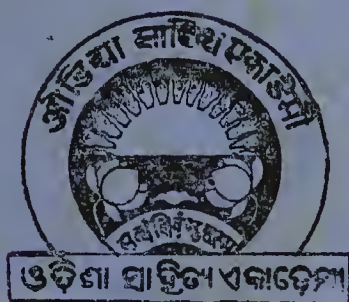


Inscriptions of Orissa

(C. 1045—1190 A. D.)

Vol. III, Part - I.



S. N. Rajaguru

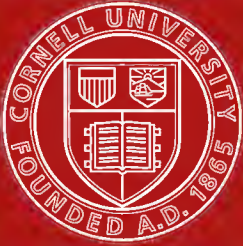
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INSCRIPTIONS OF ORISSA

(C. 1045—1190 A. D.)

Vol III, Part-i

By

Sri Satyanarayan Rajaguru, U. B. P.,
Curator, Orissa State Museum,
BHUBANESWAR.

First Edition

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CHIEF MINISTER,
Orissa.

Bhubaneswar,
The 11th January, 1961.

FOREWORD.

The Orissa Sahitya Akademi has undertaken publication of books in Sanskrit and English pertaining to Orissan history and culture. It has now been able to bring out the Third Volume (in two parts) of the INSCRIPTIONS OF ORISSA, the first and the second volumes of which were published by the Research Section of the Orissa State Museum. It needs no reiteration that inscriptions constitute a very reliable source of information in as much as they form part of contemporary records.

Sri Satyanarāyana Rajaguru, Curator, Orissa State Museum, whose contributions in the field of historical studies are well-known, has rendered valuable service to the cause of Orissan history in particular and to the history of India in general. He has not only arranged the inscriptions in chronological order but has also taken pains to verify them in the original when he noticed differences in the reports of the Government of Madras, and the texts published by the Department of Archaeology, Government of India.

The votive inscriptions, contained in this volume, were published in Teluga script. Consequently, they remain inaccessible to scholars ignorant of Telugu. It has been, therefore, wise to print the said inscriptions in the Devanagari character.

As this volume covers a period from 1045 to 1190 A. D. it will be expedient to publish the remaining inscriptions of the Imperial Gāngas, which will cover the period till 1435 A. D.

It is hoped that this volume will receive appreciation from scholars in the field.

Harekrushna Mahtab.

PREFACE.

In the Second Volume of *Inscriptions of Orissa*, I dealt with the epigraphs of the Early Gaṅga kings of Kalinga. The Present Volume is a continuation of the same. Although the link between the Gangas, known as the *Early* and the *Later*, has not yet been established, there is little doubt about the homogeneity of the family to which they belong.

After the down-fall of the Maṭharas in Kalinga, the Gaṅgas held the reins of administration in or about 626-7 A. D. They ruled for a long period of about five hundred years, when, at last, they extended their sway as far as the Gaṅgā by sujugating Utkala in or about 1112 A. D. Afterwards, they shifted their capital from Kalinga-nagara (modern Mukhalingam) to Vārāṇaṣi-kaṭaka (modern Cuttack) on the bank of the Mahānadi.

In spite of the fact that the Gaṅga-kingdom had touched the banks of the Gaṅgā in the north, there is no trace of any inscriptional record, relating to either Choḍagaṅga or his sons, towards the north of the district of Puri. This mystery remains obscure as yet.

A large number of Gaṅga-inscriptions are found in the temples of Drākṣharām, Sri Kūrmam, Mukhalinga, Nilakanṭheśvara, Liṅgarāja and Markaṇḍeśvara. Except the last two which are in Orissa, the rest remain in the present Andhra and in the old Madras Province. The Government of Madras, in their G. O. No. 5-0, dated 13-3-1884, directed all the District Officers under them to supply informations to Mr. Fleet (who was then the Govt. Epigraphist for India) regarding existence of inscriptions in their jurisdictions. Since then an intensive survey of inscriptions was conducted by the District Officers and the result was so encouraging that the then Government Epigraphists like Dr. Hultzsch and Rai Bahadur Venkayya could bring to light a large number of epigraphs that sufficiently enriched the history of the Deccan. The Government of Madras made further provisions for noticing the historical records in the Gazetteer (Home Department) from year to year. The inscriptions which have been incorporated in the present volume, so far as the old Madras area is concerned, were noticed in *The Annual Reports on Epigraphy, Madras* (A. R.) for the years 1893, 1896 and 1926.

Sowell's *Archaeological Survey of Southern India* Vol. II was published in 1884 which also greatly helped epigraphists to make a thorough search over inscriptions in the Madras Province. In 1919, however, Prof. V. Rangacharya published, in three volumes, a catalogue of these inscriptions on topographical basis. He depended mostly on the contents, hitherto noticed in the *Annual Reports on Epigraphy, Madras*. So, he had little chance to make necessary corrections in his notes.

In 1923 H. Krishna Sastri, the then Government Epigraphist for India, published the Fourth Volume of "*South Indian Inscriptions (Texts)*" after "checking and re-checking the texts" with the help of some eminent scholars of Madras. Consequently the texts as found in *S. I. I.* do not agree, to some extent, with the contents, given in *A. R. (Mad.)* as well as in the works of Rangacharya. In several cases, particularly in some Gaṅga records, the relevant dates have been deciphered erroneously. Thus, scholars like M. M. Chakravarti, R. D. Banerji and R. Subba Rao, while writing the history on the Gaṅgas of Orissa, could not reconcile the correct chronological position of many inscriptions. To add to this, the texts of these epigraphs, irrespective of Telugu and Sanskrit, were printed in the Telugu script in *S. I. I.* so that few scholars of Northern India including Bengal and Orissa could utilize them in the right earnest. To remove these drawbacks, I tried in 1955 to bring out the present volume by showing the defects in foot-notes in accordance to necessity. I hope, the chronological arrangement of the Gaṅga inscriptions will help the students to make a systematic study of the history of the Gaṅgas.

I owe my gratitude to Dr. H. K. Mahtab, the Chief-Minister of Orissa, and also to Sri G. K. Brahma, the Secretary, Orissa Sahitya-Akademi, for their benevolent support in quick publication of this volume. I cannot but express my thanks to Sri P. Acharya, the Ex-Superintendent of Archaeology, Orissa, for his timely encouragement to me for its compilation.

BHUBANESWAR,
5-12-1960. }

Satyanarayan Rajaguru

Publisher's Note.

The Orissa Sahitya Akademi feels proud in presenting the third volume, Pt. I, of the 'Inscriptions of Orissa' compiled and edited by Sri S. N. Rajaguru, Curator, Orissa State Museum. There is no gain-saying the fact that inscriptions of any country or State constitute one of the most important sources of cultural, political and linguistic history. The present volume is replete with useful information and students of Oriya literature as well as those engaged in the study of the history of Orissa will find it immensely interesting. Sri Rajaguru, who has devoted his whole life to the study of inscriptions of Orissa, has rendered valuable service to the cause of advancement of studies in the field of Orissan history.

It is no exaggeration to say that but for the keen interest taken by Dr. H. K. Mahtab, Chief Minister of Orissa, who is himself an eminent historian and reputed litterateur, this volume could not have seen the light of day so soon. The second part of the volume is in the press and it is hoped, the Orissa Sahitya Akademi will be able to present it to the readers within a short time.

G. K. Brahma,
SECRETARY.
O. S. AKADEMI.
26-1-1961.

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Abbreviation.

