab	....	Do. . .	Reads : ... [sa] dānam. Ibid., p. 378, No. 765.
1220	3rd	....	Do. . .	Reads : [Ro ?]hanipada[ya] Ibid., No. 771.
1221	4th	....	Do. . .	Reads : (1) Kapila ... (2) Budharakhitasa [dānam]. Ibid., No. 772.
1222	5th	....	Do. . .	Reads : Dhanakasa. Ibid., No. 773.
1223	6th	....	Do. . .	Reads : Mādūkasa dānam. Ibid., No. 774.
1224	Temple 31. Pavement slab to the north-east of the main Terrace.	....	Do. . .	Reads : Devagiriputana dāna. Ibid., No. 775.
1225	Pillar of Temple 40	....	Do. . .	Reads : (1) Kamīlakān[ya]ka[nam] upa- (2) sakānam dānam. Ibid., p. 379, No. 776.
1226	Another pillar	....	Do. . .	Reads : (1) yasa (2) sa Araha (3) ... [bhiku]no. Ibid., No. 777.
1227	3rd	....	Do. . .	Reads : (1) Mārasa Vesa- (2) dātasa dānam. Ibid., No. 778.
1228	4th	....	Do. . .	Reads : (1) lara (2) sa. Ibid., No. 779.
1229	5th	....	Do. . .	Reads : (1) ... nādo (2) ... rakhitasa. Ibid., No. 781.
1230	6th	....	Do. . .	Reads : (1) Tāpasīya Uje[niya] (2) bhichhunīyā [dānam]. Ibid., No. 782.
1231	7th	....	Do. . .	Reads : (1) pīḍha ... (2) than[ḥko]. Ibid., No. 783.
1232	8th	....	Do. . .	Reads : (1) [tha]ḥho dānam. (2) ... khasa. Ibid., No. 784.
1233	9th	....	Do. . .	Reads : ... dāna [tha]ḥho. Ibid., No. 785.
1234	10th	....	Do. . .	Reads : Iādātāya bhī[cha]nīyā dānam. Ibid., No. 786.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> RAISEN DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> Sāñchi—<i>contd.</i>					
1235	11th . . . . .	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads: (1) <i>Ujeniyā</i> (2) <i>dāna</i> . Ibid., p. 380, No. 787.
1236	12th . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Tākāripadā</i> (2) <i>Samikasa dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 789.
1237	13th . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Aboda Barāyasikha-</i> (2) <i>naṃ dānaṃ goṭṭiyāṃ dū thaṃ-</i> (3) <i>bho</i> . Ibid., No. 793.
1238	14th . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>ma[ṇa]k[u]ti</i> ... Ibid., No. 794.
1239	15th . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>vahekā</i> ... Ibid., No. 795.
1240	16th . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>agutasa dā[naṃ]</i> . Ibid., No. 798.
1241	Stūpa 1. B rm balustrade . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Jālāya sonayā</i> (2) <i>kāya alevāsiniyā</i> (3) <i>dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 381, No. 806.
1242	Another berm balustrade . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>[Ro]haṇimīyā dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 808.
1243	3rd . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>Kurāyā</i> ... (2) <i>dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., p. 382, No. 810.
1244	Stone (unidentifiable) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) ... <i>[ku]ra[gha]</i> ... (2) ... <i>sa ma[t]u dā[na]m</i> . Ibid., No. 813.
1245	Another stone (do.) . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: (1) <i>[Ku]rāto Ara[ha]</i> ... (2) <i>dānaṃ</i> . Ibid., No. 814.

1246	3rd (do.)	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Asāḍaṣa</i> Ibid., No. 816.
1247	Stūpa 2. Berm balustrade	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>jadatasā dānam</i> . Ibid., p. 383, No. 821.
1248	Temple 40. Stone (unidentifiable)	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Kaṇhamitrāsā dānam</i> . Ibid., No. 822.
SHAHDOL DISTRICT						
BAHDOGARH TAHSIL						
1249	Bāndōgarh.—Cave between the Ganesh Pahār and the Rāmāgiri hills.	Ruler of Kauśāmbī .	Bhīmasēna	Śaka 51, Varshā-paksha 5, day 8.	Sanskrit and Prakrit mixed, Brāhmī.	Records the excavation of a cave-dwelling by the <i>gōshāhi</i> (committee) consisting of Phagusama, Mada and others. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXI, pp. 177-78, No. I.
1250	Back wall of Cave No. 1 in the Ganesh Pahār.	Do. . . .	Pōṭhasiri	Śaka 86, Hēmantā-paksha 1, day 5.	Do. . . .	Records the gifts of a garden, cave-dwelling and a vessel, made jointly by Rakhitika, the grandson of Ohakaka, a merchant from Kosambi and the son of Phāgubhathika and others. The cave is called Chhata. Ibid., p. 178, No. II.
1251	Cave No. 2	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Same in contents as above, the name of the cave being Sār-thika. Ibid., pp. 178-79, No. III.
1252	Do. No. 3	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Same in contents as above, the name of the cave probably being Dipayatu. Ibid., p. 179, No. IV.
1253	Do. No. 5. Back wall	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Same in contents as above, the name of the cave being Chhata Ibid., pp. 179-80, No. VI.
1254	Do. No. 9. To the right of the back wall	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Śaka 88, Hēmantā-paksha 2, day 5.	Do. . . .	Records the excavation of the cave-shelters and a well by the merchant Ganaavudhi, resident of Sapatanairika. Ibid., p. 180, No. VII.
1255	Do. No. 3, about a mile to the west of Gōpālpur. Back wall.	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Śaka 86, Grishma-paksha 7, day 10.	Do. . . .	Records the excavation of 2 wells, 2 cave-shelters and a garden containing shrubs by the minister Magha, son of the minister Chakōra, for religious merit. Ibid., p. 181, No. VIII.
1256	Do. No. 4. Back wall of the hall .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Śaka 86, Hēmantā-paksha 7, day 10.	Do. . . .	Records the excavation of two wells, two gardens and cave-shelters by the minister Magha for religious merit. Ibid., No. IX.
1257	Do. No. 5. Back wall and right wall .	Do. . . .	Bhaṭṭadēva	Śaka 90, Hēmantā-paksha 1, day 1.	Do. . . .	Records the excavation of a cave-shelter by the merchant Dhanamitaka, grandson of the merchant Ajātaka and the son of Vesūṭha. Ibid., p. 182, No. XI.
1258	Do. No. 8. Back wall	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	..	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records the excavation of a cave-shelter for dwelling by the grandson of Vasumita. In characters of about the 2nd century A. D. Ibid., p. 183, No. XIII A.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—concl'd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—concl'd.					
	SHAHNOL DISTRICT—concl'd.					
	BANDOGARH TAHSIL—concl'd.					
	Bādogarh—concl'd.					
1259	Back wall of cave No. 1 in the Ganesh Pahār. Left wall.	Ruler of Kausāmbī	Bhattadēva . . . .	....	Prakrit, Brāhmi	Fragmentary: Reads: <i>Mahārājasa Kosikiputasa siri Bhā</i> [<i>He</i>] <i>devasa</i> Do. Ibid., No. XIII B.
1260	Do. No. 10. South and left walls	Do. . .	Chitasēna . . . .	....	Do. . .	Records the excavation of cave-dwellings by the trader Phagu, son of Pusaka, and a resident of Pavata. Ibid., No. XV.
1261	Do. No. 11. To the left . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Fragmentary. Records the excavation of cave-dwellings, a small tank and a garden by the same person as in No. 1260. Do. Ibid., XVI A.
1262	Do. To the right . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Do. Records the excavation of cave-dwellings by the same person as in No. 1260. Do. Ibid., p. 185, XVI B.
1263	Detached rock lying near a nullah	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Brāhmi	Records the excavation of a cave-dwelling by Vaiśravaṇa, son of the Mahāsūnāpati Bhadrabala. Do. Ibid., p. 186, No. XIX.
1264	Cave No. 2 to the south-east of Gopālpur. Back wall of a cell.	....	....	Saka 80, Grishmapaksha 1, day 5.	Sanskrit and Prakrit mixed, Brāhmi	Records [the gift of] the cave-dwelling by Vachha's son Bhōja and Bhōjapili. Ibid., No. XX B.
1265	Do. No. 3 . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Fragmentary. Records [the gift of] the cave-dwelling by Vachha's son Bhōja and Bhōjapili. In characters of about the 2nd century A. D. Ibid., No. XX C.
1266	ORISSA PURI DISTRICT Dhaulī.—Rock	Maurya . .	Aśoka . .	....	Prakrit, Brāhmi	Published in <i>CII</i> , Vol. I, pp. 84 ff. Also published in <i>ASSI</i> , Vol. I, pp. 114 ff.

UTTAR PRADESH									
ALLAHABAD DISTRICT									
1267	Allahābād.—Findspot : Kōsam	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Published in <i>CII</i> , Vol. I, pp. 155 ff. Also published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. II, pp. 245 ff.
WEST PAKISTAN									
HAZARA DISTRICT									
1268	Mānshra.—Rock	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Published in <i>CII</i> , Vol. I (1925), pp. 71 ff. Also in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. II, pp. 447 ff.
PESHAWAR DISTRICT									
Yusufzai Sub-Division									
1269	Shāhbāgarhi.—Rock	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Published in <i>CII</i> , Vol. I (1925), pp. 50 ff. Also published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. II, pp. 447 ff.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1960-61

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
BENGAL, WEST						
CALCUTTA DISTRICT						
1	Calcutta.—Tomb in the grave-yard at Gobra. Originally from the Qadam Rasul mosque, Gaur.	Sultāns of Bengal	‘Alāu’-d-Dīn Husain Shāh	A. H. 909, Muharram 12=1503 A.D., July 7.	Arabic, Thulth.	Records the construction of a gate during the reign of the king. Same as No. 686, Horowitz’s List, <i>Ep. Ind. Mosl.</i> , 1909-10.
2	Indian Museum. Slab No. 1, originally from Santoshpur, District Hooghly.	Do.	Nāsir-u’-d-Dīn Nusrat Shāh	A. H. 938=1531-32 A. D.	Do.	Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Ar. Pers Supp.</i> , 1951 and 52, p. 27, pl. XI(b), where the name of the builder is doubtfully read as Majlis Jawād instead of Majlis Jatwār.
3	Slab No. 2, originally from Bhubua, District Shahabad, Bihar.	Sūr	Sher Shāh	A. H. 952=1545-46 A. D.	Persian Naskh.	versé, Bilingual. Badly damaged. Incomplete translation published in <i>Ep. Ind. Mosl.</i> , 1923-24, p. 26, without plate. Seems to record the laying out of a garden and a tank which started on the 20th Šafar, A. H. 948. Date, that of completion.
BIHAR						
BHAGALPUR DISTRICT						
SADAR SUB-DIVISION						
4	Jamgaon.—Mosque	....	.....	A. H. 1262=1845-46 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta’liq.	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Zakiu’-d-Dīn.
GAYA DISTRICT						
JAHANABAD SUB-DIVISION						
5	Kako.—Dargāh of Bibi Kamāl Sāhibā. Eastern wall near the entrance.	Tughluq	Mahmūd Shāh	A. H. 799, Ramaḍān 10=1397 A.D., June 7.	Persian verse, Naskh.	Damaged. States that this mosque was erected during the governorship of Khān-i-Mu‘azzam Aḡzam Khān, by ‘Izzu’-d-Dīn (?). Cf. A. Cunningham, <i>Arch. Surv. Ind. Rep.</i> , Vol. XVI, pp. 37-38, pl. X, top.
6	Do. Seven pieces of loose bricks in the <i>hujra</i> of the <i>Mutawalli</i>.	....	....	A. H. 96[—] (?) Dhī’l-Hiǧja.	Arabic and Persian verse, Naskh.	Fragmentary and badly damaged. Purport not clear. Seems to mention the construction of some structure by Ahmad Husain (?). Cf., <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 37-38, pl. X, below.
SADAR SUB-DIVISION						
7	Gaya.—Shāhī Masjid in Mahalla Nādirganj.	Mughal	Jahāngir	A. H. 1026, Regnal year 12=1617 A. D.	Persian, Nasta’liq.	States that this mosque was constructed through the blessings of the saint, Shāikh Barmazīd, by Mirak Husain al-Bakshī al-Khwāfi.
MUZAFFARPUR DISTRICT						
HAJIPUR SUB-DIVISION						
8	Lalganj.—Mosque. Frieze of the facade	...	....	A. H. 1119=1767 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta’liq.	Registers the construction of a mosque by Jamāl-i-Muhammad.

9	Zaruba.—Māmūn Bhānja's tomb. Loose slab	....	....	A. H. 1071=1660-61 A. D.	Arabic and Persian, <u>Thulth</u> and <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Records the construction of a mosque by Hājī Chānd Shāista Khāni. Written by Muḥammad Muqim, son of Mr Sayyidi 'Abdu'r-Rasūl.
10	Doorway of a mosque . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1227=1812 A. D.	Persian verse, <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	States that the mosque was constructed by Mahtāb, wife of Imām Bakhiḥ, the <i>nāzir</i> .
PATNA DISTRICT						
Bihār SHARIF SUB-DIVISION						
11	Bihār Sharif.—Amber Dargāh. Around the main gate.	....	....	..	Persian verse, <u>Naskh</u> .	Contains verses of didactic nature.
12	'Idgāh in Baṛi Dargāh, staircase . .	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	A. H. 1056, Safar=1646 A.D., March-April.	Persian verse, <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Damaged. Mentions the construction of the 'Idgāh and its brick floor by Ḥabīb Sūr.
13	Headstone of a grave in front of Qudsīya Library.	....	....	A. H. 1173, Rama-dān 25=1780 A.D., May 11.	Persian prose and verse, <u>Thulth</u> and <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Gives the date of the death of Nawwāb Zainū'l-'Abidin Khān, son of Aqā Muḥammad Tahir Qazwini.
14	Boghāri Mosque. Back wall, outer side.	....	....	..	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u> and <u>Tughra</u> .	Exact purport not clear. Contains the name of Nawwāb Shāikh Farid Bukhārī, entitled Murtadā Khān.
15	Chhoti Dargāh. Obverse of a loose slab.	Sulṭān of Bengal	Firūz Shāh	A. H. 709=1309-10 A. D.	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u> .	Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Mosl.</i> , 1917-18, p. 22, pl. VI(b), where it is incorrectly stated to be from Ḥātim Khān's palace.
16	Do. Reverse	Tughluq	Firūz Shāh	A. H. 761=1359-60 A. D.	Persian verse, <u>Thulth</u> .	Published, <i>JASB</i> , Vol. XLII (1873), p. 302, without plate.
17	Mosque near Ḥabīb Khān-ki-Talāb. Main entrance.	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	A. H. 1047=1637-38 A. D.	Persian verse, <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Assigns the construction of a tank and a mosque to Ḥabīb Sūr.
18	Do. Above the central arch of the facade.	Do.	Do.	A. H. 1047, Rama-dān 15=1638 A.D., January 21.	Do. . . .	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Ḥabīb Khān. Composed by Diyā'ī and inscribed by Shāikh Jahān.
19	Jami' Masjid in Pul Chawk Mahalla. Above the middle arch of the facade.	Do.	Akbar	A. H. 1004=1595-96 A. D.	Do. . . .	Records the erection of the mosque by Masnad-i-'Alī Sa'id Khān.
20	Do. Main entrance	Do.	Do.	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Another copy of the above record.
21	Terhi Baran-ki-Masjid in Sabzi Bāzār Mahalla. Central <i>mibrāb</i> , first floor.	....	....	A. H. 1165=1751-52 A. D.	Do. . . .	Refers to the construction of a mosque by Jamāl (?), a disciple of the saint, Shāh Bikh.
22	Hilsa.—Dargāh of Shāh Jamman Jati. Above the main door.	Sūr	Sher Shāh	A. H. 950, Safar 29=1543 A. D., June 3.	Persian, <u>Naskh</u> .	States that the construction of the tomb of Ḥadrat Mirān Jamman Madārī was carried out by (?) Daryā Khān Zangī Ḥūd Nuhāni Khān under the supervision of Shams Madārī. Text published in <i>JBORS</i> , Vol. IV (1918), pp. 186-87, without plate.
23	Loose slab in the house of the Mutawalli.	Mughal	Jahāngir (then prince Salīm)	A. H. 1013=1604-05 A. D.	Persian verse, <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Records the construction of a mosque in the dargāh of Jamman Shāh by Ridā.
24	Jana.—Jami' mosque. Above the central arch of the facade.	Sūr	Sher Shāh	A. H. 946=1539-40 A. D.	Persian, <u>Naskh</u> .	Assigns the erection of a mosque to Pyārā (?) Ismā'īl. Written by Abn'l-Khair Aḥmad.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
BIHAR—<i>contd.</i>						
PATNA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>						
BIHAR SHAHIB SUB-DIVISION—<i>contd.</i>						
25	251ao.—Jāmi' Masjid. Above the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	A. H. 1154=1741-42 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	States that the mosque was built by Sayyid Muhammad.
26	South wall, outer face . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Arabic, Thulth.	Records the name 'Sayyid Ghulām Najaf, (son of ?) Sayyid Muhammad'.
27	North wall, outer face . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the name 'Sayyid Muhammad Husaini'.
28	Back wall, outer face . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains two of God's attributes.
29	Headstone of a grave opposite the Jāmi' mosque.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains only the name 'Sayyid Ghulām Najaf'.
30	Headstone of another grave, same place	....	....	....	Arabic, Nasta'liq.	Contains merely the name 'Sayyid Sharafu'd-Dīn'.
PATNA SUB-DIVISION						
31	Patna.—Tomb of Nawwāb Munir'u'd-Daula in Mahalla Bāoli. Above the main door.	....	....	A. H. 1172(?)=1758-59 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Published in <i>JBORs</i> , Vol. XVI (1930), p. 360, without plate.
32	Patthar-ki-Masjid in Mahalla Dātā Shāh Bahor-kā-Takiya. Above the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	A. H. 1100=1688-89 A. D.	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Published, <i>ibid.</i> , p. 355.
SARAN DISTRICT						
SADAR SUB-DIVISION						
33	Cherand.—Mosque, facade . . .	Sultān of Bengal . . .	'Alāu'd-Dīn Husain Shāh . . .	A. H. 909=1503-04 A. D.	Arabic, Thulth.	Published, <i>JASB</i> , Vol. XLII (1874), p. 304, <i>PASB</i> , 1870, p. 112.
34	Salimpur.—Mosque, facade . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	A. H. 906, Sha'bān=1501 A. D., February-March.	Arabic, Naskh.	Fragmentary. Records the construction of some structure by Majlisu'l-Majālis, entitled <i>Shāhidil</i> (?) Published, <i>ibid.</i> , p. 304 f.n., where the title is read as <i>Salāhidil</i> .
25	Narban.—Loose slab in the mosque . . .	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	[A. H. 909=1503-04 A. D.],	Arabic, Thulth.	Fragmentary. Refers to the erection of the Jāmi' mosque by the king.

36	Siwan.— <u>Ali Baksh Khān's</u> mosque, facade.	....	....	A. H. 1165=1751-52 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	States that the mosque was constructed by 'Ali Baksh.
SHAHABAD DISTRICT						
SASARAM SUB-DIVISION						
37	Rohtasgarh.—Fort. <u>Habash Khān's</u> mosque, facade.	Mughal.	Akbar	A. H. 986, Rajab=1578 A. D., September-October.	Do.	Assigns the construction of the mosque to <u>Habash Khān</u> .
38	Saraiyya.—Karbālā near Dak Bungalow. On the doorway.	....	....	A. H. 1198=1783-84 A. D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Gives the date in a chronogram. Purport not clear.
39	Sasaram.—Dargāh of Chaudan Shahid. South wall of the <i>dārān</i> , outer face.	....	....	A. H. 1201 (?), Shawwal 15 Fasli 1221, Kartik 2=1787 A. D., July 31.	Persian, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the mosque and the <i>dārān</i> , for offerings (?) in the <i>dargāh</i> of <u>Ḥadrat Chaudan Shahid</u> by <u>Faqir Muhammad Chaudhari</u> , the tobacco-seller, belonging to the community of 'Vegetable-sellers.'
40	Tārā Chandi rock. Mosque	Mughal.	Aurangzeb	A. H. 1097 (?) Rabi' I 27=1686 A. D., February 11.	Do.	Badly damaged. Purport not clear.
41	Tilothu.— <u>Shāhī Masjid</u> , facade	Do.	Do.	A. H. 1088=1677-78 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	States that <u>Kolhā</u> and <u>Haitam</u> constructed this mosque on the road.
DELHI						
42	Chirāgh Delhi.—Tomb of <u>Khawāja Naṣirū'd-Dīn Chirāgh</u> . Loose slab in the compound.	....	....	A. H. 976=1668-69 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Fragmentary. Seems to be an epitaph of <u>Khawāja Muhammad Faḥir</u> .
43	Delhi.— <u>Kālī Masjid</u> in Mahalla Bulbuli Khāna.	Tughluq	Firuz Shāh	A. H. 789=1387 A. D.	Persian, Naskh.	Published, <i>JASB</i> , Vol. XVI (1847), pp. 580-81.
44	Masjid Nawwāb Qutbū'd-Dīn, main entrance.	....	....	A. H. 1149=1736-37 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Assigns the construction of a <i>madrasa</i> and a mosque to <u>Shāh Husain</u> .
45	Mosque near Turkman gate	Mughal	Aurangzeb	Regnal year 19, A. H. 1087=1676-77 A. D.	Persian, Naskh.	Assigns the construction of the mosque to <u>Ṣāliḥ Bahādur</u> , son of <u>Husain Sultān</u> .
46	Red Fort Museum. Slab in the Museum, No. 1.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to the construction of a strong gateway and a fort. Published, C. Rodgers, <i>Revised List of Objects of Archaeological Interest in the Panjab</i> , p. 68.
47	Do., No. 2	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh.	Contains part of a Quranic verse only.
48	Enclosure of the tomb of <u>Ḥadrat Nizāmū'd-Dīn Auliya</u> . Doorway in the eastern wall.	....	....	A. H. 959 (?)=1552 A. D.	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'liq.	Text published in <i>Arch. Sur. Ind.</i> , <i>Memoirs</i> , No. 10, p. 20.
49	Bāoli. Over the southern entrance	Tughluq	Firuz Shāh	A. H. 781=1379-80 A. D.	Persian verse, Naskh.	Published, <i>ibid.</i> , p. 9, without plate.
50	Grave to the west	....	....	A. H. 948=1541-42 A. D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Published, <i>ibid.</i> , p. 8.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	DELHI—<i>contd.</i>					
	BĀOLĪ.—<i>contd.</i>					
51	Humāyūn's Tomb. Head-side and sides of a grave on the plinth, towards west.	....	....	A. H. 978 = 1570-71 A. D.	Arabic, Thulth.	Records the date of death of Rashīd Muḥammad Sulṭān, son of Rūḡhan Kūka.
52	Mehrauli.—Tomb of Shāh Dāmin, north door.	....	....	A. H. 944 = 1537-38 A. D.	Do.	Text published, <i>List of Muhammadan and Hindu Monuments in Delhi</i> , Vol. III, p. 19.
53	Two loose fragmentary slabs in the office of the Conservation Assistant, Department of Archaeology, Northern Circle. Originally from Rai Pathora's fort, Delhi.	....	....	....	Arabic, Nashkh.	Contains only the names of God.
54	Tughlaqābād.—Tomb of Ghiyāthū'd-Dīn Tughluq. Above the southern door of the small tomb, outer side.	Tughluq	Ghiyāthū'd-Dīn Tughluq Shāh	....	Persian, Nashkh.	Damaged. Text published in <i>List of Muhammadan and Hindu Monuments in Delhi</i> , Vol. IV, p. 4.
55	Do., inner side	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Damaged. <i>Ibid.</i>
	GUJARAT					
	BANASKANTHA DISTRICT					
	PAṬANPUR TALUK					
56	Malan.—Jam' Masjid, central mihrāb.	Sulṭān of Gujarāt	Mahmūd I	A. H. 866, Rajab 5, Monday = 1462 A. D., April 5.	Persian, Nashkh.	Language crude and indifferent. States that the Jamī' mosque in the hill fort (?) of Mālān, which was ordered to be built during the reign of Qutbū'd-Dīn Ahmad II was constructed by Khān-i-A'zam Ulugh Khān, at the instance of the <i>thanaḍār</i> (?), an official under Ulugh Khān. Also gives details regarding the building material, pillars, domes, etc. Composed by Shāikh Mas'ūd.
	BHOACH DISTRICT					
	JAMBUSAR TALUK					
57	Jambusar.—Jamī' Masjid, central mihrāb. (Estampage from old collection.)	Do.	Muzaffar I	A. H. 914 = 1508-09 A. D.	Arabic, Thulth.	States that the mosque was ordered to be built by the king.
	JUNAGADH DISTRICT					
	PATAN TALUK					
58	Prabhās Pāṭan.—Estampage received from the Government Epigraphist for India.	....	....	....	....	Purport not clear. Appears to be some sort of a charm.

MEHSANA DISTRICT									
PATAN TALUK									
59	Pātan.— <u>Khātīwādā</u> Masjid, Central mihrāb.	....	....	A. H. 840 (?), Dhi'l-Qada=1437 A.D., May-June.	Arabic, Naakh.	Registers the date of death of Isbāq, son of Muhammad Mokhā (or Moghā).	
60	South wall of the Masjid	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Part of a Quranic verse only.
61	West wall of the Masjid	Sultān of Gujarāt	Muhammad II	A. H. 848=1444-45 A. D.	Persian verse, Naakh.	Records the construction of a mosque inside the <i>dargāh</i> of the great saint Shaikh Muhammad, known as Turk, by (?) Bihram, son of Zaim, son of Sadr Makki, a disciple of Khwājī Taj, son of Sadr.			
62	Mārwādā Masjid, central mihrāb	....	....	A. H. 1106=1694-95 A. D.	Arabic, Thulh.	Contains only the date, evidently, of the construction of the mosque.	
63	Chhoti Masjid in Mukhātawādā. To the right of the central mihrāb.	....	....	A. H. 887=1482-83 A. D.	Arabic, Naakh.	Mentions the renovation of a 'noble, magnificent, great place.'	
64	Jāmi' Masjid, same place, central mihrāb.	Mughal	Akbar	A. H. 985, Rabī' I, 15=1577 A. D., June 2.	Do.	States that this auspicious place (<i>buq'a</i>) was constructed by Sālih Bāmū, wife of Khwāja Khalīlullāh, the then governor of Patan.			
65	Maulvi-ki-Masjid near Mukhātawādā, central mihrāb.	....	....	A. H. 875, Ramaḍān 10, Friday=1471 A. D., March 2.	Do.	Records the date of death of Shujā'ud-Din, son of Hārūn.	
66	Mosque in Unatwādā, central mihrāb	....	....	A. H. 957, Shawwāl 16=1550 A. D., October 28.	Do.	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Buddhan, son of Shaikh Hasan, son of Isbāq.	
67	Munjpur.—Jāmi' Masjid, central mihrāb.	....	....	A. H. 804=1401-02 A. D.	Persian, Thulh.	States that the Jāmi' mosque was constructed by Masnad-i-'Alī A'zam Humāyūn ZafarKhān, son of Wajihul-Mulk.	
68	To the left of the above	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	Regnal year 17 (?), A. H. 1056, Muharram 11=1646 A. D., February 17.	Persian, Naasta'liq.	States that in the <i>pargana</i> Munjpur, in the fief of Nabi Khān, son of Mujāhid Khān, son of Pahār Khān Khokhar, a small (?) well was built.			
69	Sāmi.—Jāmi' mosque, Above the central mihrāb.	....	....	A. H. 807, Muharram 1=1404 A. D., July 10.	Do.	States that the Jāmi' mosque of the town (<i>qasba</i>) of Sāmi was built, during the time of Masnad-i-'Alī Zafar Khān, by Nasirud-Din Malik Mahmūd, son of Malik Dā'ūd.	
70	To the right of the above	Nawwāb of Radha pur.	Bismi'llah Khān	A. H. 1315=1897-98 A. D.	Persian verse, Naasta'liq.	Gives three chronograms for the original construction in A. H. 807 (1404-05 A. D.), by Malik Mahmūd (see No. 69), its reparation in A. H. 1289 (1872-73 A. D.) by Nawwāb Zorāwar Khān and its renovation by Nawwāb Bismi'llah Khān on the given date.			

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	GUJARAT—<i>concl.</i> MEHSANA DISTRICT— <i>concl.</i> SAMI TALUK— <i>concl.</i> Sami— <i>concl.</i>					
71	Fort. Eastern Gate, right side	Nawwābs of Radhanpur.	Chāziu'd-Dīn Khān	A. H. 1189=1775-76 A.D.	Persian Nasta'liq. verse.	States that Ghāziu'd-Dīn added to the prosperity of the town of Sami by building a fort, of which 'this lofty gate' was constructed first.
72	Do., left side SIDHPUR TALUK	....	....	A. H. 1192=1778-79 A.D.	Do.	Gives two chronograms for the date of the fort, constructed by Nawwāb Ghāziu'd-Dīn Khān.
73	Unawa.—Mirān Dātār-ki-Masjid, central mihrāb. SABARKANTHA DISTRICT HUMMATNAGAR TALUK	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth.	Contains only a Quranic verse.
74	Himmatnagar.—Qādi's step-well. (E-tampage from the old collection.) PRANTIJ TALUK	Sultāns of Gujarat.	Muzaffar Shāh II.	A. H. 928, Dhī'l-Qa'da 22, Monday, Shamsiyya year 12=1522 A.D., October 13.	Persian, Naskh.	Mentions Maliku'sh-Sharq Shamshir-'u'-Mulk, Malik Shams, son of Mubārak Sulṭāni, as the builder.
75	Prantij.—Tekrowāli Masjid, central mihrāb. MADHYA PRADESH SAGAR DISTRICT BANDA TAHSIL	Tughluq	Firūz Shāh	A. H. 784, Rama-dān=1382 A. D., November-December.	Do.	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Hammā, son of Dādā Sumara.
76	Dulchipur.—Sarcophagus of a grave	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh.	Contains only a Quranic verse.
77	Sarcophagus of another grave KHURAI TAHSIL	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
78	Kanjia.—Sarcophagus of a grave near the fort.	....	....	A. H. 1089 (?)=1678-79 A.D.	Persian Nasta'liq. verse.	Records, in a chronogram, the death of Muḥammad Taqī.

79	Central mihrāb of the 'Idgāh	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	.....	A. H. 1049, Dhī'l-Hijja 27=1640 A.D., April 9.	Persian, Nasta'liq.	States that the 'Idgāh was constructed by 'Abdu'l-Wasī' Bada-khshī at Kārānjiya which was included in the jagīr of Nawwāb Sayyid Saḍdar Khān.
80	Khān Sāhib's mosque, central mihrāb	Do.	Akbar	.....	A. H. 1003, Regnal year 40 (?=1594-95 A.D.	Do.	Damaged. Records the construction of a mosque in the qaṣba of Kārānjiya, by (?) Gulāb Khān, son of Shamsīr Khān, during the governorship of a person (name illegible). Reading of the date not certain.
81	Below the above	Do.	Aurangzeb	.....	A. H. 1114, Dhī'l-Qa'da 9, Regnal year 47=1703 A.D., March 16.	Persian Nasta'liq. verse,	States that when the jagīr of Kārānjiya was bestowed on Rājā Subhkarān, Munir Khān constructed a mosque.
82	Loose slab, near Mān 'Alī's mosque	.....	.....	.....	A. H. 1199=1784-85 A.D.	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'liq.	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Bagghā (?) Shāh Madārī.
83	Qal'a-ki-Masjid, central mihrāb	Mughal	Shāh Jahān	.....	A. H. 1051, Dhī'l-Hijja 9=1642 A.D., March 1.	Persian Nasta'liq. verse,	States that the mosque was constructed by Chaudhārī Saḍdar, when Nawwāb Saḍdar was the fee-holder.
84	Khimlāsa.—Fort. Western bastion, inner side.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arabic, Naskh.	Quranic verses only.
85	Do. Loose slab lying in front of the gate.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Contains part of the Throne verse only.
86	Sarcophagus of a grave	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do.
87	Sarcophagus of another grave	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do.
88	Central mihrāb of the 'Idgāh.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	.....	A. H. 1089, Dhī'l-Hijja 27=1679 A.D. January 30.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, and Nasta'liq. Naskh.	Records the construction of an 'Idgāh by Shāikh Junaid.
89	Kotwal's House. Northern wall	.....	.....	.....	.....	Persian, Nasta'liq.	Fragmentary. Seems to record the construction of a mosque and a garden by Ahmad Khān, an Afghān.
90	Pānch Fir-ki-Dargāh. Grave on the right side.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arabic, Naskh.	Contains the Throne verse only.
91	Do. Grave on the left side	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do.
92	Do. Grave in the middle	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Do.
93	Do. To the left and right sides of the door.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Persian verse, Naskh.	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to the construction of the tomb.
94	Slab fixed in front of a temple	.....	.....	.....	.....	Arabic, Naskh; Sanskrit, Nagari.	Bilingual. Purport not clear. For the Sanskrit version, see App. B, No. 268.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> VIDISHA (BHILSA) DISTRICT BASODA TAHSIL					
95	Basoda (Ganj).—Dargah of Shāh Karīmullāh. Main entrance.	....	....	A. H. 1158=1745-46	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Gives the date of construction of tomb.
96	Central mihrāb . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, Nasta'liq.	Contains religious text only.
97	Platform in front of Pir Shāhib-ki-Masjid. Grave No. 1.	....	....	A. H. 1162=1748-49 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Gives the date of construction.
98	Grave No. 2. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Do.	Do.
99	Grave No. 3. . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1171=1757-58 A.D.	Do.	Do.
100	Teonda.—Step-wall. South wall.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A. H. 1102=1690-91 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq.	States that the well for public use was caused to be built by Makrand Narāyan (?), son of Jādū Narāyan Kayastha, a resident of Tanwanda.
101	Graveyard. Sarcophagus of a tomb	....	....	...., Šafar 10.	Arabic and Persian, Naṣṣḥ and Nasta'liq.	Damaged. Records the death of Sayyid Jalālud-Dīn Ahmad. Year not legible.
102	Udaipur.—Mosque in Chatua gate, central mihrāb.	....	....	....	Arabic and Persian, Naṣṣḥ.	Records the construction of a mosque, called Lashkari Masjid. Date not clear.
103	Tomb in front of the above mosque	....	....	....	Arabic, Naṣṣḥ.	Contains part of a Quranic verse only.
104	Another tomb, same place	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
105	Tomb of 'Izzat 'Alī Shāh, entrance	Mughal	Shāh 'Alam II	A. H. 1176, Ša'ban=1763 A.D., February-March.	Arabic and Persian, Naṣṣḥ and Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the tomb of Qurb 'Alī Shāh by his disciple Yatīm. Mason, Harkaran.
106	Qāṣṣion-ki-Masjid, central mihrāb.	Do.	Jahāngir	A. H. 1026, Rajab 4=1617 A.D., June 28.	Arabic and Persian, Naṣṣḥ.	States that the mosque was constructed by Qāḍī Auliya, son of Sayyid 'Abdu'l-Samad al-Hasanī, at the time when Jahāngir visited Māpū.
107	Chaukhandi Masjid in Mominpura, central mihrāb.	Do.	Shāh Jahān	A. H. 1054, Rama-dān=1644 A.D., October-November.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Oāh Bakhshī, son of Naṣṣḥīlī (?) Mūmin, an inhabitant of the pargana Udaipur in sarkār Chanderi of the ṣūba of Malwa, under the supervision of his wife Firūz Khātūn.