App. } Appx. }	Appendix
A. R.	Annual Report on Epigraphy, Madras
Arch. Sur. South. India } Arch. Sur. S. India } A. S. S. I. }			Archaeological Survey of Southern India
C. P.	...	..	Copper plate
Dt.	...	...	District
E.	...	...	East or Eastern
Ed.	...	....	Edited
El.	....	...	Epigraphia Indica
Ep. Rep.	...	...	Epigraphic Report (Same as A. R.)
f. n.	....	...	Foot-note
Govt.	...	...	Government
I. A.	...	...	Indian Antiquary
Inc.	...	...	Inscription
I. N. I. } Insc. of N. India }		...	Inscriptions of Northern India
Insc. of Orissa...	....		Inscriptions of Orissa
J. A. H. R. S.	...	....	Journal of Andhra Historical Research Society
J. A. S. B.	...	....	Journal of Asiatic Society, Bengal
J. B. O. R. S.	....	....	Journal of Behar & Orissa Research-Society
Lng.	...	...	Language
Mm.	...	....	Mahā-mahopādhyaya
MSS.	...	...	Manuscripts
N. I.	...	...	North-Indian
O. H. R. J.	...	...	Orissa Historical Research Journal
Rangacharya's...	...	...	Inscriptions of the Madras Presidency By V. Rangacharya
R. Y.	...	...	Regnal-year
S.	...	...	Śakabda
Sept.	...	...	Script
S. I. I.	...	....	South Indian Inscriptions
Snsk. } Sans. }	...	...	Sanskrit
Tel.	....	....	Telugu.

No. I

Narasipatam (Narasimhapatna) C. P. grant of Vajrahastadeva

§ 967

Noticed in *A. R.* No. 16 of 1908—(9

Sept. N. I. type; *Ing. Snsk.*

Ed. by Dr. Sten Konow in *E. I.* XI, p. 149,

The plates¹ were secured by one Appa Rao of Sriakulam and noticed in *A. R.* No 16 of 1908-09.

These are the five copper plates attached to a ring, containing the royal seal with the images of, according to Appa Rao, a conch, an elephant-goad, a Triśūla, a battle-axe, a crescent, a mace, a rope and a drum.

[After the Praśasti shown in Appx I-A]

Ll. 49-74 दन्तिपुरात् परममाहेश्वर परम भट्टारक महाराजाधिराज त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपति श्रीमद् वज्रहस्तदेवः कुशली [I] महामात्यपुरस्सरेण सामन्तप्रमुखजनपदान्राजपादोपजीविनः नमाहूय समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु भवतां । तम्पवा² ग्रामबाहिर पञ्चत्रिंशत ग्रामेण सार्द्धं गोरसत्त विषयोयं प्रसिद्धश्चतुस्तीमावच्छिनः(न्न) सज्जलस्थलः सर्व्वपीडाविवर्जितः अचाटभट प्रवेशो भूमिच्छिद्रपिधानन्यायेनाचन्द्रार्कक्षिति समकालं यावन्माता-पित्रो-रात्मनः पुण्ययशोमिवृद्धये मीनमाल नवमे(म्यां) सोमवारे³ काश्यप गोत्राय पेतकबल्लु विनिर्गत चोत्तवादयराजा तस्य सूनु वै(वै)दुम्बादित्यात(त्) रूपदेव्या (व्या)जातः श्रीमानादित्यचोत्तः । अस्य सूनु ईरुगनः श्रीमानादित्यचोत्ताय⁴ वीरभूरीधवाय च । परनारी सुदूराय सत्याधिष्ठित चेतसे ॥ उदक पर्वक ताग्रशासनी कृत्य पट्टक प्रदत्तोस्माभिरतो-साभिधेयी भूयास्तु रुवण करैः⁵ क्षेत्रकरैश्च समुचित भागभोगादिकं समुपनेतव्यं यथाकाल भाविभिष्वपि दानमिदं मनुनो धर्मगौरवात्(त्) [परिपालनीयं] ॥ गोरसत्त विषयस्य

1. This is the earliest record of the King, Vajrahastadeva so far known to us where the chronological history of the dynasty is given.
2. The village तम्पवा may be identified with the modern village of *Tampa* near *Dhanupur* in the *Parlakimedi Zamindari*.
3. The corresponding date is the 3rd. March, 1046 A. C. Monday. The 8th *tishi* ended only a few minutes after the sun rise on that day.
4. Dr. Konow suggests that the name may be "आदित्यचोत्त"
5. Read either 'अतोस्य विधेयीभूय समस्त प्रवणिकरैः' or 'अतोस्य विधेयीभूयाहा श्रवणकरैः' as suggested by H. Krishna Sastri.

सीमानो लिख्यन्ते । पूर्वतः विस्तीर्णशिला । आग्नेये पर्वत समीपे विनायक बटः ॥ दक्षिणे
 • टङ्कभट्टारिका सीमापर्वतः । नैऋत्ये अन्धारावेणि पर्वतः । पश्चिमे वंशधारातटे
 काञ्चस(शि)ला ॥ वायव्ये अमापाथरः ॥ उत्तरे मधुपपालिः । ईशाम्ये तालञ्जर शिला ॥
 स्वदत्तां परदत्ताभ्या हरेत् कश्चिद् वसुन्धरं । स विष्टायां कृमिभूत्वा पितृभिः सह पच्यते ॥
 तम्पश्चा प्राप्स शासनीक कायस्थ श्रीसन्धिविग्रहि धवलेन लिखितं [शा]सनमिदं ॥शकाब्द
 ६६७ । इति कारकिमेण्टोजुनापि लिखितं ॥



No. 2

Srikakulam C. P. grant of Vajrahastadeva

§. 97 [1]

Noticed in A. R. No. 3, of 1918-19

Scept:-N. I. type; Lng, Snsk

Ed. By C. Narayana Rao and R. Subba Rao. in J.A.H.R.S.

VII, p. 163

The plates are five in number and secured by Chilkuri Narayana Rao, teacher, Srikakulam along with other five sets of C. P. grants.

It is a grant made by Mahārāja Vajrahastadeva of the Gaṅga dynasty in Śaka 97 [1], Karkatāka, Śakla-paksha, Trayodaśi, Sunday. It records the gift of the village Sattivāḍa in Erada-Vishaya to Gaṇapati Nāyaka, the grandson of Gaṇapati, a resident of the village Valutavuru in Kañchideśa.

[After the Praśasti shown in Appx I-A.]

Ll. 42-71:- कलिङ्गनगरात् परममाहेश्वर परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज
त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपति श्रीमद्वज्रहस्तदेव कुशली [II] समस्तामात्य प्रमुख जनपदान् समाहूय समा-
ज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु भवतां परद विषये सत्तिवाडां चतुः सीमावच्छिन्नं सजलस्थलं सर्व-
पीडा विवर्जितं आचंद्राकर्कं जिति समकालं यावन्मातापित्रोरात्मनः पुण्ययशोवृद्धये अज-
गिरिनिधि शाकाब्दे कर्कटक मासि शुक्लपक्ष त्रयोदश्यामादित्यवारे¹ काञ्चिदेश षलुतबुरु
ग्रामनिवासिनः गणपत्याख्यस्य सूनुः कूनाडिनायकः तस्य भार्या श्रीदेवि तयोः संज्ञाताय
गणपति नायकाय उदकपूर्व (ध्वं) ताम्र (म्र) शासनं कृत्वा सत्तिवाडां² प्रदत्तं [II] अस्माभि-
र्भ्राविभिर्भूमिपालैर्म्मनुनो धर्मगौरवात् परिपालनीयमिति [II] तस्यैव ग्रामस्य सीमा लि-
ख्यन्ते [II] पूर्वस्यां दिशि क्लोष्पलिग्राम तटाकान्तर्गत बन्धोपरि तिन्त्रिणीवृक्षः इन्द्रानेययो-
र्मध्ये धन्वाकार वक्रं आग्नेय्यां दिशि तिन्त्रिणी वृक्षः दक्षिणस्यां दिशि त्रिकूट आम्र वृक्ष
वाल्मीकौ नैऋत्यां दिशि त्रिकूटे वाल्मीक युगलं पश्चिमस्यां दिशि तिन्त्रिणी वाल्मीकौ वायव्यां

1. This inscription records the date as "अजगिरिनिधिशकाब्दे कर्कटमासि शुक्लपक्ष तयोदस्या-
मादित्यवारे". If the word Aja is taken as the number 1, गिरि-7 and निधि-9, then
it will be aka 971, and the corresponding Christian date will be the 16th.
July, 1049 A.D. But, on that day the *tithi* तयोदशी is passed. If the
word 'Aja' will be either 4 or 7, then the astronomical combination will fit
to the corresponding dates i. e. 12-7-1052 and 19-7-1055 A.C. respectively.
2. The village सत्तिवाडा may be identified with the modern village of सत्तिवाडा near
टिकालि in the Srikakulam District.