	Do., mihrab on the right	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
108	Do., mihrab on the right	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
109	Do., mihrab on the left	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Contains religious text only.
110	Mosque in Pathan Chawk, central mihrab.	Mughal.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	States that this mosque was built for the merit of Taj Sultan, wife of (?) Khan-i-Azam Salim Khan, by Shikh 'Alawal.
111	Mosque in Pathanon-kā-Mahalla, central mihrab.	Sūr	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	States that this mosque was constructed by Khan-i-Azam Jangī Khan, during the governorship of Masnad-i-'Ali Masnad Khan, son of Mubarak Ghazi.
112	Bhonrasa.—Badi Masjid in Badā Bāgh. On the right mihrab, west wall.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Contains verses of didactic nature only.
113	Bandi Bāgh. Binā Niv-ki-Masjid, central mihrab.	Mughal.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Published in <i>Ep. Ind. Mosl.</i> , 1937-38, pp. 32-33, pl. X(a), where the date is read as A. H. 1050 and the name of the builder Sayyid Nugrat (?) is left undeciphered.
114	Tomb in front of the above mosque	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Contains religious text only.
115	Another tomb, same place	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Contains First Creed only.
116	Third tomb, same place	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
117	Another mosque, same place, central mihrab.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Published in <i>Ep. Ind. Mosl.</i> , op. cit., pp. 33-34, pl. X(b), where the date is wrongly read as A.H. 1050.
118	Sarcophagus of a tomb, to the east of the <i>fiqra</i> .	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Contains religious text only.
119	Sarcophagus of another tomb, same place.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Damaged. Epitaph of Qāḍī Hasan Auliya (?). Date of death not legible.
120	Fort. Markandi Gate. Niche on the right side of the entrance.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Nad-i-'Ali designed by one Fathi, so as to form the outline of a tiger.
121	Tomb in front of Jagirdar's mosque	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Contains Throne Verse only.
122	Jami' Masjid. To the left of the central mihrab.	Mughal.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Qāḍī Sayyid Wall Muhammad.
123	Tomb on a platform to the east of the Qalandari Masjid.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Contains religious text only.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> VIDISHA (BHILSA) DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> KURWAI TEHSIL—<i>contd.</i> Bhonrasa.—<i>contd.</i>					
124	Another tomb in the Qalandari Masjid.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh.	Contains religious text only.
125	Tomb, to the west of the same Masjid.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.
126	Kurwai.—Fort. On the central <i>mihrāb</i> of the mosque.	....	....	A. H. 1190=1776-77 A.D.	Arabic, and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	States that the mosque was constructed at a cost of about 1100 rupees, by Naurūz Khān, son of Gul Shīr Khān Dādizai, a servant of Nawwāb Muhammad Dilair Khān Khaibarī, during the government of Nawwāb Hurnat Khān, son of Nawwāb 'Izzat Khān, through the workmanship of the masons Lachhi-dhar and Asādhār.
127	Jāmī mosque. Loose slab . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1282, Faḡlī 1273=1866-66 A.D.	Do. . . .	States that this mosque of Sayyid Nizām 'Alī was constructed during the time of Hājī Muhammad Najaf Khān Bahādur, commonly known as Khālifa Muhammad Najaf Shāh Qādiri. Composed by Shaikh Ahmad Bakhsh and written by Muhammad Munir.
128	Sironj.—Entrance of the Civil Court building, left side.	Mughal.	Jahāngīr	A. H. 101[.]	Persian, Nasta'liq.	Damaged. Registers a royal order (<i>farman</i>) prohibiting the levy of <i>zakāt</i> throughout the kingdom and enjoining upon the governors, officials, <i>jāgirdārs</i> , <i>karāms</i> , <i>rāhdārs</i> and <i>gudliar-bāns</i> not to charge the same.
129	Do., right side	Do. . . .	Muhammad Shāh	A. H. 1169 Regnal year 29, Jumādā II 1; Vikrama 1803, Ashādḥ su.3=1746 A.D., June 10.	Do. . . .	States that the gateway of the <i>Mandawī-i-Namak</i> was built under the superintendence of Rāghōji Pandit and Bāghājī Paṇḍit, during the daroghaship of Gobind Mōdhājī Paṇḍit, <i>darogha</i> of the <i>mandi</i> , during the governorship of Lachhman Shankar Paṇḍit, the <i>mokāśadār</i> of the <i>pargana</i> Sironj and during the time of Sawā'i Balāji, governor of the province of Malwa and deputy of Shri Rāj Sāhū.
130	Jāmī Masjid. Above the right <i>mihrāb</i> .	Do. . . .	Aurangzeb	A. H. 1071=1660-61 A.D.	Persian Nasta'liq. verse,	Assigns the construction of a garden (?) to Khidr.
131	Kot-ki-Bāoli, western wall of the steps.	Nawwābs of Tonk.	Muhammad Ibrāhīm 'Alī Khān	A. H. 1215=1800-01 A.D.	Urdu prose and Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	States that the Captain Hāfiz Sayyid Muhammad, governor of the <i>pargana</i> of Sironj, repaired a step-well that was lying desolate for hundreds of years.
132	Kot-kā-Hammām, Entrance . . . .	....	....	A. H. 1066, Rajab 21= 1646 A.D., August 23.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	States that the Hammām was constructed under the superintendence of Khwāja Wīs Shāista Khāni. Composed and inscribed by Yumnī Shāista Khāni.

133	Koṭ-ki-Masjid, left mihrāb	Mughal		A. H. 1073=1662-63 A.D.	Persian Nasta'liq. verse,	Gives in a chronogram, composed and written by Daryā, the date of construction of a mosque built by Shaikh 'Abdu'l-Ghaffār Nūru'd-Dīn.
134	Mominon-ki-Masjid, central mihrāb	Do.		A. H. 1055 (?) = 1645-46 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq.	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Ḥasan.
135	Rakābganj Masjid, facade	Do.		A. H. 1067=1656-57 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of a mosque by Muḥammad Ṣāliḥ Ṣiddiqī, governor (?) of the province of Malwa.
136	Do.	....		Do.	Persian, Nasta'liq.	Contains the name of the superintendent, Mir Nūr Muḥammad.
137	Dargāh of Shaikh Ṣāliḥ, southern entrance	Mughal		A. H. 1068, Rabī' 2=1657 A.D., November 28.	Persian Nasta'liq. verse,	Registers, in a chronogram, composed and written by Niẓāmī, the date of death of Shaikh Ṣāliḥ (see No. 135 above), who is described as a perfect and wise minister.
138	Gyaraspur.—Sarcophagus of a tomb in the compound of Chāt-ki-Masjid.	....		A. H. 1274 Dhī'l-Hijja=1858 A.D., July.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Gives the date of completion of the grave of the wife of Sayyid Muḥammad Panīḥ Kotwāl.
139	Sarcophagus of a tomb on the eastern bank of Mānsarovar lake.	....		A. H. 1231=1815-16 A.D.	Urdū, Nasta'liq.	Contains the name, 'Mihr 'Alī, son of Ḥakīm Kharūṣ' (?).
140	Udaigiri.—Barī Dargāh mosque, central mihrāb.	Mughal		A. H. 1080, Regnal year 12, Dhī'l-Hijja 3=1670 A.D., April 14.	Persian Nasta'liq. verse,	States that a beautiful mosque was constructed for Rājā Maṅgūr.
141	Lamp-post of a grave near the same mosque.	Do.		A. H. 1102, Regnal year 34=1690-91 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Muḥammad Qādīrī.
142	Headstone of another grave nearby	....		.....	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Worn out. Epitaph.
143	Vidisha (Bhilsa).—Fort. Sarcophagus of a grave in Gumbad-kā-Maqbara.	....		A. H. 893, Rajab 8=1488 A.D., June 18.	Persian verse and Arabic prose, Naskh.	Only a part published in <i>Ep. Ind. Mus.</i> , 1929-30, p. 9, pl. V(b).
144	Do., top side	....		.....	Arabic, Naskh.	Contains religious text only.
145	Kārtik Chawk-ki-Masjid, central mihrāb.	....		A. H. 1097, Rabī' I 12=1686 A.D., January 27.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Damaged. Contains only the date and name Sayyid 'Alī Akbar Darwish Siyālkoṭī, who was probably the builder of the mosque.
146	Mughla Tola Masjid, central mihrāb	....		A. H. 1056=1646-47 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of a mosque by Dādan.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> VIDISHA (BHILSA) DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> VIDISHA TEHSIL—<i>contd.</i> Vidishā—<i>contd.</i>					
147	Purāṇī Tabāl-kī-Masjid, central mihrāb.	....	....	A. H. 1052=1642-43 A.D.	Persian Nasta'liq	Registers, in a chronogram, the construction of a mosque by Shaikh Ibrāhīm Chishtī.
148	Sabzi Faroghon-kī-Masjid, central mihrāb.	....	....	.....	Do.	Mentions Mihtarānī Chāndū as the builder of the mosque.
149	Takṣāl-kī-Masjid, facade	....	....	A. H. 1094=1682-83 A.D.	Persian Nasta'liq, verse,	States that Malik Ahmad constructed this mosque.
150	Do., central mihrāb	....	....	.....	Arabic, Naskh.	Contains part of a Quranic verse only.
151	Do., above the central mihrāb	....	....	.....	Do.	Contains religious text only.
152	Ration Gate Mosque. Western wall	Mughal.	Shāh Jahān	A. H. 106 [?]=1650-51 A.D.	Do.	States that this mosque was constructed during the governorship of the city of Mirzā Hasan, through the efforts of Sidi Yāqūt.
153	Nau Shāhid graveyard. Sides of a grave	....	....	A. H. 905, middle of Sha'bān=1500 A.D., March.	Persian verse, Naskh	Records the death of the great Khwāja, the pride of merchants, Khālū Shibghatū'd-Dīn (?) 'Abdu'r-Rahmān, son of Khālū Shamsu'd-Dīn Muḥammad, son of Khwāja 'Alī.
154	Sarcophagus of another grave	....	....	A. H. 911, Dhī'l-Hijja 14=1506 A.D., May 8.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Registers the date of death of a person (name not mentioned).
155	Mosque of the Police Quarters, central mihrāb.	....	....	A. H. (?) 47, Rabī' I 14=1637 A.D., July 27.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Damaged. Assigns the construction of a mosque to (name not legible), daughter of Ibrāhīm Khān. Also mentions her daughter, Sulṭānī (?).
156	Tomb to the east of the Maqbara on the Lohangī Hill.	....	....	.....	Arabic. Nasta'liq.	Contains a Quranic verse only.
157	MADEAS Madras.—Muhammadan graveyard in old Washermanpet. Tombstone No. 1.	....	....	A. H. 1157=1744-45 A.D.	Urdu, Naskh.	Mentions the name of the deceased (a lady).
158	Do., No. 2	....	....	A. H. 1280, Rama-dān 4=1864 A.D., February 12.	Persian Nasta'liq, verse,	Records the death of Rahmān Bī, daughter of Munshi Mir Yūsuf.

159	Do., No. 3	....	....	A. H. 1283, <u>Ṣafar</u> 24=1866 A.D., July 8.	Persian verse, <u>Na'akh</u>	Registers, in a chronogram, the death of <u>Ṣubedār Shaikh Ibrā-</u> <u>him</u> , son of <u>Shaikh Imām</u> of the 30th Regiment.
160	Do., No. 4	....	....	A. H. 1286, <u>Rajab</u> 14=1869 A.D., Octo- ber 20.	Urdu verse and Per- sian prose, <u>Nasta'-</u> <u>liq.</u>	States that <u>Ṣubedār Bahādur Shaikh Husain</u> , of the 30th Infantry, a brother of <u>Ṣubedār Nabī Ṣāhib</u> , died of paralysis at the age of 63.
161	Do., No. 5	....	....	A. H. 1286, <u>Sha'bān</u> 28, Friday=1869 A.D., December 3.	Persian prose and verse, <u>Nasta'liq.</u>	Records the death, at the age of 26, of <u>Fāṭima</u> , daughter of <u>Ṣubedār Nabī Ṣāhib</u> , and wife of <u>Sayyid Hasan</u> , who composed the chronogram.
162	Do., No. 6	....	....	A. H. 1288, <u>Shawwāl</u> 10=1871 A.D., De- cember 23.	Arabic and Persian, <u>Na'akh.</u>	Records the death of <u>Husain Bi (?)</u> , daughter of <u>Sayyid Babbar</u> , and wife of <u>Sayyid Imām</u> .
163	Do., No. 7	....	....	A. H. 1294, <u>Muhar-</u> <u>ram</u> 8, Tuesday= 1877 A.D., Janu- ary 23.	Urdu verse, <u>Nasta'-</u> <u>liq.</u>	Records the demise of <u>Amir Bibi</u> , mother of <u>Sayyid Najaf</u> <u>Shāh</u> .
164	Do., No. 8	....	....	A. H. 1294=1877 A.D.	Persian verse, <u>Na'akh.</u>	Registers the date of death of <u>Muhammad Mastān</u> , son of <u>Shaikh Muhi'd-Din</u> , resident in the garden of <u>Nawwāb</u> <u>Mahfūz Khān</u> . Chronogram composed by his teacher.
165	Do., No. 9	....	....	A. H. 1296=1878-79 A.D.	Do. . . .	Records, in a chronogram, the death of <u>Qāim (?) Bi</u> .
166	Do., No. 10	....	....	A. H. 1297, <u>Rama-</u> <u>dān</u> 8, Sunday= 1880 A.D., August 14.	Persian, <u>Na'akh.</u>	Records the death of <u>Fāṭima Bibi</u> , daughter of <u>Muhammad</u> .
167	Do., No. 11	....	....	A. H. 1298, <u>Rajab</u> 20(?)=1881 A.D., June 18.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Name not clear.
168	Do., No. 12	....	....	A. H. 1300, <u>Shawwāl</u> =1883 A.D., Aug- ust-September.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Seems to be an epitaph of one <u>Jamāl (?) Shaikh</u> .
169	Do., No. 13	....	....	A. H. 1301, <u>Rabī'</u> II 28, Wednesday= 1884 A.D., Febru- ary 26.	Do. . . .	Registers the date of demise of <u>Zuhra Bi</u> .
170	Do., No. 14	....	....	A. H. 1301, <u>Rajab</u> 16, Monday=1884 A.D., May 12.	Persian, <u>Nasta'liq.</u>	Epitaph of <u>Faqrū'd-Dīn</u> , son of <u>Muhammad Husain</u> .

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADRAS—<i>concl.</i>					
171	Madrās—Muhammadan graveyard in old Washermanpet. Tombstone No. 15.	....	....	A. H. 1301, Shawwāl 11=1884 A.D., August 4.	Persian, Naskh.	States that this is the grave of the mother of Naig Muhammad Ibrāhīm.
172	Do., No. 16	....	....	A. H. 1306=1888-89 A.D.	Urdu, Nasta'liq.	Contains the name 'Jama'dār Khudāwān Khān.
173	Do., No. 17	....	....	A. H. 1307, Sha'bān 26, Wednesday=1890 A.D., April 17.	Persian, Naskh.	Registers the death of Shaikh Ādam, son of Shaikh Husain.
174	Do., No. 18	....	....	A. H. 1308=1890-91 A.D.	Urdu, Naskh.	Records the death, at the age of 60 years and a half, of Rābi'a Khātūn, daughter of Qādir Khān.
175	Do., No. 19	....	....	A. H. 1308=1890-91 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Registers the demise of Kulthūm Bibi, wife of Subedār Major Shaikh Dā'ūd, and sister of Maḥmūd, who composed the two chronograms.
176	Do., No. 20	....	....	A. H. 1309, Mubarram 14, Thursday=1891 A.D., August 20.	Urdu verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of Shaikh Madār, son of Shaikh Imām.
177	Do., No. 21	....	....	A. H. 1309, Mubarram 19=1891 A.D., August 25.	Persian, Nasta'liq.	Gives the date of demise of Sharifū'n-Nisā Begam, daughter of Munshi Muhammad Jānu'llāh and wife of Ḥakīm Muhammad Husain.
178	Do., No. 22	....	....	A. H. 1310, Safar 14, Wednesday and A.D. 1892 (September 7).	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Gives two chronograms, one each in the Hijri and the Christian era, for the death of Muhammad Ṣāhib Karigar. Composed by Maḥmūd.
179	Do., No. 23	....	....	A. H. 1326 (?) Dhī'l-Hijja 20=1909 A.D., January 13.	Arabic and Persian, Nasta'liq.	Records the date of passing away of Sayyida Bi, daughter of Ja'far Ṣāhib.
180	Do., No. 24	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Extant portion contains the name Nāik Mirān Shaikh Darkā(?).

181	Do., No. 25	. . . . .	....	....	Persian, Naskh.	Contains only the name Asad Khān Šūbedār.
182	Do., No. 26	. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Illegible.
183	Do., No. 27	. . . . .	....	....	Mixture of Urdu and Persian, Naskh.	Records the death of Naṣīra Bibi. No. date.
184	Do., No. 28	. . . . .	....	....	....	Badly damaged. Purport not clear.
185	Do., No. 29	. . . . .	....	....	Urdu, Nasta'liq.	Mentions the death of Khadija Bibi.
MAHARASHTRA						
AKOLA DISTRICT						
AKOLA TALUK						
186	Akōlā.—'Idgāh. To the right of the central mihrāb.	. . . . .	....	....	Arabic, Thuluth.	Contains a Qurānic verse only.
187	To the left of the same . . . . .	. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Do.
188	Mominpūra-ki-Masjid. Southern wall of the dālān.	. . . . .	....	A. H. 1114=1702-03 A.D.	Arabic, Nasta'liq.	Does not contain any historical information.
189	Tomb of Shāh Ahmad Qādiri. North wall, outer face.	. . . . .	....	A. H. 1287=1870-71 A.D.	Urdu verse, Nasta'liq.	Gives the date of construction of the tomb of Sayyid Ahmad Qādiri.
BALAPUR TALUK						
190	Balapur.—Badghāhpūr-ki-Masjid, facade.	Mughal . . . . .	....	A. H. 1187, Safer=1773 A.D., April-May.	Persian Nasta'liq. verse,	Records the construction of a mosque by Sayyid Jalāl Shāh, during the time of Asaf Jah (Second).
191	Ma'gām Shāh's Dargāh. South wall, outer face.	. . . . .	....	A. H. 1142=1729-30 A.D.	Do.	Records the date of death of Zahiru'd-Din, a saint of the Naqshbandi order.
192	North wall, left side . . . . .	. . . . .	....	A. H. 1141=1728-29 A.D.	Arabic verse, Naskh.	Gives in a chronogram the date of demise of Zahiru'd-Din.
193	Do., right side . . . . .	. . . . .	....	A. H. 1198=1781-82 A.D.	Do.	Records, in a chronogram composed by (Ghulām 'Alī) Azād (Bilgrāmī), the date of death of Shāh Ma'gām, a saint.
194	Jāmi' mosque, facade	Mughal . . . . .	....	A. H. 1130=1717-18 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	States that this mosque was built by Amin Quli Khān, during the time of Muhammad Amin Khān, the flat-holder.
195	Qadriya Khānqāh, gate . . . . .	. . . . .	....	A. H. 1215=1800-01 A.D.	Do.	Published, <i>Ep. Ind. Mus.</i> , 1907-08, p. 19, where the date is wrongly read as A.H. 1115.
196	Patur.—Dargāh of Shāh Bāba. Third gate, inner side.	Mughal . . . . .	....	A. H. 1126=1714 A.D.	Do.	Refers to the construction of the gate of the dargāh of Shāh Bābū.
197	Jāmi' Masjid, main entrance . . . . .	. . . . .	....	A. H. 1143=1730-31 A.D.	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the construction of a Jāmi' mosque.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—<i>contd.</i> AKOLA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> BASIM TALUK					
198	Basim.—Eastern face of a stone in front of the Bālāsī-kā-mandir.	....	....	A. H. 1187, Rajab 11=1773 A. D., September 28.	Persian, Nasta'liq.	Damaged. Purport not exactly clear, but seems to be the text of some royal order mentioning the place 'Dharam Penth' or <u>Khairatabād</u> the <u>jagirdār</u> 'Hashmat Jang Bahadur' and the name 'Bālāsī' (the Marāṭha governor) at the top.
	MANGRULPUR TALUK					
199	Mangrulpir.—Dargāh of Dādā Hayāt Qalandar. North wall.	Mughal.	Muhammad Shāh	A. H. 1146, Regnal year 16=1733-34 A.D.	Do.	States that this <u>dārān</u> was constructed by Shaiḥ 'Abdu'l-Wāhid, son of Saful'lāh, during the fiefship of Nawwāb Nizamul-Mulk Āṣaf Jāh (First).
200	Dargāh of Shāh Amānullāh, entrance.	Do.	Akbar	A. H. 1007(?), Rabi' II 1=1598 A.D., October 22.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Execution very crude. Purport not exactly clear. Seems to mention Prince Murād, son of Jalālud-Dīn Muhammad Akbar.
201	East side of the inner gate	....	....	A. H. 1028, Rabi' I 1=1619 A. D., February 6.	Arabic, Na'akh.	Contains the First Creed and the date only.
202	West side of the same gate	....	....	A. H. 1028, Jumādā II 2(?)=1619 A.D., May 7.	Persian, Na'akh.	Records the construction of the <u>dargāh</u> by Shāhidullāh, a disciple of the saint Shāh Amān, during the governorship of Khān-i-Khānān.
	MURTAJAPUR TALUK					
203	Karanja.—Āstāna Masjid. On the facade.	Mughal.	Aurangzeb	A. H. 1089, last day, Regnal year 1(?)=1659 A.D., September 7.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of a mosque.
204	Dargāh of Shāh Faḍlul Ṣafā. Loose slab.	....	....	Faḥlī 1201=1793-94 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq.	States that the <u>dargāh</u> of Shāh Faḍlī was completed during the fiefship of Nawwāl I'timādud-Daula. Name of the builder not legible.
205	Dārwa Gate. On the right side	Mughal.	Aurangzeb	Regnal year 42 (A. H. 1109-10)=1698-99 A.D.	Do.	States that the Māhūr Gate was constructed during the time of Qāḍi Bashirullāh, the <u>faujdār</u> , when Rustam Khān was the <u>jagirdār</u> of Karanja Nāna (?).
206	Delhi Gate, left side	Do.	Muhammad Shāh	A. H. 1139, Regnal year 9=1726-27 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	States that 'Abdu'l-Wāhid strove for the construction of the gate.

207	Do., right side	Do.	. . . . .	Do.	. . . . .	Do.	. . . . .	Do.	. . . . .	Same as above.
208	Mangrud Gate, right side	Do.	. . . . .	Aurangzeb	. . . . .	Regnal year 43 (A. H. 1110-11)= 1699-1700 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Do.	. . . . .	States that the Dakhan Gate was constructed by (?) Qāḍī Beshirullāh, the <i>faujdar</i> of the <i>qasba</i> of Kāranja Nānā in the fiś of Rustam Khān. Written by Shamji Babā Rāi.
209	Qal'a-Ki-Masjid. South wall of the <i>dārūn</i> .	Asaf Jahi	. . . . .	Nizam 'Ali Khān (Āsaf Jah Second)	. . . . .	A. H. 1189=1775-76 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq.	Do.	. . . . .	States that this was constructed during the governorship of Hashmat Jang Bahādur under the superintendence of Mir Muḥammad Tāhir Wāqī's Navāis.
210	'Idgāh. To the left of the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	.....	.....	.....	.....	A. H. 1222=1807-08 A.D.	Persian Nasta'liq.	Do.	. . . . .	States that the builder of this 'Idgāh is the local chief Fayyād 'Ali, son of Subhān Khān and the superintendent is the Dārōgha.
211	Jāmi' mosque. Wooden plank over the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	.....	.....	.....	.....	A. H. 982=1574-75 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh.	Do.	. . . . .	Records the construction of a mosque. Seems to have been set up later.
BULDANA DISTRICT										
JALGAON-JAMOD TALUK										
212	Jalgaon-Jamod.—Jāmi' mosque, central <i>mihrāb</i>.	.....	.....	.....	.....	A. H. 1049=1639-40 A.D.	Persian Nasta'liq.	Do.	. . . . .	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Ḥasan, son of Malik.
KHANDAON TALUK										
213	Chitora.—Shāh Amān's mosque, facade.	.....	.....	.....	.....	A. H. 1229=1813-14 A.D.	Do.	. . . . .	Do.	Assigns the construction of the tomb of Shāh Amān to Nawwāb Faṭḥ Jang.
214	Lakhanwada.—Ghāt Darwāza, southern side.	Mughal	. . . . .	Aurangzeb	. . . . .	Regal year 24 (A.H. 1091-92)=1680-81 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq.	Do.	. . . . .	States that the gate was constructed under orders of Khān-i-Jahān Bahādur Kokaltāsh.
THANA DISTRICT										
KALYAN TALUK										
215	Kalyan.—Tomb on the eastern bank of the lake, northern entrance.	.....	.....	.....	.....	A. H. 1108=1696-97 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh.	Do.	. . . . .	Contains only a chronogram giving the date.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
RAJASTHAN						
TONK DISTRICT						
MALPURA SUB-DIVISION						
216	Toda Kalsingh.—Slab kept in the Custodian's Office.	Mughal.	Shāh Jahān	A. H. 1046=1636-37 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Assigns the construction of a <i>chabūta</i> (platform) to Barkat, during the governorship of Sayyid Khān-i-Jahān. Written by Halhal Dās, son of Thān Singh <i>kātib</i> (scribe) Gwāliyārī. Cf. Cunningham, loc. cit., Vol. VI, p. 127.
UTTAR PRADESH						
ALIGARH DISTRICT						
KOIL TAHSIL						
217	Aligarh.—Dargāh of Shāh Allāh Baksh, south wall.	Do.	Farrukh Siyār.	A. H. 1129, Regnal year 6=1716-17 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq.	Published, <i>PASB</i> , 1872, p. 167, without plate.
218	Tomb of Ḥadrat Shamsu'l-'Arifin, south wall.	Sūr	Sher Shāh	A. H. 949, Jumādā I 20=1542 A. D., September 1.	Persian verse, Thulth	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Zainu'l-'Abidin, son of Karimu'd-Din Shāh.
219	Headstone of a grave in the compound of the dargāh.	Mughal.	Shāh 'Alam	A. H. 1199, Regnal year 26, Muharram 21=1784 A.D., December 4.	Persian Nasta'liq. verse,	Records the death of Sayyid Mubārak 'Alī Khān. Same as <i>ARIE</i> , 1952-53, No. C, 142.
220	Muslim University. Loose slab in the Maniānā Azād Library.	Mamlūk	Iltutmish	.....	Persian, Naskh.	Fragmentary. Mentions the construction of an edifice during the governorship of Khān-i-Jahān, Niẓamu'l-Mulk, the king of ministers and the prime-minister born in an auspicious conjunction.
BADAUN DISTRICT						
BADAUN TAHSIL						
221	Badaun.—Ahmad Khandān's mosque. Headstone of a grave in the courtyard.	.....	.....	.....	Persian, Nasta'liq.	Modern. Mentions that the grave belongs to Ḥadrat Ahmad-i-Khandān.
222	Do., reverse	.....	.....	.....	Arabic, Thulth.	Modern. Contains First Creed only.
223	Nai Ziyārat in Bar Bāgh. Sarcophagus.	.....	.....	.....	Arabic, Naskh.	Contains religious text only.

224	Dargah of <u>Shāh Wilkāyat</u> . Over the western door, inner side of the porch.	Tughluq	Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad	A. H. 792, Dhu'l-Hijja 2=1390 A.D., November 11.	Do.	States that the tomb of the saint, Hadrat Badru'd-Din, was constructed by <u>Khidr</u> , son of Nasrullah and kotoal of the district of Badāon.
225	Do. Dālān. Niche in the south wall.	Mughal	Akbar	A. H. 981=1573-74 A.D.	Do.	Mentions the beautification of the Shamsi building and the garden, carried out by Mirzā Muhammad <u>Shāh</u> , son of <u>Wālī</u> . Written by Husain <u>Khān</u> .
226	Do., niche in the north wall	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Contains Quranic verses only.
227	Do., niche in the west wall	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Fragmentary. Extant portion contains one of the names of Allāh. Not later than the 7th century A. H.
228	Do. Ziyarat of <u>Shāikh Jalālud-Dīn</u> . Right entrance, outer face.	.....	.....	A. H. 1018=1609-10 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the tomb of <u>Shāh Jalāl</u> by <u>Shāikh Faizullah</u> . Written by 'Abdur-Rahim.
229	Do., west wall	.....	.....	.....	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Damaged. Seems to record the martyrdom of <u>Sulṭān Bāqī</u> . Date not legible.
230	<u>Jāmi' Masjid</u> , northern door	Tughluq	Muhammad <u>Shāh</u>	A. H. 726=1326 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh.	Published, <i>Arch. Sur. Ind. Mem.</i> , No. 19, p. 2, where the office held by the builder is given as 'Kotwāl' instead of 'Kotwāl Bek' and the name of his father as 'Hasan' instead of 'Husain'.
231	Do., to the left of the central opening in the facade.	Mughal	Salim <u>Shāh</u> (Jahāngir)	A. H. 1013=1604-05 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq.	Published, <i>ibid.</i> , p. 3.
232	Do., to the right, same place	.....	.....	A. H. 1021=1612-13 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Published, <i>ibid.</i> , p. 3, where the date is wrongly read as A. H. 1011.
233	Do., in the western side of the main gate, inner side.	.....	.....	.....	Persian verse, Naskh.	Scraped off. Purport not clear. In characters of the 7th century A.H.
234	Jangī <u>Shahīd's</u> tomb, Loose slab	Mamlūk	Ilutmish (?)	.....	Arabic, Naskh.	Fragmentary. Extant portion contains only the name of <u>Abū Nasr Mahmūd</u> , son of 'Umar Dahistānī.
235	<u>Masjid Haidar Shāh</u> in Mahalla Maulvītola, central mihrāb.	.....	.....	A. H. 1203=1788-89 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the mosque by <u>Shāh Haidar</u> , a disciple of (?) <u>Qadir Shāh</u> .
236	<u>Khān-ki-Masjid</u> in Mahalla Sohta. Slab in the wall of the southern dālān.	Sayyid	Mubārak <u>Shāh</u>	A. H. 835, Muharram 2=1431 A. D., September 10.	Arabic, Naskh.	Fragmentary. Seems to record the construction of some structure by <u>Malikush-Sharq</u> (name lost).
237	<u>Nabī Khāna</u> in the same Mahalla, western wall.	.....	.....	A. H. 901 (?)=1495-96 A.D.	Persian, Naskh.	Worn out. Seems to state that <u>Jamāl Khān</u> , son of <u>Khairā</u> (?) <u>Sarwānī</u> spent an amount on the repairs of the fort. Further enjoins upon the subsequent governors to carry out repairs to the fort.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1960-61—concl'd.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—concl'd. BADAYN DISTRICT—concl'd. BADAYN TAHSIL—concl'd. Badaun—concl'd.					
238	Sādāt-ki-Masjid in Mohalla Sohta facade	.....	.....	A. H. 1140=1727-28 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	States that the mosque, originally built by Husāmud-Dīn, having fallen into ruins, was constructed anew by Nizāmud-Dīn after whose death, Muḥammad Munir repaired it.
239	Makhdūm 'Ālam's mosque. Loose slab.	Mamlūk	Iqtutmish (?)	.....	Arabic, Naṣṣḥ	Most of the letters flaked off. Records the construction of some structure by (name illegible), son of Mahmūd.
240	Tomb of Jhajhār Khān in Mahalla Qabūlpura, eastern door.	Shr	Islām Shāh	A. H. 957=1550-51 A.D.	Persian, Naṣṣḥ.	States that the tomb of Jhajhār Khān, <i>alias</i> Shaikh Buddhaṇ, son of Sa'du'llāh, was constructed at the instance of Miyan Fathu'llāh.
241	Tomb of Barā Maulānā in Mahalla Qādī Haūd. Two slabs in the northern wall of the compound.	.....	.....	A. H. 1263=1846-47 A.D.	Arabic, Naṣṣḥ	Gives a number of chronograms for the death of Maulāna 'Abdu'l Majid, entitled 'Ainu'l-Haq.
242	Do. Sarcophagus.	.....	.....	Do.	Do.	Gives two chronograms for the death of the same person.
243	Tomb of A'zam Shahid, near Chinni Gumbad. Sides of the sarcophagus.	.....	.....	A. H. 991=1583-84 A.D.	Arabic, Iḥulḥ.	States that this is the grave of Shaikh A'zam, son of Shaikh Husain, whose genealogy is traced to Ḥaḍrat Faridu'd-Dīn Shakar Ganj.
244	Mirān Sarāi. Tomb of 'Ālam Shāh, eastern door.	Sayyid	'Ālāu'd-Dīn 'Ālam Shāh	A. H. 866, Rajab 19=1462 A.D., April 19.	Persian, Naṣṣḥ.	Published, <i>JASB</i> , vol. XLI (1872), p. 111.
245	Do., facade of the mosque	Do.	Do.,	.....	Do.	Published, <i>ibid.</i> , p. 112.
246	Takiya of Khurram Shāh, eastern wall	.....	.....	A. H. 1166=1752-53 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records, in a chronogram, the date of construction of the tomb of Khurram Shāh, by Quthb Ali (?).
247	Tomb of the mother of Fath Khān, in Mahalla Nayl Sarāi. Above the southern door.	Sayyid	'Ālāu'd-Dīn 'Ālam Shāh	A. H. 860, Jumādā I 9=1456 A.D., April 15.	Persian, Naṣṣḥ.	Refers to the construction of the tomb of the mother of Shāh-zāda Fath Khān.