दिशि पापाणः उत्तरस्यां दिशि त्रिकूटे विषवृक्ष समूहं इशान्यां दिशि त्रिकूटे क्लोप्पलि
 तटाक बंधोपरि तित्रिणी वृक्षः [॥] षष्ठिवर्षं सहस्राणि स्वर्गं मोदति भूमिदः । आक्षेपा चानु-
 मंता च तान्येष नरके वसेत् [॥] दत्त मिष्टं तपस्तप्तं हुतं चैव युधिष्ठिर अर्द्धांगुलेन सीमाय(या)
 हरणेन प्रणश्यति [॥] स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेत् वमुन्धरां स विष्टायां कृमिभूत्या पितृभि-
 स्सह पच्यति(ते) [॥] भूमि यः प्रतिगृह्णाति यश्च भूमि प्रयच्छति उभौ तौ पुण्य कर्माणौ नियतं
 स्वर्गगामिनौ [॥] महाकायस्य सन्धिविगृहि मावुराय सनुना सन्धिविगृहि श्री दामोदरेण
 लिखितं उत्कीरितं अक्षशालि³ वल्लेमोजुना इति (॥)



3. It seems that 'अक्षशालिन्' is the designation which corresponds to 'अक्षपत्र'. According to Monahan, the Akshapatāla was in charge of both accounts office and record-room (vide *Early History of Bengal*, p. 45)

No. 3
Mukhalinga

§ 980

S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 112³ (A. R. No. 25) of 1896)
(Script. Tel; Lang. Tel)

- १ स्वस्ति शकवर्षवुलु ६८० (?)
२ श्रीमदनन्तघम्मे देवर* प्र-
३ व[र्द्ध]मानसंवत्सरमुलु [३]
४ यगु श्राहि त्रि(वृ)च्चि(श्रि)क मास
५ सु(शु)कलपक्ष पञ्चमियु^१ गुरुवार-
६ मुनाण्डु^२ कालध नायकु पे[ण्डुला]-
७ मु रेकम ... गम एनुपुट्टिट
८ नेल विलिचिकोनि मधुकेस्व(श्व)र
९ देवरकु जरु ... मडिगानु
१० अचन्द्राकर्कमुनकिच्चे[॥] दीनि सरि-
११ वनिवारु गोब्राह्मन(ण) गङ्गासि[धु]-
१२ पातमु [॥]

A. R. No. 250 of 1896:-On the south wall of the Kubera shrine in the temple of Madhukesvara of Mukhalinga. The date of this inscription is stated to be doubtful. The inscription is damaged.
Rangacharyas, I Ganjam. No. 901.

* Anantavarma Deva *alias* Vajrahasta (V)

1. The Government Epigraphist for India reads 'पञ्चे मियु' for 'पंचमियु'
2. The date given in this record is not regular. But if it is read as § 988 then the corresponding date will be the 26th Oct. 1066 A. C. which is the ending day of Tula.

No. 4

Nadagam plates of Vajrahastadeva

S. 979

(Sept:-N. I. type; Ing. Snk.)

Ed. By G. Ramamurti in *E. I.* IV. p. 183.

The plates were discovered from the village of Nadagam in the Srikakulam District.

The number of plates is five and the seal is same as in the other plates of Vajrahastadeva.

[After the similar text as shown in Appx I-A.]

Il. 44-57:— कलिङ्गनगरात् परममाहेश्वर परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज त्रिकलिङ्गाधि-
पतिश्रीमद्वषट्कहस्तदेव[.] कुशली[11] समस्तामात्यप्रमुखजनपदान समाहूय समाज्ञापयति [1]
विदितमस्तु भवताम एतद्विषये ॥1 विलपुर ग्राममात् ममला वण्डुडांमावल्लुरमा अण्णगो...
लक्ष्मी क्षाकानुरना वोदुरुवाडां, मुरिगा कनम रम्प² द्विवरे मचि कीडमा गुद्रपी एतान्
द्वादश ग्रामान विलपुर विषये त्रमेकीकृत्य चतुःसीमावच्छिन्नः सजलमथलः सर्वपीडाविवर्जितः
आचन्द्राकर्क क्षितिसमकालं यावन्मानापित्रो रात्मनश्च पण्याभिव्रदये अजगिरिनिधि शाकावदे
फाल्गुनामलपक्षे द्वादश्यामादित्यवारे³ चिछलि निवामिनः अइतिकास्य पत्रः श्रीकण्ठनायकः
तम्य भाय्यां वेदधी । तयोः संजाताय तांगुसामयाय ताम्रशासनं कृत्वा विलपुरा विषयः प्रदत्तः ।
कोलु वर्तनी विषयं नुगिल ग्रामः प्रदत्तः ॥*

1. The black typed portion contains the names of twelve villages which formed the Velpura-Vishava. It is not possible to distinguish each name of these villages for want of punctuation mark.
 2. The name of this village is still in vogue in the ex-Parlakimedi Zamindari.
 3. The corresponding Christian date is the 8th. February, 1058 A. D.
- * This is my revised reading from the estampage. (S.N.R.)

No. 5

Chikkalavalasa copperplate grant of Vajrahastadeva

§ 982 (?)

Noticed in *A. R.* No. 5 for 1924-5; *E. I.* XXI, *I. N. I.* No. 1252
(Sept. North India type; Lng. Snsk.)

Ed. by M. Somasekhara Sarma in "*The Bharati*" (Telugu journal of Madras), Vol. II, pt. ii, p. 138-57.)

It is noticed in *A.R.No. 5* of 1924-25 and in *Bhandarkar's Inscriptions of Northern India*, No. 1952.

The plates were discovered in a cultivated field lying between Kambakaya and Chikkalavalasa villages in Srikakulam District. The number of the plates is five being attached to a ring where the seal is found. The emblem of a lying bull, the moon, the sun, a conch-shell, a plough and a *Chamara* are found on the seal.

Text

[After the praśasti as given in Appendix I-A]

Ll:—38-56 " कलिङ्गनगरात् परममाहेश्वर परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज त्रिक-
लिङ्गाधिपति श्रीमदनन्तवर्म वज्रहस्तदेवः कुशली[॥] समस्तामात्यप्रमुखजनपदान्समाहूय
समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु भवतां । कोलुवर्त(र्तित)नि विषये ॥ कुहमाख्यग्रामः सीमावच्छिन्नः
सजलस्थलः सर्वपीडावर्जितमाचन्द्रार्कक्षितिसमकालं यावन्मातापित्रोरारमनः पुण्ययशोभि-
वृद्धये । करवसुनिधिशकाब्दे । कार्तिकमास प्रथमपक्ष तृती[या]यां सो[म]वारे¹(१) दत्त[म्]गोत्रस्य

- i. The date is not regular. But, if it would have been § 981, then the corresponding date would be the 27th Sept. 1059 A. D. and that would also be the day of Tula संक्रान्ति, an auspicious moment for granting दानम्. 'प्रथम पक्ष' refers to the dark fortnight. It shows that the system of अमान्त was followed.