248	Tomb of Imādu'l-Mulk, southern door.	Lodi (?)	Abmad khān	A.H. 892, Dhī'l-Hijja 2=1478 A.D., March 7.	Do.	Records the construction in A. H. 877 (1472-73 A. D.), of the dome of the tomb of Malikū'sh-sharq Malik 'Imadu'l-Mulk, at the orders of his son, Malikū'sh-sharq 'Imadu'l-Mulk. Date that of writing.
249	Tomb to the west of the above, south wall.	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Do.	Fragmentary and damaged. Seems to refer to the construction of the tomb.
250	Tomb of Mirān Muḥammad Shāhid. Slab in the north wall.	Tughluq	Muḥammad Shāh	A. H. 728, Rabi' II 8, Sunday=1328 A.D., February 21.	Arabic, Naskh.	Records the construction of a new building by Muḥammad Sultānī, an official of the king.
251	Vārānasi--Jahwarānāj Shiv temple. Esampago from Mid-Eastern Circle, Patna.	....	....	A. H. 1208=1793-94 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh	Records the date of death, given in words as well as a chronogram, of Ni'matu'llāh Baig, a nobleman, originally from Kashmīr.

VARANASI DISTRICT

E.—COINS, 1960-61.

Sl. N ^o	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
BENGAL, WEST CALCUTTA						
1	Coins in the collection of Shri H. P. Poddar. No. 1	Greek of Bactria	Euthydomus I	....	Greek	Gold, round : Stater. Sz. .7 in. <i>Obv.</i> —Diademed bust of king to right. <i>Rev.</i> —In pellet border, Heracles seated on rock and holding in right hand a club which rests on the rock in front. Monogram in upper left field. Greek legend : (left) <i>Bactlēs</i> (right) <i>Euthydomos</i> —written downwards.
2	D.J. No. 2	Kushāna	Huvishka	....	Bactrian, Greek	Gold, round : Stater. Sz. .78 in. <i>Obv.</i> King radiate and diademed, seated cross-legged to left, wearing a peaked helmet and embroidered coat, holds <i>ankusa</i> in right hand and sceptre in the left ; flames issue from shoulders. Circular Bactrian legend written in improvised Greek characters : (VI) <i>Shāonānoshao</i> <i>Ooāhēi Koshāno</i> . <i>Rev.</i> In pellet border, Heracles, naked, standing to left, holds lion's skin in left arm and in right hand, club which rests on his right foot. Symbol in upper left field. Legend : (right) <i>Erākilo</i> . See <i>P. M. Cat.</i> , Vol. I, p. 214, Pl. XX. ix.
3	Do. No. 3	Indo-Scythian	Azes I (?)	....	Greek and Prakrit ; Greek and Kharōshthī.	Silver, round : Indian drachm. Sz. .6 in. <i>Obv.</i> Mounted king to right, holding whip in extended right hand. To right Kharōshthī <i>sz.</i> Greek legend : (above) [<i>Basil</i>] <i>ōs Basilōn</i>.....(below) [A]..... <i>Rev.</i> Diademed Zeus standing to left, with long sceptre in left hand and [Nike?] on outstretched right hand. To right, Kharōshthī <i>dīra</i> and <i>am</i> . Prakrit legend : (above) <i>Maharajasa tra</i>.....(below) [A]..... Cf. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 106, Pl. XX. 56.
4	Do. No. 4	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Copper, round (damaged). Sz. .8 in. <i>Obv.</i> King seated cross-legged to front with head turned to left ; sword or mace across body, and <i>ankusa</i> (?) in outstretched right hand. Greek legend lost. <i>Rev.</i> Hermes with caduceus (?) in left hand walking to left with right hand outstretched. Illegible monograms to right and left. Cf. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 118, Pl. XI. 195.

No.	D.	No.	Kushāna	Kapishka	.....	Bactrian, Greek.	Gold, round : Stater. Sz. .8 in.
6	Do.	No. 6	Do.	Do.	.....	Do.	<p><i>Obv.</i> King, radiate, standing to left, wearing peaked helmet, long heavy coat, trousers and boot; sacrifices at a small altar; long spear in left hand. Bactrian legend: (VII) <i>Shāwānoshāw Kanēshki Kushāno</i>.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> In pellet border, draped goddess Nana, standing to right, diademmed and nimbate, holding in right hand a sceptre tipped with an unidentified object. Legend: (left) <i>Nana</i>.</p> <p>Cf. <i>I. M. Cat.</i>, Vol. I, p. 70, No. 7.</p>
7	Do.	No. 7	Do.	Vasu (?)	.....	Do.	<p>Gold, round : Stater. Sz. .8 in.</p> <p><i>Obv.</i> King standing, sacrificing, and legend, as on No. 6.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> In pellet border, Iranian Sun-god Mithra radiate, standing to left, holding in left hand a standard tied with fillet, and in outstretched right hand a pair of callipers (?). To left Symbol No. 1.</p> <p>Cf. <i>P. M. Cat.</i>, Vol. I, p. 187, Pl. XVII. 63.</p>
8	Do.	No. 8	Gupta	Samudragupta	.....	Sanskrit, Late Brāhmī.	<p>Gold, round : Quarter Stater. Sz. .5 in.</p> <p><i>Obv.</i> King, nimbate, to left with peaked helmet and complete suit of chain-mail, making an offering with right hand over a small altar; long trident (?) in left hand; trident with fillet in I. field.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> Goddess Ardoksho seated, nimbate, on throne to front holding fillet and cornucopiae. To right, debased rendering of the legend, <i>Ardoksho</i>.</p> <p>Cf. <i>ibid.</i>, p. 212, Pl. XIX. 236.</p> <p>Gold, round : Dināra. Sz. .82 in.</p> <p><i>Obv.</i> Chandragupta I standing to left, wearing close-fitting coat, trousers and head-dress, holding in left hand a [crest-topped] standard bound with fillet, and with right hand offering a ring (?) to Kumāradēvi who stands (on left) to right, wearing loose robe and tight-fitting head-dress; both nimbate. On right, on either side of the standard: <i>Chandra</i> | [g]up[ta]. On left [Śrī K]um[āradēvi] [t] [t].</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> In pellet border, goddess (Lakshmi), nimbate, wearing long loose robe, seated, facing, on lion couchant to right, holding noose in outstretched right hand and cornucopiae on left shoulder; her feet rest on lotus; behind her, on left are traces of the back of a throne. Symbol No. 2 above left field. Legend on right, <i>Līchchharvay</i> [h].</p> <p>Cf. <i>B. M. Cat. (Gupta)</i>, pp. 8-9, Pl. III. 5.</p>

Rev. In pellet border, goddess Lakshmi standing to left, wearing loose robe, holding flower in right hand and conch-shells in left arm. Symbol No. 3 in left field. Legend on left *Sarva-rājā=śāhelhālā*, written in a straight line.

Cf. *ibid.*, pp. 15 ff., Pl. II. 6.

Gold, round : Dināra. Sz. .75 in.

Obv. King standing to left, nimbate, wearing waist-cloth and jewellery, holding bow in left hand and [arrow*] in right hand. Garuda-standard bound with fillet on left. *Chandra* under left arm. Partially preserved truncated circular legend starts from I, but reading is not certain.

Rev. Goddess (Lakshmi), nimbate, seated, facing, on lotus, holding fillet in outstretched right hand and lotus in left hand. On right, legend [*Śrīkrānāh*].

Cf. *ibid.*, pp. 27 ff., Pl. VI. 13.

Gold, round : Dināra. Sz. .8 in.

Obv. King, nimbate, standing to left, wearing waist-cloth, ear-rings, necklace and armlets, and drawing an arrow from quiver with left hand, in the arm of which hangs a bow with the string inward, and holding arrow (?) in right hand. Garuda-standard on left. Beneath left arm, *Chandra*, written vertically. Partially preserved truncated legend starting from II reads : *D[ē]ra ś[ī] mahārā...* [*Chandra*].

Rev. In pellet border, goddess (Lakshmi ?), nimbate, seated, facing, on lotus, holding a fillet in outstretched right hand and a lotus with long stalk in the left hand which rests on hip. Symbol No. 4 in left upper field. On left legend, *Śrīkrānāh*, written in straight line.

Cf. *ibid.*, p. 28, No. 77, Pl. VII. 1.

Gold, round : Dināra. Sz. .75 in.

Obv. King standing to right, wearing waist-cloth and necklace, shooting with bow a lion which falls backwards. A few last letters of the circular legend are seen :[*vikramāh*].

Rev. Goddess (Lakshmi-Ambikā ?), nimbate, seated, facing, on lion couchant to left, holding fillet in outstretched right hand and a lotus with long stalk in left hand which rests on hip. Symbol No. 5 in upper left field. Legend in straight line on left : *S[ī]m[ā]ha[ī]krānā[ī]*.

Cf. *ibid.*, p. 38, Pl. VIII. 15.

E.—COINS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
15	BENGAL, WEST— <i>concl.</i> CALCUTTA— <i>concl.</i> Coins in the collection of Shri H. P. Joddar. No. 15.	Gupta	Kumārāgupta	....	Sanskrit, Late Brāhmī	Gold, round : Dināra. Sz. .8 in. <i>Obv.</i> King, nimbate, standing left, wearing waist-cloth with long sashes and necklace, feeding peacock from bunch of fruit held in right hand ; left hand behind him. Truncated and partially preserved circular legend starting from III (?) seems to end in—[<i>maḥēndrakumārak</i>]. <i>Rev.</i> In pellet border, Kārttikēya, nimbate, three-quarters to left, riding on his peacock Paravāni which stands on a kind of platform, holding <i>śakti</i> in left hand over shoulder, and with right hand sprinkling incense on altar (?) on right. On right, legend : [<i>Maḥēndrak</i>][<i>māra</i>]. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 84-85, Pl. XV. 5.
16	Do. No. 16	Do.	Kumārāgupta II Kramāditya	....	Do.	Gold, round Dināra. Sz. .8 in. <i>Obv.</i> King, nimbate, standing to left, holding in left hand bow with string inward and in right hand, arrow. Garuda-standard on left. <i>Ku</i> with crescent above, beneath left arm. Traces of marginal legend. <i>Rev.</i> Goddess Lakshmi, nimbate, seated, facing on lotus, holding fillet in right hand and lotus in left hand which rests on hip. On right, legend, <i>Sri Kramāditya</i> [<i>ḥ</i>]. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 141, Pl. XXII. 15.
17	Coins in the collection of the Asutosh Museum, Calcutta University. No. 1.	....	....	....	....	Copper, round (cast). Sz. .52 in. <i>Obv.</i> Elephant to left. <i>Rev.</i> Crescent-topped three-peaked hill (Symbol No. 6). Cf. <i>B. M. Cat. (Ancient India)</i> , p. 94, Pl. XI. 25.
18	Do. No. 2	....	....	....	....	Copper, round (cast). Sz. .6 in. <i>Obv.</i> What looks like a human figure (<i>śiva</i> ?) leaning against a bull standing to left. <i>Rev.</i> An undefinable symbol.

19	Do. No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	Copper, round (cast). Sz. .7 in. <i>Obv.</i> Elephant with trunk and tail lowered to right. <i>Rev.</i> Two symbols (Nos. 7 and 8). Traces of legend (?) above.
20	Do. No. 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	Copper, rectangular (cast). Sz. .6 × .52 in. <i>Obv.</i> Three symbols : on left, crescent-surmounted three-peaked hill (Symbol No. 6) with a hollow cross below (Symbol No. 9) and on right, tree-in-railing (Symbol No. 10). <i>Rev.</i> Blurred ; only traces of a tree-in-railing visible.
21	Do. No. 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	Copper, rectangular (cast). Sz. .6 × .52 in. <i>Obv.</i> Crude figure of elephant to left. <i>Rev.</i> Some symbols, undefinable.
22	Do. No. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	Copper, square (cast). Sz. .52 × .52 in. <i>Obv.</i> Elephant and three (?) other symbols. <i>Rev.</i> Some symbols, undefinable. Cf. <i>B.M. Cat. (Ancient India)</i> , p. 89, No. 34 (for reverse only).
23	Patna.—Coin in the collection of Shri S. V. Sohoni, Commissioner, Patna Division.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Copper, round. Sz. 1 in. <i>Obv.</i> Humped bull to left before Symbol No. 11 ; above bull, Symbol No. 12 (?). <i>Rev.</i> Six symbols : in the centre, leafy tree in three-barred railing above a six-peaked hill (Symbol No. 13) ; on the left of tree, an eight-spoked wheel (Symbol No. 14) with a <i>nandipada</i> (Symbol No. 15) above ; and on the right of tree, a sort of Ujjain symbol (Symbol No. 16) with a <i>svastika</i> (Symbol No. 17) below. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 148-49, Nos. 1-11, Pl. XX. 13.
24	Gwalior.—Coins in the Archaeological Museum. (Through Shri A. N. Lahiri). No. 1.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Copper, square (punch-marked). Sz. .9 × .9 in. <i>Obv.</i> Five symbols : tree-in-railing in the centre with a river with fish and tortoise below ; an elephant to right, and Symbols No. 18 above and No. 19 to left ; all separately punched. <i>Rev.</i> Plain.

E.—COINS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
25	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> GWALIOR DISTRICT— <i>contd.</i> GIND TAHSIL— <i>contd.</i> Gwalior—<i>contd.</i> Coins in the Archaeological Museum. (Through Shri A. N. Lahiri). No. 2	...	....	....	....	Copper, square (punch-marked). Sz. .9×.9 in. <i>Obv.</i> Five symbols, separately punched, as on No. 24 above. <i>Rev.</i> Plain. Ibid.
26	Do. No. 3	....	....	....	....	Copper, square (punch-marked). Sz. .8×.8 in. <i>Obv.</i> Five symbols: tree-in-railling in centre with river with fish and tortoise below, Symbol No. 19 to right, Symbol No. 20 above and a flower (Symbol No. 21) to left, all separately punched. <i>Rev.</i> Plain. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , No. 21, Pl. XVIII. 10; the river has fish and tortoise instead of taurine and <i>svastika</i> .
27	Do. No. 4	....	....	....	....	Copper, square (punch-marked). Sz. .8×.8 in. <i>Obv.</i> Five symbols, separately punched: four symbols of No. 24 (without Symbol No. 18) and Symbol No. 20. <i>Rev.</i> Plain. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , Nos. 26 and 21.
28	Do. No. 5	....	....	....	....	Copper, square (punch-marked). Sz. .68×.6 in. <i>Obv.</i> Four symbols: tree-in-railling in centre; flower (Symbol No. 21) to right; elephant to left and Symbol No. 20 above, all separately punched. <i>Rev.</i> Plain. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , No. 21.

29	Do. No. 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Copper, square (punch-marked). Sz. .55 × .55 in. <i>Obv.</i> Three symbols: Ujjain symbol, triangle-headed standard (Symbol No. 22) and a six-pronged symbol (Symbol No. 23), all separately punched. <i>Rev.</i> Plain.
30	Do. No. 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Silver, rectangular (punch-marked). Sz. .58 × .48 in. <i>Obv.</i> Five symbols: Solar symbol and four others incomplete, all separately punched. <i>Rev.</i> Symbol No. 24.
31	Do. No. 8	Nāga of Padmāvatī	Bhavanāga(?)	.....	.....	Sanskrit, Late Brāhmī.	Copper, round. Sz. .4 in. <i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, trident. <i>Rev.</i> Partial legend reads: <i>Mah[ā]r[ā]ja [Bha]va.....</i> In characters of about the 3rd century A.D.
32	Do. No. 9	Do.	Dēvanāga	.....	.....	Do.	Copper, round. Sz. .38 in. <i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, wheel of six spokes. <i>Rev.</i> Partial legend reads: <i>Ma[hā]r[ā]ja Śr[ī] D[ē]va.....</i> Do.
33	Do. No. 10	Do.	Brīhaspatināga(?)	.....	.....	Do.	Copper, round. Sz. .38 in. <i>Obv.</i> Trident-battle-axe. <i>Rev.</i> Partially preserved truncated legend seems to read: <i>[Mahārāja Brīhaspatin....]</i> Do.
34	Do. No. 11	Do.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Copper, round. Sz. .36 in. <i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, humped bull to right. <i>Rev.</i> Partially preserved truncated legend reads: <i>Ma[hā]r[ā]ja</i> Do.
35	Do. No. 12	Do.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Copper, square. Sz. .4 × .38 in. <i>Obv.</i> What looks like the bull's head facing. <i>Rev.</i> Bull's head facing. Partially preserved legend reads: <i>Ma[hā]r[ā]ja</i> Do.
36	Do. No. 13	Do.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Copper, square. Sz. .4 × .38 in. <i>Obv.</i> Bull's head facing, as on No. 35. <i>Rev.</i> Bull's head facing and partially preserved legend, <i>Mahārāja</i> , as on No. 35. Do.

E.—COINS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> GWALIOR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> GIRD TALSIL— <i>contd.</i> Gwalior—<i>contd.</i>					
37	Coins in the Archaeological Museum. (Through Shri A. N. Lahiri). No. 14	Nāga of Padmavati	Ganapati-nāga ?	....	Sanskrit, Brāhmī	Copper, round. Sz. .4 in. <i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, humped bull to left. <i>Rev.</i> Partially preserved legend reads : <i>Ma[h3]r[ā]ja Śr[ī]</i> <i>Ga[ra]</i> , ... Do.
38	Do. No. 15	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Copper, round. Sz. .48 in. <i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, humped bull to left. The whole design is partially preserved. <i>Rev.</i> Three letters (of the legend), the last of which is <i>ma</i> . Do.
39	Do. No. 16	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Copper, round. Sz. .56 in. <i>Obv.</i> An undefinable design. <i>Rev.</i> Several letters (of the legend). Do.
40	Do. No. 17	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Copper, round. Sz. .48 in. <i>Obv.</i> What looks like the major part of a peacock. <i>Rev.</i> Seems to be double-struck, but <i>mahārāja</i> portion of the legend is fairly clear. Do.
41	Do. No. 18	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Copper, round. Sz. .3 in. <i>Obv.</i> A faint roundish design. <i>Rev.</i> Traces of three or four letters, first of which is <i>ma</i> . Do.
42	Do. No. 19	Do.	Prabhākara	....	Do.	Copper, round. Sz. .48 in. <i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, lion to left. <i>Rev.</i> Truncated legend seems to read : <i>Ma[h3]r[ā]ja</i> <i>Prabhākara</i> . Do.

43	Do. No. 20	.	.	.	.	.	Vibhūnāga	....	Do. . . .	Copper, round. Sz. .5 in. <i>Obv.</i> Peacock to left. <i>Rev.</i> Truncated legend reads: <i>Mahā[rāja Śrī Viṣṇu...]</i> . The beginning and end of the legend is demarcated by an elephant's head. Do.
44	Do. No. 21	.	.	.	.	.		....	Do. . . .	Copper, round. Sz. .4 in. <i>Obv.</i> Peacock to left. <i>Rev.</i> A spear-like object divides two portions of the legend, one of which reads: <i>[Ma]hārāja</i> . Do.
45	Do. No. 22	.	.	.	.	.	Dēvanāga	....	Do. . . .	Copper, round. Sz. .5 in. <i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, wheel of eight spokes. <i>Rev.</i> Legend: <i>Mahārāja Śrī[De]va.....</i> Do.
46	Do. No. 23	.	.	.	.	.		....	Do. . . .	Copper, round. Sz. .45 in. <i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, peacock to left. <i>Rev.</i> Several letters of the legend. Do.
47	Do. No. 24	.	.	.	.	.	Kalachuri of Tripuri	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Base gold, round. Sz. .8 in. <i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, three-line legend covering the entire flan: (1) <i>Śrīmad-gā-</i> (2) <i>ngēyadē-</i> (3) <i>vaḥ</i> || In characters of the 11th century A.D. <i>Rev.</i> In pellet border, four-armed goddess (Lakṣmī ?), nimbate seated facing cross-legged, with lotuses (?) in her two upper hands and lower hands spread out at her sides. See <i>CII</i> , Vol. IV, p. clxxxii, Pl. A. 4.
48	Do. No. 25	.	.	.	.	.	Kalachuri of Ratanpur.	....	Do. . . .	Base gold, round. Sz. .8 in. <i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, two-line legend covering the entire flan: (1) <i>Śrīmad-Ra-</i> (2) <i>tnadēva</i> . In characters of about the 12th century A.D. <i>Rev.</i> In pellet border, crudely depicted animal (lion?) to right with up-raised tail, attacking an elephant below. See <i>ibid.</i> , p. clxxvi, Pl. A. 10.

E.—COINS, 1960-61—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
49	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> GWALIOR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> GIRD TAHSIL— <i>contd.</i> Gwalior—<i>contd.</i> Coins in the Archaeological Museum. (Through Shri A. N. Lahiri). No. 26	Kalachuri of Ratnapur	Prithvidēva	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Base gold, round. Sz. .8 in. <i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, two-line legend covering the entire flan: (1) <i>Śrīmat=Prī</i> . (2) <i>thivīdēva</i> . In characters of the 11th-12th centuries A.D. <i>Rev.</i> In pellet border, crudely depicted lion to right attacking elephant below. See <i>ibid.</i> , Pl. A. 12.
50	Do. No. 27	Mahārāja of Kāśgrā	Trilōka chandra (?)	....	Do.	Copper, round. Sz. .52 in. <i>Obv.</i> Three-line legend: (1) <i>[Ma]hārāja</i> (2) <i>[Śrī] Trilōka</i> (3) <i>[cha]n[dra][tēva*]</i> . In characters of about the 17th century A.D. <i>Rev.</i> Crudely depicted horseman. Cf. <i>I. M. Cat.</i> , Vol. I, p. 279, No. 1, Pl. XXVII. 23.
51	Do. No. 28	Ruler of Ratlīm	....	Vikrama 162 [1]	...., Nāgarī	Copper, round. Sz. .7 in. <i>Obv.</i> Within a circle with pellets around, a large dagger pointed left and dot; legend above: <i>Ratālāma</i> . <i>Rev.</i> Within two concentric circles with strokes between date 162[1] above a six-rayed flower (?) flanked by two dots. Cf. <i>JASB</i> , 1897, p. 271, Pl. XXXIII. 626.
52	Do. No. 29	Do.	....	1885 A.D.	Roman and Nāgarī	Copper, round. Sz. .8 in. <i>Obv.</i> Within an indented border, legend around the edge: (above) <i>RUṬṬĀM</i> (below) <i>Ratālāma</i> ; date 1885 in centre. <i>Rev.</i> Within an indented border, a large dagger with the sun symbol pointed upwards; the dagger is flanked by two curved sword-like designs joining at the top. [Seems to be an unpublished type of Ratlamecoinage.]

53	Do. No. 30	Nawab of Jaora	Muhammad Isma'il	Vikrama 1950, A.H. 1310, 1893 A.D.	English, Hindi.	Persian,	Copper, round : Two Paisa. Sz. 1.05 in. <i>Obv.</i> In centre of double circle, date in Persian, 1310 : a flag ; and Persian legend. Around margin with dotted edge and ornamental sprays, Hindi legend : (above) <i>Sarakara Jauri</i> (below) 1950. <i>Rev.</i> In centre of double circles, Persian legend. Around margin with dotted edge : (above) H. H. THE NAWAB OF JAORA (below) 1893. See <i>IMC</i> , Vol. IV, p. 335, No. 1, Pl. XXV. 8.
54	Do. No. 31	Gaikwar of Baroda	Sayaji Rao III	Vikrama 1949 . . . . .	. . . . ., Nagari . . . . .	. . . . .	Copper, round : Paisa. Sz. .88 in. <i>Obv.</i> In lined circle, abbreviated legend : <i>Sa.gā.(-Sayaji Rao Gayakavade)</i> ; below, horse's hoof and sword pointing left. <i>Rev.</i> In lined circle, three-line legend : (1) <i>Sanoona</i> (2) 1949 (3) [<i>Ja</i>]ka pa[<i>sa</i>].
55	Do. No. 32	Holkar of Indore . . . . .	. . . . .	Vikrama 1942	Hindi, Nagari . . . . .	. . . . .	Copper, round. Sz. .8 in. <i>Obv.</i> In a lined circle with pellets around, circular legend : (XII) <i>Strimanta Sarakara Holakara</i> . <i>Rev.</i> In a lined circle with pellets around, bull reclining to left in front of a Sivalinga with fish (?) above. Circular legend : (X) <i>Sahara Indora Samvata 1942</i> .
56	Do. No. 33	Do.	Tukoji Rao II	Vikrama 1923	Sanskrit, Nagari . . . . .	. . . . .	Silver, round. Sz. .62 in. <i>Obv.</i> In centre of wreath composed of five leaves and five towers, legend : <i>Mudra</i> ; circular legend around : (above) <i>Holakara Sri Tukoji(-m*)drasya jayati Samvat 1923</i> . <i>Rev.</i> In centre sunface with rays ; legend around : (VII) <i>Sri Samullaryahalya prasadata Saka 1788</i> .
57	Do. No. 34	Ruler of Dhār . . . . .	. . . . .	A. H. 1289	Nagari . . . . .	. . . . .	Copper, round : Paisa. Sz. .7 in. <i>Obv.</i> Hanuman running to left. <i>Rev.</i> Two-line legend : (1) <i>Dhara</i> (2) <i>Sa 128[9]</i> . See <i>IMC</i> , Vol. IV, p. 299, No. 1, Pl. XXI. 1.
58	Do. No. 35	Sindhia of Gwalior . . . . .	. . . . .	Vikrama 1926	Do. . . . .	. . . . .	Copper, round : Paisa. Sz. .7 in. <i>Obv.</i> In two concentric lined circles with pellets within, cobra with Nagari <i>ji</i> above and date 1926 to left, trident and to right spear. <i>Rev.</i> In two concentric lined circles with pellets within, trident flanked by sprigs ; above, Nagari letters <i>a</i> and <i>na</i> ; below, date 1926. See <i>ibid.</i> , p. 310, Nos. 73-77, Pl. XXI. 12.

E.—COINS, 1960-61—contd.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
59	MADHYA PRADESH—concl. GWALIOR DISTRICT—concl. GIRD TALUK—concl. Gwalior—concl. Coins in the Archaeological Museum. (Through Shri A. N. Lahiri). No. 36	Sindhia of Gwalior	Madhava Rao (II)	Vikrama 1959	....., Nāgarī.	Nickel-brass (?), round : (Pattern half-anna ?). Sz. .78 in. <i>Obv.</i> In an ornamental circular border, bust of the king to right wearing regal robes. Legend : (left) <i>Śrī Mādhave Rāva</i> (right) <i>māhārāja Simdē</i> . <i>Rev.</i> In a similar ornamental border, coat-of-arms with supporting lions. Legend : (above) <i>Riyāsata Gvāliyar</i> (below) <i>Sami</i> . 1959.
60	Do. No. 37	East India Company (in the name of Shāh Alam).	....	Year 37	Persian and Nāgarī	Copper, round. Sz. .95 in. <i>Obv.</i> <i>Trisūla</i> and value in Persian and Nāgarī (<i>Ēka pāi sūkā</i>). <i>Rev.</i> Persian legend with <i>trisūla</i> and year 37.
61	Do. No. 38	Do.	....	Year 45	Do.	Cf. <i>B.M. Cat. (Mughal)</i> , 1892, p. 293, Nos. 164-68. Copper, round. Sz. .9 in.
62	Do. No. 39	Do.	....	Do.	Do.	<i>Obv.</i> and <i>Rev.</i> As on No. 60 above, but the coin is of coarser fabric and the year is 45. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 294, Nos. 176-79. Copper, round. Sz. .88 in.
63	MADRAS NILAGIRI DISTRICT OOTACAMUND TALUK OOTacamund.—Coins in the collection of Shri A. N. Lahiri. No. 1.	Indo-British	William IV	A.D. 1835	English, Persian ; Roman, Persian.	Silver, round : Rupee. Wt. 180 grs. Sz. 1.2 in. <i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, uncrowned head of king to right. Legend above : (left) <i>WILLIAM</i> (right) <i>IV, KING</i> .

64	Do. No. 2	Do.	Victoria	1840 A.D.	Do.	<p><i>Rev.</i> Within a laurel wreath, value ONE/RUPEE, value in Persian: Legend around the wreath: (a b v e) EAST INDIA COMPANY (below) 1840. The whole in pellet border.</p> <p>Silver, round: Rupee. Wt. 180 grs. Sz. 1.22 in.</p> <p><i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, uncrowned (and somewhat elongated) head of queen to left. Legend above: VICTORIA QUEEN.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> Floral wreath, value and legend as on No. 63 above, but date 1840.</p>
65	Do. No. 3	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<p>Silver, round: Rupee. Wt. 180 grs. Sz. 1.2 in.</p> <p><i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, uncrowned (and somewhat roundish) head of queen to left. Legend above: (left) VICTORIA (right) QUEEN.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> Floral wreath, value, legend and date, as on No. 63 above.</p>
66	Do. No. 4	Do.	Do.	1862 A.D.	English, Roman	<p>Silver, round: Rupee. Wt. 180 grs. Sz. 1.2 in.</p> <p><i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, crowned bust of queen to left. Legend above (left) VICTORIA (right) QUEEN.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> In lined circle with pellets around, ornamental floral wreath; legend within the wreath: ONE/RUPEE/INDIA/1862.</p>
67	Do. No. 5	Do.	Do.	1877 A.D.	Do.	<p>Silver, round: Rupee. Wt. 180 grs. Sz. 1.2 in.</p> <p><i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, crowned bust of queen, as on No. 66 above, but legend above: (left) VICTORIA (right) EMPRESS.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> Ornamental wreath, value etc., as on No. 66 above, but date 1877.</p>
68	Do. No. 6	Do.	Edward VII	1903 A.D.	Do.	<p>Silver, round: Rupee. Wt. 180 grs. Sz. 1.2 in.</p> <p><i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, uncrowned head of king to right. Legend above: (left) EDWARD VII (right) KING & EMPEROR.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> In pellet border, the Tudor crown and legend in centre: ONE/RUPEE/INDIA, value in Persian, 1903; lotus spray on either side.</p>

E.—COINS, 1960-61—concl'd.

Sl. No.	Source	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADRAS—concl'd. NILAGIRI DISTRICT—concl'd. OOTACAMUND TALUK—concl'd. OOTACAMUND.—concl'd.					
69	Coins in the collection of A. N. Lahiri. No. 7	Indo-British	Edward VII	1910 A.D.	English and Urdu; Roman and Persian.	Silver, round: Pattern Rupee. Wt. 150 grs. Sz. 1·2 in. <i>Obv.</i> Within a broad rim with inner fringe of small semi-circles, bust of king to right, wearing the Tudor crown surmounted by an orb and Maltese cross, embroidered collar and ermine tippet with star at throat, sash-bow on right shoulder, two chains pendant on chest distinctive of the Orders of the Star of India and of the Indian Empire and a diminutive representation of an elephant. Legend above: (left) EDWARD VII (right) KING & EMPEROR. <i>Rev.</i> Within a broad rim with inner fringes of small semi-circles and double-line circles, floral wreath again within two double-line circles, the wreath shows at the top the side-view of a lotus, at the bottom another lotus as viewed from above and both to the right and to the left (respectively from top to bottom) the rose, the sham-rock and the thistle (<i>i.e.</i> emblems of England, Ireland and Scotland), each with leafy stalk; wavy line enclosing at the top separates each of the eight floral emblems. Legend within the double-line inner circle: ONE/RUPEE/INDIA/1910, value in Urdu.
70	Do. No. 8	Do.	George V	1911 A.D.	Do.	Silver, round: Rupee. Wt. 180 grs. Sz. 1·2 in. <i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, crowned bust of king to left. Legend above: GEORGE V KING EMPEROR. <i>Rev.</i> As on No. 69 above, but date 1911.
71	Do. No. 9	Do.	George VI	1938 A.D.	Do.	Silver, round: Rupee. Wt. 180 grs. Sz. 1·2 in. <i>Obv.</i> In pellet border, crowned head of King George VI to left. Legend above: GEORGE VI KING EMPEROR. <i>Rev.</i> Wreath and legend, as on No. 69 above, but date 1938, all within single-lined circle.

72	Do. No. 10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Do.	.	.	1942 A.D.	.	.	Do.	.	.	Quaternary Silver : Rupee. Wt. 180 gra. Sz. 1.2 in. <i>Obv.</i> and <i>Rev.</i> As on No. 71 above, but in broad rim, and date 1942.
73	Do. No. 11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Do.	.	.	1947 A.D.	.	.	Do.	.	.	Nickel, round : Rupee. Wt. 180 gra. Sz. 1 in. <i>Obv.</i> In broad rim, crowned head of king to left, etc., and legend, as on No. 72 above. <i>Rev.</i> In broad rim, maned tiger walking to left. Legend : (above) ONE RUPEE with its Hindi equivalent on left and Urdu equivalent on right. In exergue, INDIA/1947.