वैश्य(श्य) कुलोद्भवः² माघषाख्य तस्य पुत्रः सोमनस्त्रेष्टः । तस्य भार्या परवपा । तयोर्ज्जाताय
 मल्लपत्नेष्टा³ उदकपूर्व्वं ताम्र(त्र) शासनं कृत्वा प्रदत्तमस्मामिभ्माविभिः भूमीपालैर्मनुनो
 [क]धर्मा(र्म) गौरवात् परिपालनीयमिति ॥ राज(ज्ञ)तः शासनं लब्ध्वा पुनरयं प्रामः । गृह-
 स्थानमुद्द्यानस्थानञ्च । स(श)त मुरा धान्योत्वन्यभूमिश्च स्व(श)स्यशेष इत्या । जलम्बा(म्बो)
 राख्य⁴ प्रामनिवासी । वश्य(वैश्य) सा(शा)ख उपमन्यस्य गोत्रस्य ॥ द्विजोत्तमः । पिल्लस(श)र्म्मः ।
 तस्य पुत्रः करंठमनायकः । तस्य भार्या रेकयोः तयोर्ज्जातेन । मापयनायकेन सह त्रिस(श)-
 तेभ्यः ब्राह्मणेभ्यः अप्रहारं कृत्वा उत्तरायणं निमित्तो । मल्लेयस्त्रेष्टिन धारापूर्व्वकं । कुहाख्य
 प्रामं प्रदत्त(त्त)मिति ॥ अस्य प्रामस्य उत्पन्नकरैः राज्ञां(ज्ञां) दि(दि)यः स(श)त मरु धान्योरष्ट-
 माडैश्च ॥

2. According to *Dharmasastras*, the professions of the वैश्य are culti-
 vation, cowherdship and trade ('कृषि गोरक्षवाणिज्यं वैश्यकर्म स्वभावजम् । गीता ॥)

Manu says:—'पशानां रक्षणं दानमिज्याध्ययनमेव च ।

वशिकं पथं कुसीदं च वैश्यस्य कृषिरेव च ॥'

हारीत writes:— 'गोरक्षां कृषि वाणिज्ये कुर्याद्वैश्यो यथाविधि'

पराशर writes— 'लाभकर्म तथा रत्नं गवां च परिपालनम् ।

कृषि कर्म च वाणिज्यं वैश्यवृत्तिरुदाहृता' ॥

In addition to the above professions Manu says that a वैश्य should know
 accountancy:-

'बीजानामुपतिविच्च स्यात् क्षेत्रबंजगुणस्य च

मानयोगांश्च जानीयात्तुलयोगांश्च सर्वशः ।

सारासारं च भांडानां देशानां च गुणागुणन्

लाभालाभं च पणयानां पशानां च विवर्द्धनम् ।

For these qualifications a वैश्य was usually appointed as the royal trea-
 surer or record-keeper. Then he possessed the titles of श्री करण etc.

3. Probably he is the father of *Bhima Nayaka* whose son *Gokarna nayaka* is
 the donee of the grant of Vajrahastadeva of 5001
 4. It is identified with Jelmur village in the Srikakulam District.

5. The annual payment of rent for the village is 100 मरु or मुरा of paddy and 8 माङ्ग of coin. The words मुरक and मुरय are also used in some inscriptions of Kalinga (vide J.B.O.R.S. vol. XVIII, p. 272; J.A.H.R.S. vol. VII, p. 168 and E. I. IX, p. 96). It was used as a particular grain measuring unit, which was in vogue in Kalinga in the 10th and 11th centuries A. D. I think, this word is still used in Ganjam by the Oriyas as मरेयि. It is a big basket, made of bamboo, for preservation of paddy. Generally a मरेयि holds about one cart-load of paddy, which varies from twelve to fifteen monds.

According to Monier William's Sanskrit-English Dictionary the word मुर denotes *encampass, entwine, bind together*. So मुरा may be equal to a पुडुग or पुडा where the paddy is also preserved. Generally a पुडुग contains six monds of paddy, being tied into ropes made of straw.

If one मुरा is equal to 12 monds, then the payment of annual rent to the king will be equal to 1200 monds; otherwise it will be half of that amount.

It is also interesting to note here that according to the following quotation from धर्मशास्त्र, one sixth part of the total income of a village should be paid to the king. So, the total produce from this village might be either $(1200 \times 6 =) 7,200$ monds or $(600 \times 6 =) 3,600$ monds:-

राज्ञे दत्त्वा तु षड्भागं देवानां चैव विशकम् ।
त्रिंशभागं ब्राह्मणानां कृषिं कूर्बन् न दोषमाक् ॥

(पराशरस्मृति-माधवीयटीका समेतं Telugu Edition of 1875, p. 98.)

It is not out of place to mention here that in the Kama-Nalinakshapur plates of Jayavarmadeva of the Gaṅga family of Kalinga, mention is made of 'मुरज' as a land measuring unit. (O. H. R. J. Vol. VII, No. 2, p. 84). Probably, the word मुरज was subsequently converted into मुरय and मुर, and at present into मरेयि in the Oriya language.

No. 6

Boddapādu plates of Vajrahastadeva

§ 982

[Scept: N. I. type; Lng: Sans.]

Ed:- By M. Somasekhara Sarma in "Bhārati" (Telugu monthly journal, Madras), Vol. III, pt. V, Vaisakha. p. 83-94.

The plates were discovered from the village of Boddapādu in Srikakulam District.

The number of plates is five. They are attached to a ring having the usual seal of Vajrahastadeva.

[After the text as given in Appendix I-A]

Ll. ३६-५७: कलिङ्गनगरात् परममाहेडवर परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपति
धी मदनन्तवर्मा वज्रहस्तदेवः कुशली [॥] समस्तामात्य प्रमुख जनपदान ममाह्वय ममाज्ञाप-
यति विदितमस्तु भवतां ॥ कोलुवर्तिनी विपये आश्वरेङ्गाख्य ग्राम । चतःसीमावच्छिन्नः
सजलस्थलः सर्वपीडा विवर्जित माचन्दाकर्कशितिसमकालं यावन्मानागिचोरात्मनः पण्य-
यशोमिवृद्धये ॥ करवसुनिधिशालादे । उन्नरायणसंक्रान्त्यौ । अस्मिन् गामनिवासिने ।
जलेश्वरदेशाय भोगकृतं ॥ विश्वा[मित्र] गोत्रोत्पन्नः पश्य(प)म । अस्य पत्रः । माषयः अस्य
भाष्यं कञ्चपा । तयोर्जजाताय पर्यमाय मादर मनवर्तिकं प्रदत्तं ॥ अस्यैव ग्रामस्य सीमानो
लिख्यन्ते । पूर्वतः निव सहित बल्मीकः । परतः वनराजी आग्नेयतः तिन्त्रिणीकवृक्षः त्रिकटः
दक्षिणतः वनराजी । परतः सा वनराजी त्रिकटः । नैऋत्यतः गर्ता त्रिकटः । पश्चिमतः अर्जुनाख्य
गर्ता । परतः तिन्त्रिणीकवृक्ष सहित सेतुः । वायव्यतः मण्डलाकारपाषाणाः सहित गर्ता । द्वौ
गर्ता सङ्गमेव । परतः अर्जुन वृक्षः । तनपरतः तिन्त्रिणीक वृक्षौ द्वौ । पेशान्यतः निम्ब सहित
बाल्मीकः । परतः गर्ता समीप त्रिकटः । अनेन महाक्षशालये बालेयोजाया स्वर्णलौहकारी
च मनवर्तिका-स्मिन् ग्रामे प्रदत्ता ।

[Here are quoted two verses from Dharma Śāstra]

महाकायस्य(स्त) सन्धिघघदि माधुरस्य मनुना दामोदरेण लिखितं । महाचाक्षशालि
नुकमोजुस्य मनुना बल्लेमोजेन* उत्कीर्णितं ॥

1. The corresponding date is the 24th Dec. 1060 A. D.

* It seems that the goldsmiths had used the title of 'ओज' or 'ओजु' which title was subsequently turned into 'ओजा'

No. 7

Madras Museum plates of Vajrahastadeva

§ 984 (?)

[Sept. N. I. type; Eng. Sans.]

Ed:- by Dr. Konow in Ep. Ind. vol. IX, p. 96.

The find spot of the plates is not known. They are kept in the Government Museum, Madras.

The plates are five in number, attached to a ring which contains the royal seal with the emblems of a bull, a conch, two umbrellas (or lag-staffs), a lamp-stand and a dagger.