F.—PHOTOGRAPHS

Negative No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Description	Size
4129	Śāluvaṅkuppam, Chingleput Dist.	Atiranachandēsvara cave-temple Inscription (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. X, Plate facing p. 14).	Quarter
4130	Mandasor, M.P.	Inscription of the time of Naravarman, Mālava Samvat 461 (<i>ibid.</i> , Vol. XII, Plate facing p. 320).	Do.
4131	Baudh, Phulbani Dist.	Plates of Raṇabhañjadēva, Year 54 (<i>ibid.</i> , Plate between pp. 324 and 325).	Do.
4132	Do.	Do. Year 26 (<i>ibid.</i> , Plate between pp. 326 and 327)	Do.
4133	Śusuniā, Bankura Dist.	Rock Inscription of Chandradēva (<i>ibid.</i> , Vol. XIII, Plate facing p. 133).	Do.
4134	Mulgund, Dharwar Dist.	Inscription of Kṛishṇa II, A.D. 902-903 (<i>ibid.</i> , Plate facing p. 192).	Do.
4135	Silimpur (E. Pakistan).	Inscription of the time of Jayapāladēva (<i>ibid.</i> , Plate facing p. 290).	Do.
4136	Ārā (W. Pakistan)	Kharōshthī Inscription of Kanishka II, Year 41 (<i>ibid.</i> , Vol. XIV, Plate facing p. 143).	Do.
4137	Taxila (W. Pakistan).	Kharōshthī Inscription of the Year 136 (<i>ibid.</i> , Plate facing p. 295).	Do.
4138	Indore	Grant of Svāmīdāsa, Year 67 (<i>ibid.</i> , Vol. XV, Plate facing p. 289).	Do.
4139	Shōrkōt (W. Pakistan).	Copper Cauldron Inscription, Year 83 (<i>ibid.</i> , Vol. XVI, Plate facing p. 15).	Do.
4140	Bīmarān (Afghanistan).	Vase (Kharōshthī) Inscription (<i>ibid.</i> , Plate between pp. 98 and 99).	Do.
4141	Do.	Do.	Do.
4142	Utlām, Ganjam Dist.	Plates of Hastivarman, Year 80 (<i>ibid.</i> , Vol. XVII, Plate between pp. 332 and 333).	Do.
4143	Do.	Do.	Do.
4144	Mathurā	Pedestal Inscription, Kushāṇa Year 14 (<i>ibid.</i> , Vol. XIX, Plate facing p. 97).	Do.
4145	Nāgārjunikōṇḍa, Guntur Dist.	Prakrit Inscription (<i>ibid.</i> , Vol. XX, Plate facing p. 17).	Do.
4146	Mahāsthān (E. Pakistan).	Mauryan Brāhmī Inscription (<i>ibid.</i> , Vol. XXI, Plate facing p. 85).	Do.
4147	Nālandā, Patna Dist.	Inscription of Vipulaśrimitra (<i>ibid.</i> , Plate facing p. 98).	Do.
4148	Kalawān (W. Pakistan).	Copper-plate (Kharōshthī) Inscription of the Year 134 (<i>ibid.</i> , Plate facing p. 259).	Do.
4149	Hund (W. Pakistan).	Śāradā Inscription (<i>ibid.</i> , Vol. XXII, Plate facing p. 98).	Do.
4150	Allahabad	Allahabad Museum Inscription, Year 87 (<i>ibid.</i> , Vol. XXIII, Plate facing p. 248).	Do.
4151	Karitalāi, Jabalpur Dist.	Stone Inscription of Lakshmanarāja, [Kalaehuri] year 592 (<i>ibid.</i> , Plate facing p. 260).	Do.
4152	Chārsadda (W. Pakistan).	Relic Casket (Kharōshthī) Inscriptions (<i>ibid.</i> , Vol. XXIV, Plate between pp. 10 and 11).	Do.
4153	Do.	Do.	Do.

F.—PHOTOGRAPHS—*contd.*

Negative No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Description	Size
4154	Vijavatti	Grant of Pallava Simhavarman (ibid., Plate between pp. 302 and 303).	Quarter
4155	Do.	Do.	Do.
4156	—	Grant of Tejavarman (ibid., Vol. XXV, Plate facing p. 236).	Do.
4157	Chittagong (E. Pakistan).	Copper-plate of Kāntidēva (ibid., Vol. XXVI, Plate facing p. 316).	Do.
4158	Kānukollu, Krishna Dist.	Charter of Śālaṅkāyana Skandavarman, Year 1 (ibid., Vol. XXXI, Plate between pp. 8 and 9).	Do.
4159	Do.	Do.	Do.
4160	Sirpur, Raipur Dist.	Inscription of the time of Bālārjuna (ibid., Plate facing p. 198).	Do.
4161	Amrēli, Gujarat	Amrēli Museum Plates of Maitraka Dhruvasēna II Bālāditya, [Gupta-Valabhī] Year 323, Plate I.	Do.
4162	Do.	Do., Plate II	Do.
4163	Sarasiya, Amreli Dist.	Copper-plates of Maitraka Śilāditya IV, [Gupta-Valabhī] Year 368, Plate I.	Do.
4164	Do.	Do., Plate II	Do.
4165	Karchelia, Surat Dist.	Copper-plates of Yuvarāja Śrīyāśraya Śilāditya, Kalachuri Year 420, Plate I.	Do.
4166	Do.	Do., Plate II	Do.
4167	Venkatāreddipalli, Anantapur Dist.	Inscription of Siddhirāju (Sindirāju) of Phanīndrakula (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1959-60, B 17).	Do.
4168	Igaḍūru, Anantapur Dist.	Inscription of Chālukya Vinayāditya Satyāśraya, Year 14 (ibid., B 5).	Do.
4169	—	Inscription of Chandraśvara Hastin, son of Isvara Hastin (ibid., B 310).	Do.
4170	Nāgārjunikoṇḍa, Guntur Dist.	Inscription of Ehalava Chāntamūla, (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1958-59, B 78).	Do.
4171	Do.	Do., Year 13 (ibid., B 79)	Do.
4172	Do.	Do., Year 8 (ibid., B 84)	Do.
4173	Do.	Do. (ibid., 1959-60, B 100)	Do.
4174	Do.	Do., Year 24 (ibid., B 101)	Do.
4175	Vinnakōta, Krishna Dist.	Plates (Set 1) of Eastern Chālukya Bhūṣa I, Plate I (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1960-61, A 1).	Do.
4176	Do.	Do., Plate II-A	Do.
4177	Do.	Do., Plate II-B	Do.
4178	Do.	Do., Plate III-A	Do.
4179	Do.	Do., Plate III-B	Do.
4180	Do.	Do., Plate IV-A	Do.
4181	Do.	Do., Plate IV-B	Do.
4182	Do.	Do., Plate V	Do.

F.—PHOTOGRAPHS—*contd.*

Negative No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Description	Size
4183	Vinnakōṭa, Krishna Dist.	Seal of Vinnakōṭa Plates (Set 1) of Eastern Chālukya Bhīma I.	Quarter
4184	Do.	Plates (Set 2) of Eastern Chālukya Bhīma I, Plate I (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1960-61, A 2).	Do.
4185	Do.	Do., Plate II A	Do.
4186	Do.	Do., Plate II B	Do.
4187	Do.	Do., Plate III A	Do.
4188	Do.	Do., Plate III B	Do.
4189	Do.	Do., Plate IV A	Do.
4190	Do.	Do., Plate IV B	Do.
4191	Do.	Do., Plate V	Do.
4192	Do.	Seal of Vinnakōṭa Plates (Set 2) of Eastern Chālukya Bhīma I.	Do.
4193	Do.	Plates (Set 3) of Eastern Chālukya Amma I, Plate I (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1960-61, A 3).	Do.
4194	Do.	Do., Plate II A	Do.
4195	Do.	Do., Plate II B	Do.
4196	Do.	Do., Plate III A	Do.
4197	Do.	Do., Plate III B	Do.
4198	Do.	Do., Plate IV A	Do.
4199	Do.	Do., Plate IV B	Do.
4200	Do.	Do., Plate V	Do.
4201	Do.	Do., Back of the 1st plate	Do.
4202	Do.	Seal of Vinnakōṭa Plates (Set 3) of Eastern Chālukya Amma I.	Do.
4203	Maihār, Satna Dist, M.P.	Inscription on a stone in the Śāradādēvi temple (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1959-60, B 260).	Do.
4204	Do.	Inscription on the pedestal of the deity, Śāradādēvi temple (<i>ibid.</i> , B 259).	Do.
4205	Suchindram, Kan-yakumari Dist.	Inscription of Śōlāntalaikōṇḍa Virapāṇḍya, Year 15+4 (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1958-59, B 450).	Do.
4206	Eran, Sagar Dist.	Inscription of Samudragupta and Udayagiri Cave inscription of Chandragupta II (<i>CII</i> , Vol. III, Pl. II).	Do.
4207	Bhitari	Stone Pillar Inscription of Skandagupta (<i>ibid.</i> , Pl. VII).	Do.
4208	Junagadh, Gujarat	Rock Inscription of Skandagupta, Years 136-138 (<i>ibid.</i> , Pl. VIII).	Do.
4209	Eran, Sagar Dist.	Pillar Inscription of Budhagupta (<i>ibid.</i> , Pl. XII)	Do.
4210	Dāmōdarapur (E. Pakistan).	Copper-plate of Kumāragupta I (?), Year 24 (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XV, Plate between pp. 132 and 133).	Do.

F.—PHOTOGRAPHS—*contd.*

Negative No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Description	Size
4211	Delhi-Tōpra	Pillar Inscription of Aśoka, No. VII (circular part) (CII, Vol. I, Plate facing page 134).	Quarter
4212	..	Chart from "Asiatica" (F. Weller Com. Volume, Plate facing p. 670).	Do.
4213	..	Fragment of a manuscript (ibid., Plate facing p. 671).	Do.
4214	Śiṅgavaram, South Arcot Dist.	Inscription from Tirunātharkunru, Śiṅgavaram (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1904, No. 239; illustrated in <i>SII</i> , Vol. XVII).	Do.
4215	Taḷi, Salem Dist.	Inscription of Achyūta, Śaka 1452 (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1955-56, B 311).	Do.
4216	Pambra, Kerala	Inscription on the back of a Bronze image (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1960-61, B 239).	Do.
4217	Do.	Another image (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1960-61, B 240)	Do.
4218	Tiruvōḡṛiyūr, Chingleput Dist.	Bronze image of Kalyāṇasundara (Neg. No. 189 of 1912-13).	Do.
4219	Kālahasti, Chittoor Dist.	Bronzes of Śōlamādava and Kuṭṭuṅga (Part of Neg. No. 724/1921-22).	Do.
4220	Taṅjāvūr	Inscription No. 624 of 1902 (Part containing the word <i>Śivapādaśekharaṇ</i>).	Do.
4221	Bahādurpur, Nander Dist.	Fragment of a Nāshtrakūṭa Inscription, 1st face (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1958-59, B 195).	Do.
4222	Do.	Do., 2nd face	Do.
4223	Do.	Do., 3rd face	Do.
4224	Bhubaneswar, Puri Dist.	Līṅgarāja temple Inscription; east wall inside the 3rd entrance (<i>Ep.</i> , Vol. XXXV, Plate facing p. 119).	Do.
4225	Khelaur, Puri Dist.	Inscription on the door-lamb of the Śiva temple (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1955-56, B 358).	Do.
4226	Ālampur, Mahabubnagar Dist.	Inscription of Chālukya Vijayāditya (left half and right half) (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1959-60, B 136-137).	Do.
4227	Patna, Bihar	Copper-plate Inscription of Sūryāditya, 1st set (obverse) (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1960-61, A 6).	Do.
4228	Do.	Do. (reverse)	Do.
4229	Do.	Do. 2nd set (ibid., A 7)	Do.
4230	Bharhut, Satna Dist.	Railing No. 21485 (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1960-61, B 625)	Do.
4231	Madras	Palm-leaf manuscripts (IA and IB) received from Prof. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri (<i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1960-61, B 287).	Do.
4232	Do.	Do., II A and II B	Do.
4233	Do.	Do., III A and III B	Do.
4234	Do.	Do., IV A and IV B	Do.
4235	Aihole, Bijapur Dist.	Stone tablet at the Mēguṭi temple (<i>Indian Antiquary</i> , Vol. VIII, p. 237).	Do.

F.—PHOTOGRAPHS—*contd.*

Negative No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Description	Size
4236	Midutūru, Cudda- pah Dist.	Inscription of Jātāchōḷa (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1937-38, B 303).	Quarter
4237	Tripurāntakam, Kurnool Dist.	Inscription of Annadēvachōḍa (<i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1905, No. 254).	Do.
4238	Gingee Fort, Rā- jagiri.	Mutilated image at the entrance, front view	2½" × 2½"
4239	Do.	Do., side view	Do.
4240	Do.	Main entrance	Do.
4241	Do.	Do., closer view	Do.
4242	Śingavaram, South Arcot Dist.	Rock with Jaina sculptures on Tirunātharkunru, front view.	Do.
4243	Do.	Do., side view	Do.
4244	Do.	Do., another side view	Do.
4245	Do.	Inscribed rock near the Jaina sculptures	Do.
4246	Do.	Do., another view	Do.
4247	Do.	Inscription on the rock near the Jaina sculptures	Do.
4248	Do.	Inscribed rock near the Jaina sculptures, another view.	Do.
4249	Do.	Do.	Do.
4250	Do.	Do.	Do.
4251	Do.	Inscription on the rock near the Jaina sculptures while copying.	Do.
4252	Do.	Do.	Do.
4253	Peruṅgulattūr, North Arcot Dist.	Inscribed rock near the sluice of the tank called Periyēri.	Do.
4254	Chāpalapalle, Chittoor Dist.	View of a ruined temple with inscribed walls in a lemon garden.	Do.
4255	Do.	The same temple with inscriptions, another view.	Do.
4256	Do.	Lion pillars in the same temple	Do.
4257	Mustābāda, Krish- na Dist.	Rock-cut cave half way up the hill in the village	Do.
4258	Do.	Do., closer view	Do.
4259	Do.	Another cave on the same hill	Do.
4260	Koṇḍaviḍu, Gun- tur Dist.	Distant view of the fortifications	Do.
4261	Do.	Ruined temple at Varahālakotṭu	Do.
4262	Do.	Nandi in a field in the village	Do.
4263	Do.	Inscribed Dhvajastambha in front of the ruined temple of Kṛishṇa (?).	Do.

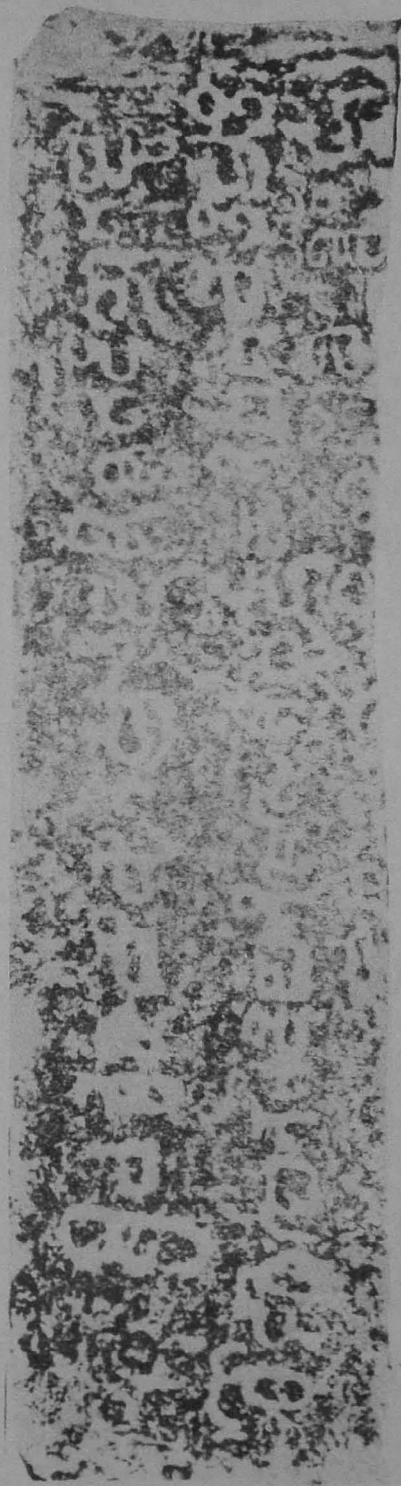
F.—PHOTOGRAPHS—*contd.*

Negative No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Description	Size
4264	Siddhāntam, West Godavari Dist.	Panel of 7 female figures built into the wall of the Śitīśvara temple.	2½"×2½"
4265	Do.	Do., closer view	Do.
4266	Do.	Do., from another angle	Do.
4267	Do.	View of the Mādhavasvāmin temple, renovated, side view.	Do.
4268	Do.	View of the Mādhavasvāmin temple, renovated, front view	Do.
4269	Do.	Do., Kalyāṇa-maṇḍapa	Do.
4270	Penugonda, West Godavari Dist.	Sculptures of Bhairava and Brahmā in the Kanyakāparamēśvari temple.	Do.
4271	Do.	Dakṣiṇāmūrti in the same temple	Do.
4272	Do.	Bhairava in the same temple	Do.
4273	Do.	Mahishamardini in the same temple	Do.
4274	Do.	Inscribed Nāga-stone in front of the same temple	Do.
4275	Do.	Inscribed Nāga-stone in front of the same temple, closer view.	Do.
4276	Kūḍal, Sholapur Dist.	Ruined temple close to the Saṅgamēśvara temple	Do.
4277	Do.	Sculpture flanked by Nāgas in the ruined temple	Do.
4278	Do.	Ruined temple close to the Saṅgamēśvara temple, another view.	Do.
4279	Do.	Do., Composite female figures in the same temple, front view.	Do.
4280	Do.	Do., side view	Do.
4281	Śravaṇa Belgola, Hassan Dist.	View of Gommaṭa	Do.
4282	Do.	View of the Hoysala type of basadi	Do.
4283	—	Plaster-casts of coins of 1959-6	Quarter
4284	—	Do.	Do.
4285	—	Plaster-casts of silver coin of V sisṭhiputra Śātakarṇi, in possession of Mr. Dinkar Rao, Hyderabad.	Do.
4286	—	Plaster-cast of the coin, <i>I.M.Cat.</i> , Vol. I, p. 333, No. 1.	Do.
4287	Adhirāmpaṭṇam, Tanjore Dist.	Bronze image in the Abhayavaradaśvāmin temple. Naṭarāja, front view.	35 mm.
4288	Do.	Do., side view	Do.
4289	Do.	Do., with Amman	Do.
4290	Do.	Do., with Amman	Do.
4291	Do.	Do., Adhikāranandi	Do.
4292	Do.	Do., another view	Do.

F.—PHOTOGRAPHS—*contd.*

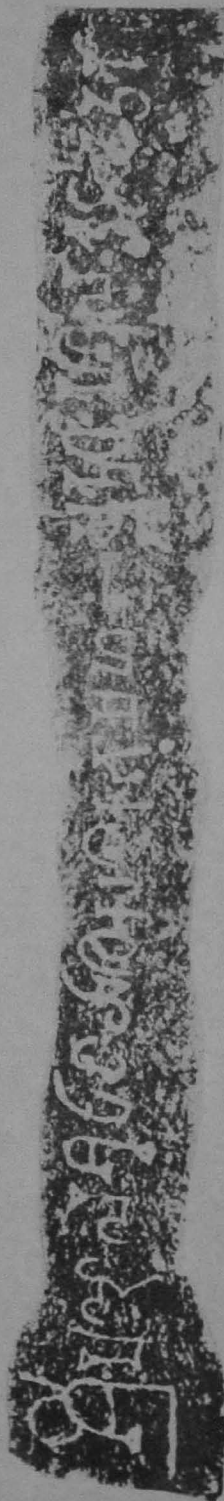
Negative No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Description	Size
4293	Adhirāmpatnam, Tanjore Dist.	Bronze image in the Abhayavaradasvāmin temple, Natarāja, Bālasurbrahmaṇya.	35 mm.
4294	Do. . . .	Do., Paravai-nāchchiyār, front view	Do.
4295	Do. . . .	Do., back view	Do.
4296	Do. . . .	Do., Sundaramūrti	Do.
4297	Lothal, Ahmedabad Dist.	Excavated sites	2½" × 2½"
4298	Do. . . .	Do.	Do.
4299	Do. . . .	Do.	Do.
4300	Do. . . .	Do.	Do.
4301	Do. . . .	The so-called dockyard	Do.
4302	Do. . . .	Do.	Do.

ADAVISOMANIPALLE ROCK-CUT CAVE INSCRIPTION. B 25



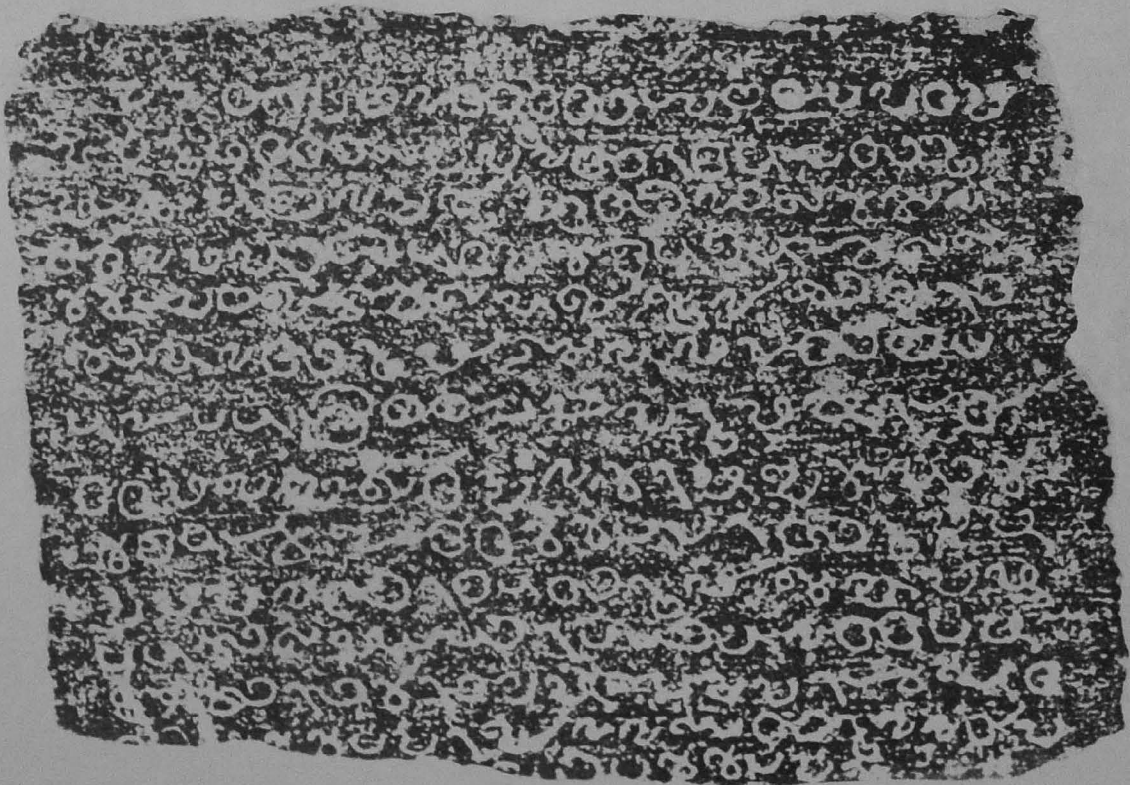
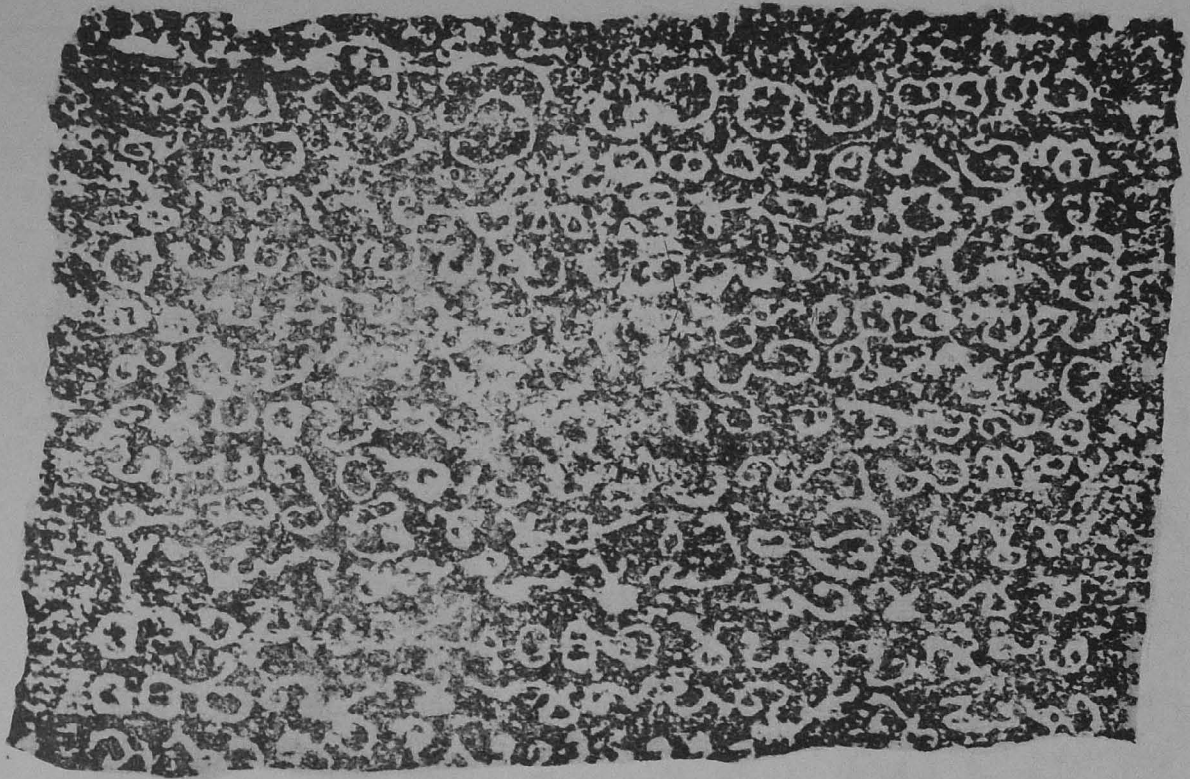
Scale : One-Seventh

BARUWANGHAT HILL INSCRIPTION. B 215



Scale : One-Tenth

VATTELUTTU INSCRIPTION FROM ANGADIPURAM—B 242



TIRUKKATTUPPALLI INSCRIPTION OF MARANJADAIYAN, YEAR 11—B 318



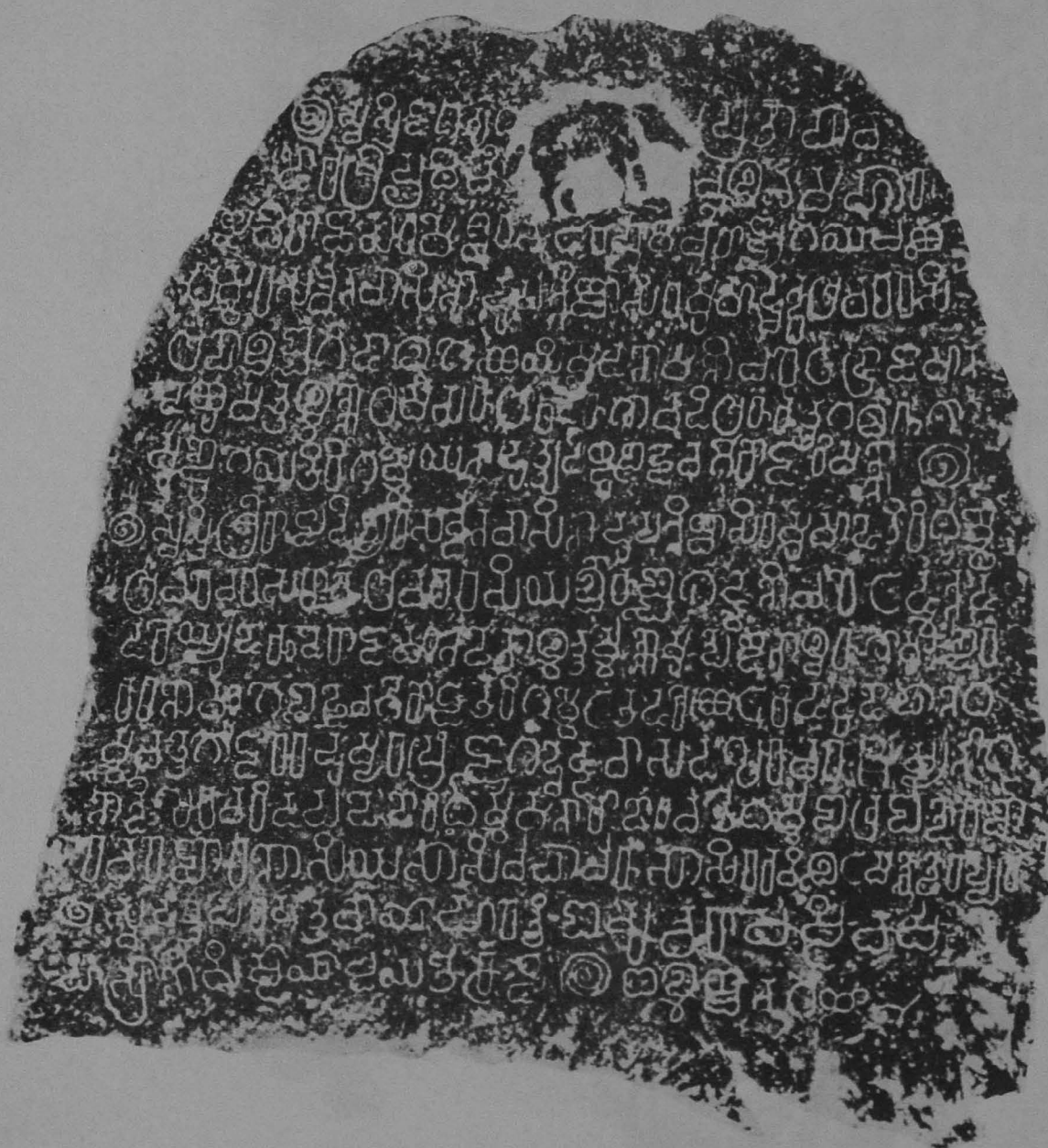
Scale : One-Sixth

LABEL INSCRIPTIONS FROM SITTANNAVASAL—B 328 and 331



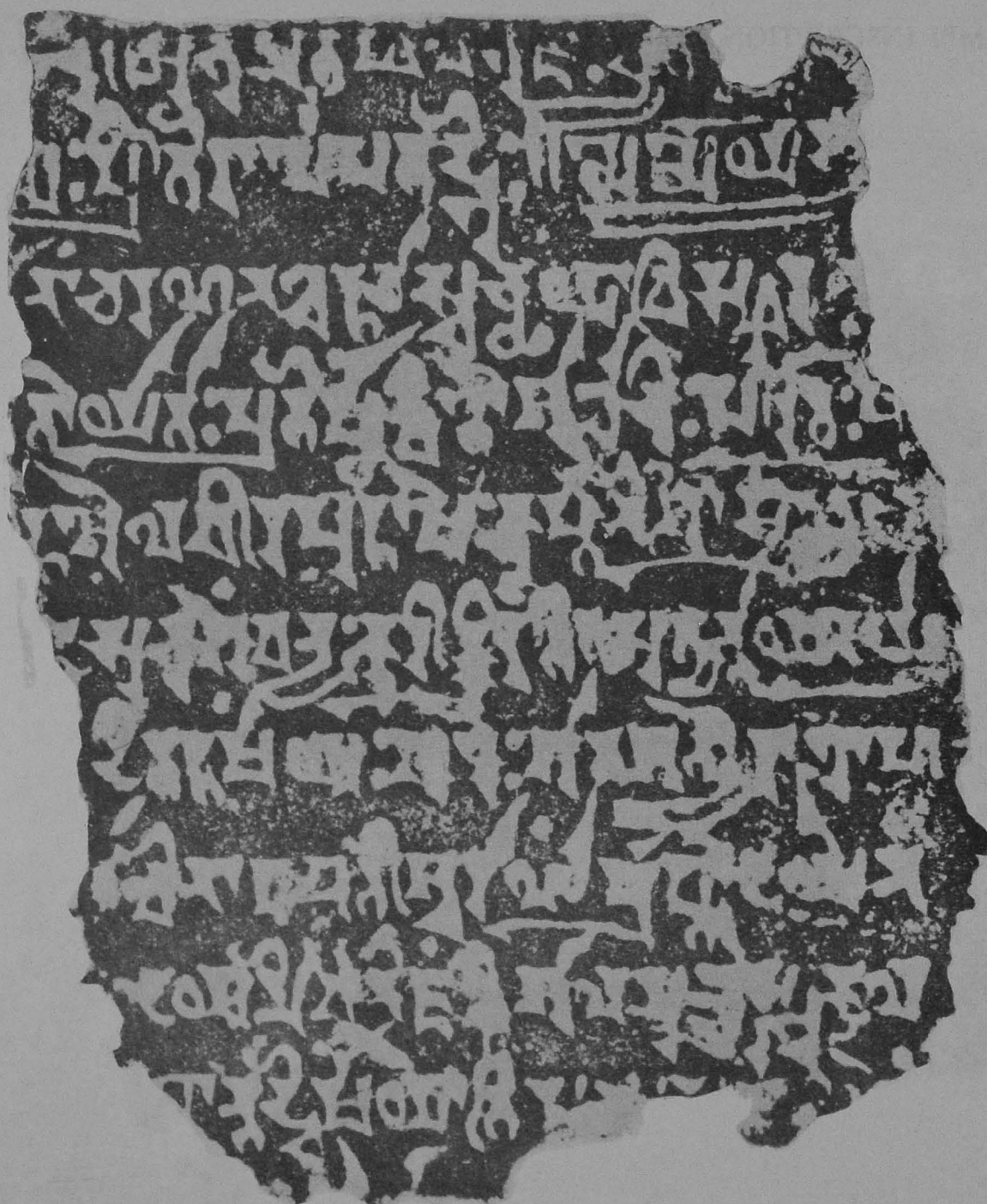
Scale : One-third

SIRAGAMBI INSCRIPTION OF RASHTRAKUTA JAGATTUNGA—B 483



Scale : One-Fifth

FRAGMENTARY INSCRIPTION FROM MATHURA—B 621



Scale : '84