[After the *Prasasti* as shown in Appx 1-A upto the end of the verse 12]:—

Ll. 40-54:- कलिगनगरा ता(त्प)रममाहेश्वर परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज त्रिकलिङ्गाधि-
पति श्रीमदनन्तवर्षा वज्रहस्तदेवः कुशली [11] समस्तामात्यप्रमुखजनपदान् समाहूय
समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु भवतां । वराहवर्त्नन्यां । तामरचेरु ग्रामो¹ नाम चिखलिवाटिकेन
सममेकीकृत्य ॥ चतुस्सीमावच्छिन्नस्सजलस्थल सर्व्वपीडाविवर्जितमाचन्द्राकर्कक्षितिसम-
कालं यावन्मातापित्रोरात्मनः पुण्ययशोभिन्नद्रये कृतवसुनिधि शाकाब्दे । सूर्य्यग्रहोपरामो²
विद्वद्भ्यो यजनयाजनाध्ययनाध्यापन दान प्रतिग्रह षट्कर्मनिरते भ्यो बह्वर्वाचर्चो³ भ्यः 3॥ षड्च-
शत ब्राह्मणेभ्यः उदकपूर्व्वकं कृत्वाग्रहारोस्माभिः प्रदत्तस्तस्माद्भाविभिर्भूमिपालैस्समुन्नो⁴ [क्त]
धर्मगौरवात्परिपालनीयमिति ॥ अपरं च । कोटीश्वर देवाय आचन्द्राकर्क पर्यन्तं निर्व्वि-
रोधा । बलिचरु नैवेद्य दीपपूजाद्यर्थं धान्यमुरक⁴ शतद्वयोत्पत्यो(त्या) भूमिर्हता । अत्र च ।
खण्डस्फाटित भग्नघटनं तत्रस्थ ब्राह्मणोरकस्य कर्त्तव्यमिति [11]

1. तामरचेरु village was in the sistrict of वराहवर्त्तिनी
2. The grant is made on the occasion for a solar-eclipse. Dr. Konow reads the date as शक 984, because, for the word कृत he means युग or the number 4. But, in शक 984 there is no solar eclipse visible in India. So, the date is doubtful. If, however, कृत is taken as a mistake by the scribe for ऋत, then the date will be शक 986 when there are two solar eclipses occurred in वैशाख and कार्तिक, corresponding respectively to the 9th Apl. and 12th oct. of 1064 A. D. But, Bhandarkar suggests to read it as शक 983, and for the corresponding date he hits upon the 20th June, 1061 A. D. (Vide E. I. XX Appx. p. 147, No. 1095)
3. Read ब्राह्मणेभ्यो:
4. For मुरक see No. 5 above at f. n. no. 5.

No. 8

Mukhalinga

Ś. 990 (?)

(Sct:-N. I. type; Lang. Sans.)

S. I. I. Vol-V, no. 112 0; A. R. no. 248 of 1896.

- १ शाकाब्देषु वियद्विरिचि निधिभिः¹ व्या(व्या)-
 २ [ते]षु मासे ददात् पौष्ये श्रीम-
 ३ धुकेश्वराय नृपतेः श्रीष-
 ४ अहस्तस्य या [1] देवी है हय-
 ५ राजवशतिलकं जामातु भीमा-
 ६ त्मजा दीप दिव्यगुणान्विता जेय-
 ७ मा² चन्द्राकर्तारं [स्थिरम् ॥]

1. V. Rangacharya in his work in Vol. I, p. 707, No. 399 remarks that the date of this inscription is शक 990, and Vajrahasta is the grandfather of Anantavarma (Chodaganga). The word विरिचि or ब्रह्मा stands also for the number one, according to the following verse quoted from an unpublished book (preserved in the Orissa State Museum, manuscript Library) named कविकंठहार by Lokanatha Tripathi (an ancestor of the author, S. N. Rajaguru):—

एकं शुके च्छयं शुकं करित्तोणीनि शाकरः ।
 सद्वाकं ब्रह्मा च विष्णुरच मणिलम्बोदराडयः ॥

(Vide the कविकंठहार Ch. 2)

If, therefore, the date of the record will be शक 910 (A. D. 688), then the king should be identified with Vajrahastadeva IV (970-1014 A. D.) instead of Vajrahastadeva V (1039-70 A. D.) Any way, the word अहस्तस्य (ब्रह्मा) according to the Dirghasi inscription of the time of Rajarajadeva (No. 15), denotes the number 9. So, the date of this inscription is probably शक 990 of the time of Vajrahasta V.

2. For the sake of the metre the correct reading might be "दीप दिव्य गुणान्विता विजयतां च चन्द्राकर्तारस्थिरम्"

No. 9

Mukhalinga*

S. ? (Vajrahasta V's 39th R. Y.)

[Sept. N. I. type; Lng. Oriya.]

S. I. I. vol. V, no. 1121; A. R. no. 249 of 1896; Rangacharya's

I. Mad p. vol. I, p. 707, Ganjam Dt., No. 400.

- १ ॐ श्री मदनन्तवर्मा वज्रहस्तदेव वि-
 २ जयराज्य सम्बत्सर ३६^१ विशाल बालि-
 ३ सेनापति^२ माधुरी यस्य भाग्या कायस्थ-
 ४ कुलोद्भव समस्त धर्म परि[पा]लनि(नी)
 ५ वनजाननि(नी) गुण्डमनायक किल गौरि-
 ६ या[५]० अखण्डवत्ति(त्ति)स^३ मधुकेश्वर-
 ७ देवस दित्ता^४ ॥

* This inscription is on a slab to the right of the main entrance of मधुकेश्वर temple at Mukhalinga.

1. If Vajrahasta V. is the same king whose name is mentioned in it, then his 39th regnal year will correspond to 1077 A. D., since he ascended the throne in शक 960 (A.D. 1038). But his reign ended, according to many other inscriptions, in 1069 A.D. Therefore, I presume that either the regnal year, as given in it, is incorrect or the king is Vajrahasta III who ruled for 44 years. I think the R. Y. given in this record is not correct.
2. The Government Epigraphist for India reads 'वश'नवल'सेनापति' which is not correct.
3. The Government Epigraphist for India reads 'अख'डवत्ति'स'
4. The language, used in this inscription, seems to be Oriya. It is one of the few inscriptions where Oriya-Prakrit had been adopted during that period. In the preface to the V volume of the *South Indian Inscriptions* in 1925 H. Krishna Sastri, the Government Epigraphist for India, had admitted that the texts of the Oriya inscriptions were tentative for want of published inscriptions in that language and script and also scholars capable of handling them were few.

No. 10

Mukhalinga*

Ś. ?

[Sept: N. I. type; Ing: Sans.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1122; A. R. no. 249-A of 1896.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥] कलिङ्गनगरात् परममाहेश्वर परम-
- २ भट्टारक महाराजाधिराज त्रिकलिङ्गा-
- ३ धिपति^१ श्रीमदनन्तवर्मा वज्रहस्तदेव-
- ४ : कुशाली [॥] तस्य राज्ञी महादेवी । मार-
- ५ जवामि देव्या^२ वि[ख्या]त धर्मसत्तिराजस्य तनय(या)[अ]-
- ६ प्रमहिषी पृथ्वीमहादेवी । समस्तागत्य प्रमु[ख]
- ७ जनपदान् समाहूय समाज्ञापयति विदितम[स्तु]
- ८ वो । यथा अखण्डवर्ति^३ सपर्या[य]
- ९ ल्ला ब्रह्मविदो अस्मदासि^४ वि-
- १० मधुकेख(श्व)र देव सदेव्याऽ ५ ।

* This is on the same slab where the previous inscription is found.

1. The title of लिकलिङ्गाधिपति during this period passed from the Gangas to the Chedis and the Somavansi kings of Dakshina Kosala and also to the Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi. It seems that Vajrahasta V got the title back for his family.
2. The Govt. Epigraphist for India reads 'मारजया भिषेया'
3. Do Do 'ज्यख'इवर्त्ति'
4. Do Do 'गियादा'
5. Do Do 'दिविया'

No. 11

Ganjam plates of Vajrahastadeva V

§. 991

[Sept. N. I. type; Eng. Sans.]

Ed. by R. C. Majumdar in *E. I.* XXIII, p. 70

The plates have been discovered from Ganjam district and now in the Madras Museum

The number of the plates is five. all attached to a ring bearing the royal seal which contains the emblems of a bull, a drum, a conch, two *Chāmaras*, two darts or lances, an umbrella, a *makara-torana* and the sun and the moon.

[After the royal Praśasti as shown in Appx I-A]

Ll. 43—5?:-कलिङ्गनगरान् परममाहेश्वर परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपति श्रीमदनन्तवर्मा वज्रहस्तदेवः कुशली[॥] समस्तामात्य प्रमुख जनपदान् समाहूय समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु भवतां ॥..... घराहवर्त्तन्यां । नवग्रामश्चतुस्सीमावच्छिन्नस्सजलस्थलस्सर्व्वपीडाविवर्जितमाचन्द्राकर्कक्षिति समकालं यावन्मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्ययशोभिवृद्धये शशिनन्दनिधि शकाव्दे । आषाढमास प्रथमपक्ष सप्तम्यां सोमबारे¹ वेद्यावशोद्धवः² । मल्लपनायक स्तस्य पुत्रः भीमनायक स्तस्य माय्यां प्रोत्कम्वा । तयोः पुत्राय । गोकन(र्ण)नायकाय चिरकालमाराध्य स्व पौर्षं परितोषिताय दत्त इति ॥

1. The corresponding date is the 15th June, 1069 A. D. The 7th *tithi* must have ended on the previous day i. e. the 14th June, 1069 A. D. if it was of the पूषिमान्त system; otherwise it would be the 29th June, 1069 A. D. if it is of the अमान्त system. Here also the 7th *tithi* ended on the previous day, i. e. on the 28th June, 1069 A. D.
2. The correct reading is probably वैशवशोद्धव. The word वेद्या indicating the dancing girl, is not to be totally rejected as the Vesya caste was also supported by the Ganga kings of Kalinga.

No. 12

Mukhalinga-

§. 991.

(Sapt:- Tel; Lang. Tel.)

*S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1144; A. R. no.267 of 1896; Rangaacharya's
Vol. I, P. 709, Ganjam, no. 418.*

- १ [स्वस्ति] [॥] [शका]न्दं बुलु ६६१ एङ्गु-
- २ [नि]ण्डि युत्तरायणमु
- ३ [ना]ण्डु गुण्डप कोङ्कु वडि-
- ४ यकटय यनियंक्कमी-
- ५ मेश्वरदेवरकु नखण्ड व-
- ६ ति दीपमेत्ते दीनि नाचांद्र-
- ७ कर्कमु नडपुत्तदि... [॥]

-
- * On the south face near A. R. No 265. Records in § 991 the gift of a lamp to the temple of Madhukesvara.
 - 1. The date corresponds to the 24th December, 1069 A. D.

No. 13
Mukhaling*

S. ? (35th Śrāhi of Vajrahastadeva)

[Sept. N. I. type; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. vol. V, no. 1133; *A. R.* no. 257 of 1896

- १। ॐ स्वस्ति [॥] समरमुखानेकरिपुदूर्ध्वम[द्द]-
 २। न भुजबलपराक्रम परममाहेश्व[र]
 ३। प[र]मभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज पर-
 ४। मेश्वर गङ्गान्वया[व]लम्बनस्तम्भ श्रीमद-
 ५। नन्तवर्म्म[व]ज्रहस्तदेव विजयराज्य
 ६। ३५ सम्बत्सरण^१ वेलै^२ गोदावरी-
 ७। तीरनिवासी विभुधान्य . ठि य जा[नि]-
 ८। पद प्रमुखयानावुण . रुदिनायिक . मुप्र-
 ९। [ली]लं जीवेमयवि (?) विष्णु(पु)[व] संक्रांति दि-
 १०। [ने] आचन्द्रतारक सदो (?) [॥]

* The slab on which this inscription was found is now lost.

1. The Government Epigraphist remarks that the श्राहि is "[32]nd year of Vajraha-
sta." But, in *S. I. I.* the revised reading is 35.
2. वेलै seems to be an Oriya expression for वेले which means 'at the time of.' A
similar word is also used in Tamil.

No. 14

Mukhalinga

§. 996.

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I-Vol. V, no. 1124; A. R. no. 250-A of 1896

- १ । शाकेष्वब्देषु या-
 २ । ये(ते)ष्वथ रसनधि नन्दा-
 ३ । न्त(ब्द)[स']खे(ख्ये)षुमित्रे कर्किक-
 ४ । स्ते(स्थे)पालपाख्या प्रवर
 ५ । गुणनिधिः प्रोळया-
 ६ । क्व(ख्य)स्य पत्नी[]संक्र(क्रा)न्तौ द-
 ७ । क्षिणायां सुरगुरु दिष-
 ८ । से । विक्रमस्कन्ध व[म्मः]वा-
 ९ । स्थ(स्त)व्वस्य प्रदीपं प्रक-
 १० । टित यस(श)से माधुके-
 ११ । सा(शा)य प्रादात्[॥]

i. The corresponding date is the 26th June, 1074 A. D. (= 996, Karkataka-Sankranti, Thursday).

No. 15

Dirghasi Inscription of Vanapati 1

§ 997

[Sopt., Tel; Lng. Snsk. & Tel.]

Ed. by G. V. Ramamurti in *E. I.* IV, pp. 15-17 ff.

- १ । आसीद्गंगान्ववाय क्षितिपतितिलको राजराज क्षितीशः२ क्षमापाल-
 २ । प्रौढ(ढ)मौलि प्रकर मणिरुचि प्रस्फुरत्पाद पीठः । योरातिज्ञत्रचक्रक्रथ-
 ३ । न वरभुजापालिता[शे]षपृथ्वी चक्रश्चक्रायुधामोदधदुरसि रमां वाचि वाचामधीशः[॥१]
 ४ । तस्यान्वयागतमहाप्रतिहारिमुख्यस्सं स्त'भिताखिलविरोधिनराधिपौज्ञाः । गोकर्न(र्ण)-
 ५ । सूतुरवनीसुरव'शमानुरात्रेय गोत्र महतोमहनीयकीर्त्तिः[॥२] वनपतिरि-
 ६ । ति नाम्ना त[स्य] गांभी[थ्य']शौथ्यांखिलजगदुपकारै'न्त्य(न्य')भवभूम(व)प्रचेताः ।
 अधिकम-
 ७ । भिमताद् यद्दानमालोत्रय चिंतामणिरिह न विदद्रे यत्तदश्मत्व हेतोः ॥ [३] आजा-
 ८ । वसौ चोड नृपस्य सेनामहावनस्याश्वन्नि(मृ)गाकुलस्य['] मत्तेभस(सा)र दुम घू-
 ९ । र्नि(र्णि)तस्य दावानलोभूच्चलमूर्त्तिगण्डः ॥[४]ते नाज्ञौ चोडसेना वनदवदहने नाशुग-
 १० । प्रासश[स्त्री]निस्त्री[']शब्ज्यालके[नोत्क.]लगजतुरगानीकिनीनाथभूजः(जाः) [।]
 निदृर्दग्धा भग्नमू-
 ११ । ला निपतितशिरसश्चि(श्चि)न्न बाहूरुशाखा द्वि(दृ)श्यं ते द्यापिभूतेश्चय इव धवलै-
 रस्थिभि-
 १२ । र्ज्जीर्नि(र्ण)मा(मा)सैः ॥ [५] जित्वामुहुर्वे'गिधराधिनाथं तस्याजहाराखिलवस्तुराशि-
 [म्] । दद्दान्(र्ण)वस्ते न
 १३ । यमाय दूतः प्रस्थापितो दिग्जयकीर्त्तनाय ॥ [६] जित्वैव' भूमिपालान्वनपतिरवना-
 वात्म[नः]

-
1. Dirghasi is a village situated about 4 miles from Kalingapatna in the Srikakulam district. An old temple of Bhagavati is found there
 2. Rajaraja is the father of Chodaganga. He married Rajasundari, daughter of Rajendra Chola.

- १४ कीर्त्तिवह्नीं शाकाब्दे शैलपद्मप्रभवनिधियुते ३दीर्घरस्यां नगर्यां^४ [I] दुर्गादेव्यां-
लयस्याभरण-
- १५ मित्र पुर[ः]स्थापयामास गुर्वीं श्रीमान् श्रीनाथवीर्य्य[ः] स्थगित दशदिशान्न(न्ना)ट्य-
शालाच्च(च्छ)लेन [II७]
- १६ दीपमखण्ड[ः] प्रादान्मण्डलिकस्सोति चण्डदोर्दण्ड[ः] तस्यामेव समायान्तस्यै देव्यै
सुरेश पूज्यायै [I][८]
- १७ श्रीशकुनेण्डुलु भूसतिपै शैलनन्दावजभवसख्यनोन्द वेगिदेश'वु गि(मि)मिडिय(यु)^५
गो(क्रो)सल^६ गि(खि)डि
- १८ सिंगि देश'वु मलियोड्डदेश^७ मनंग[ः] जनिन भूपालुरननिनोच्चे चलम(म्)र्त्तिगण्डण्डै
नेगडिन
- १९ मण्डलिकुण्डु[ः] भूसुर वंशु'डु वासवनिभभोगि वणपति सौजन्यगुण युतु'डु[ः] दीर्घासि
भगवती दे-
- २० वि देवालयमुन मु'दटं गडुघनतरमुग[ः] मण्डपमेत्तिचे म'डन विजयु'डु गण्डगोपा-
लकुण्ड ख-
- २१ ण्डवर्त्ति[ः] दीविय वेट्टेन हे विकिनव(व्व)लं दन मनोवल्लमि वनजनेत्र[ः] दीविय वेट्टे
व(प)द्मावनि युतु
- २२ [ना]ज्ञोणीनशशुलु गलयन्तकुनु मुदमुन [II] गगनभूमिचन्द्रस्वरकरोदकशिखि[ः] मारु-
तात्म मूर्त्ति
- २३ महिषमथन(नि)[ः]यि[ः]पृ[ः]पृ[ः]फलमुलेत्तकाल'वुनु[ः] मेरुचुतोडं दमकुनिचु चु'ण्डु[ः] [I][६]

3. Saka 997. For the word पद्मप्रभ(वह्म) see the note in No. 8 above.

4. It may be identified with the modern village of Dirghasi in Srikakulam District

5. Kbhimundi is identified with Parlakimedi, Sankhimundi and Bada-Kbhimundi in Ganjam Dt.

6. Gidriaingi may be identified with Khidisingi which was a मण्डल called सिङ्गि-गण्ड-मण्डल
E. I. XXVII, pp 49 and *O. H. B. J.* vol. VI, Pt ii, pp 93-100 The old Khidisingi-rājya
or Khindirasrnga-mandala was divided into four Zonas or divisions in Ganjam, namely Dharakota,
Seragada, Badagada and Sorada. Most likely the Khindirasrnga-Mandala of the 11th
century A. D. was known as Khidingahara-vishaya in the time of the Sailodhbhava kings of
Kongoda (Vide *Inscriptions of Orissa* Vol. I, Pt. II, pages 209, 312, 235 and 240.

7. The topographical position of ओडदेश' during the 10th and 11th centuries is not clear. However,
we get the name of ओडदेश' in the Soro plate of Somadatta. It was some where near Soro in
the Balasore District. Odra is also mentioned in a stone inscription of Draksharama (S. I. I. Vol.
IV, no. 239) The expression 'माल-ओड' in this inscription probably means the 'माल-ओड' or
the hill portions of Odra.

No. 16

* Chicacole plates of Rājarājadeva (I) *alias* Devendra-Varman

§. 998.

Noticed in *A. B.* No. 4 For 1918—19; *E. I.* XXI, I. N. I. No. 1953

Ed. — by C. Narayan Rao in *J.A.H.R.S.* Vol. VIII. P. 176; noticed in *A. B.* no. 4 of 1918—19 and Bhandarkar's list No. 1953.

It is one of the six sets of copperplate inscriptions found from a spot in Srikakulam.

The number of plates is five. They pass through a ring containing the royal seal with the images of the sun, the moon, a Damaru, a Triśūla, an Aṅkuśa, a daggar, a Śivaliṅga with snake's head and a lamp-stand.

Text.

[After the text as shown in Appx I-A. and after the verse no. 12 which ended with.....“वनुकूलेविराजितः”]—

Ll. 37—55:—

आगच्छन्नुरुविक्रमेण सहसा शस्त्राभिपायद्विवो²
येन(ना)व्याहृत विश्ववृत्ति महिमा हेला निरस्ताशनिः³ ।
तेने कारिनि कामकाम्य तनुना राज्यं महीमण्डल(ले)
त्रिंशद्वत्सर मभ्रशुभ्र यशसा वर्षत्रयेणाधिकम् ॥१३॥

ततो नङ्ग महादेव्यां वज्रहस्त महीपतिः(तेः)
गौर्याभिव हरस्याभूत्कार्तिकेय इवात्मजः ॥१४॥

1. The difference between the text of this grant and that of the Galavalli plates (No. 17) is shown below:—
2. शस्त्राभिघातात्विभो in the Galavalli plates.
3. हेलानरस्तोश्मनिः Do Do

लक्ष्मी वधू वदन पङ्कज माकरन्द
सन्दोह[न] परिचुम्बन⁴ चंचरीकः ।
योमानिनां च गुणिनां च दुरात्मनां च
शास्त्रि च⁵ मोदमतुलं च भयं च दातु⁶ ॥१५॥

शाकाब्दे नायनाव्जगर्भं निधिने⁷ ज्येष्ठे[s]ष्टमी सिंहके⁸
लग्ने चोत्तरफाल्गुनी गुरुदिने पक्षं शुशुभ्रे शुभे⁹ ।
लोकालोकमहामहीन्द्रचलयालङ्कारवत्या भुव-
स्स शाक ससकलिङ्गराज तिलकः धीराजराजो नृपः ॥१६॥

कलिङ्ग नगरात् परममाहेश्वर परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपति श्रीमद्देवेन्द्र-
वर्मा राजराजदेवः कुशली । समस्तामात्य प्रमुख जनपदानसमाहूय स[मा]ज्ञापयति । विदित-
मस्तु भवतां । घराहवर्तन्यां वृद्धत् कोडिल ग्रामः भिन्नालवाटकेन । सह ग्राम प्रासं (म) कृत्वा
चतुस्सीमावच्छिन्न ससजलस्थल ससर्व पीडाविवर्जितमाचन्द्रार्क क्षिति समकालं यावत् माता-
पित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्ययशोभिवृद्धये । यद्भागान्कृत्वा वसुनिधिनन्दगणिते शाकाब्दे चैत्रमासे
विषुधति(व)संक्रान्त्यां 12। कर्किकपुर ग्रामनिवासि । वत्सगोत्र घासुदेवशर्मणे चत्वारो भागाः
काश्यपगोत्र नारायणशर्मणे दौ भागौ च अस्माभि प्रदत्ता इति ॥

4. सन्दोहचारु परिचुम्बन In the Galavalli plates.
5. शास्त्रि च Do Do
6. धत्ते (actually it appears as दत्ते) Do
7. नायनाव्जगर्भनिधिने in Galavalli plates.
8. The editor reads मेहके and then corrects as सिंहके. But, the correct reading is सिंहके and it refers to सिंहलग्न.
9. The consecration ceremony of Rajaraja (I) took place in शक 992, Jyeshtha, Sukla, Ashtami, Uttaraphalguni nakshatra, Guruvara and in Simha lagna. The corresponding date and hours are the 20th May, 1070 A. D. 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. His son Chodaganga's accession took place on the 17th February, 1078 A. D. So, Rajaraja I's total period of reign is seven years, eight months and twenty-eight days.
10. महामहीधवलया in Galavalli plates.
11. भिन्नालवाटक is identified with the modern village of Bhinnala in the Parlakimedi Taluk in Ganjam.
12. विषुधति संक्रान्त्या or विषुवत् क्रान्ति. The corresponding date is the 23rd March, 1076 A. D. That was the day of मेषसंक्रान्ति as well as the चैत्रपूर्णिमा.

No. 17

Galavalli C P. Grant of Devendra Varmā Rājarāja

§. 998

Ed. by Sri N. Ramesan, M. A., I. A. S. in *J. A. H. R. S.*
Vol. XX, pp. 171—176 ff.

Found while digging a field at the village of Galavalli in
the Bobbili Taluk of Srikakulam di-strict.

[Scept. N. 1. type; Lng. Snsk.]

The text of this inscription is same as that in No. 16 above
upto the last but two lines. The donor and the date of both the
grants are one and the same So, the text is given here from
the last portion only.

विदितमस्तु भवतां । वराहवर्तन्यां कोडिलो (ता) ह्यो ग्रामश्चतुस्सीमावच्छिन्नस्सजलस्थलं
सर्व्वपीडां विवर्जितां आचन्द्राकर्कत्तिसमकालं यावन्मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्यशोभि-
वृद्धये वसुनन्दनिधि गणिते शाकाब्दे चैत्रेमासे विसुवर्ति² संक्रान्त्या आत्रेयगोत्रे श्यावाश्च³
त्र्यार्षेयच्छ(श्च)न्दोग⁴ त्रि[']शत ब्राह्मणेभ्यः धारापूर्वकमस्माधि(भि)र्दत्तः इति ॥

1. The editor, Sri Ramesan reads 'सखजल' for 'स्सजल'
2. Read 'विपुत्र'
3. Read 'शाखाश्च'
4. Sri Ramesan reads 'त्र्यार्षेयश्चन्दोग' for 'त्र्यार्षेयच्छ(श्च)न्दोग'

No. 18

Draksharam temple (E. Godavari Dt.) *

§. 1002 (or 1003)

S. I. I. Vol. IV. no. 1006; A. R. no. 181-A of 1893.

[Sept: Tel; Lng: Snsk & Tel.]

- १ धारा विमल जलहालितारिदिङ्मलनिचयः
 २ [च]क्रवर्त्ति वणपतिरिति। नामधेयविदितो जयति [1]
 ३ लाविदः प्रियतमा पद्मे व पद्मावती शाकाब्दे करग्वद्रये दुग-
 ४ [गिते भीमे]श्वरायादरात् [1] उद्दामद्युतिरुत्तरायणतिथौ² पुण्याञ्जनाया-
 ५ [आचं]द्राकर्क मखण्डवर्त्तिमदिश हीपं जगद्दीपिका ॥ शकवरुप १००२(?)स्वस्ति[1]
 ६ [सर्वलोकाश्च]य श्रीविष्णुवर्द्धनमहाराजुल प्रवर्द्धमानविजयराज्य संव-
 ७ त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपतियुन राजराजदेवर प्रधानि(नी)⁴ राजेन्द्र-
 ८ [ब्रह्म चक्रवर्त्ति पेण्लामु पद्मावती उत्तरायणसंक्रान्ति निमित्त(त्त)मु-
 ९ [न श्रीभीमे]श्वर महादेवरकुं बेट्टिन अखण्डवर्त्ति लोहपुदिविय १दी-
 १० कर्कमु नेई सरिपङ्गलवारुंगा श्री भीमेश्वरमहादेवरकिल
 ११ वोलु मादिय[यु]बादवोल पोतिययु कोम्मवोल कन्निययु का-
 १२ - - - - - वेरसिन वोल वसमुन बेट्टिन एडुलु ५० नित्यपडि वीयंगल
 १३ - - - - - मान १ वीयंगलवण्डु[न]वियप्रोलडु । लिखित पे ...

* It is on a detached slab in the store house of the temple.

1. This is the Commander-in-chief of Kalinga named Vanapati, husband of Padmavati, whose inscription is found in the Bhagavati temple at Dirghasi (See no. 15 above).
2. The corresponding date is the 24th. Dec. 1080. A. D.
3. The Govt. Epigraphist for India reads "S. 1003" for "S. 1002" which is clear from the Sanskrit passage in lines 3 and 4 ("शाकाब्देकर खद्वयेन्दु गणिते")
4. Read "त्रिकलिङ्गाधितियै नराजराज देव प्रधानि." It means "the Pradhani or Chief of Rajarajadeva who is the Trikalingsadhupati. According to the Dirghasi inscription (no. 15), Vanapati is said to have won over the Cholas in or before S. 998, when Rajaraja, father of Chodaganga, was the king of Kalinga.
5. The word 'मान' is derived from "मान" It is a measure in South-Orissa and equal to 3 seers in weight.

No. 19
Mukhalinga*

S. 1002

[Sopt. Tel; Lng. Sans.]

S. I. I. vol. V, no. 1126; A. R. no. 251 of 1896

- १ शाकाब्दे नयनाकर्करिम ग-
२ गिते वारे कवेस्सु(षु) व्यती-
३ पाते श्रावणके! जनार्दन
४ इति ख्यातो विनीताभङ्गीः[!]
५ प्रादादीपमखण्डमिद्ध य-
३ शसोः पित्रोरति श्रेयशे(से)
७ भक्त्या श्रीमधुकेश्वराय
८ जगतान्नाथाय भता-
६ त्मते[!]-गोरिये[लु] [५०]

* It is on the south wali of the Kuhera shrins of the temple of Madhukesvara:

1. The corresponding date is the 19th July, 1080 A. D. The Vysat pāta-yoga had not occurred on that day, as per rules prescribed for it. On this day, however, there occurred the अमावास्या on sunday. But, the नक्षत्र being पुष्य it did not fit for the occasion of व्यतीपात for which the following combination is necessary:—
अमावास्या+रविवार+श्रवणा or धनिष्ठा Or आर्द्रा नक्षत्र

No. 20

Vizagapatam C. P. grant of Chodagan̄gadeva

§. 1003

Ed.—by J. F. Fleet in *J. A.* XVII, p. 161

[Sapt:—S. I. Nagari type; Lng. Sn̄k]

Noticed in the *Arch. Sur. Suth Ind.* Vol. II. p. 31, No. 212

The plates are five in number and they are attached to a ring having the royal seal which contains the emblems of a bull, a couchant and an elephant-goad or Chauri with a long handle.

[After the text as given in Appx I-B.]

Ll. 35—43:—

.. .. चोडगङ्गदेवः कुशली समस्तामात्य प्रमुख जनपदान् समाहूय समाह्वापयति [1] विदित-
मस्तु भवतां ॥(1) सम्भाविषये चाकिवाडाख्यो प्रामश्चतुस्सीमावच्छिन्नस्सजलस्थल स्सर्व-
पीडाविवर्जितमाचन्द्राकर्कशिति समकालं यावन्मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्ययशोभिवृद्धये हर-
नयन वियद्गगन चन्द्रगणिते शाकान्दे मेषमास कृष्णाष्टम्यामादित्यवारे² रे गुजेडाख्य प्राम
निवासिने राजराजेश्वराय बलिपूजानिवेद्योत्सव करणाय चास्माभिर्दत्त इति ॥

-
1. The plates were obtained by the collector of Vizagapatam and they are now preserved in the Govt. Museum, Madras. They were secured by Sri Tarinicharana Rath.
 2. According to Dr. Fleet, this date corresponds to the 4th. Apl. 108: A D. The 8th. *tithi* which fell in wednesday will be considered to be a *yoga* named 'जुषाष्टमी' which is auspicious for religious purpose. Here it is not so. The day is sunday.

No. 21
Mukhalinga*

§. 1003.

[Sopt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1125; A. R. no. 250-B of 1896

- १ शकवरुष बुलु १०[०]३ श्रीमह(द)नन्तवम्म-
२ देवर प्रवह(द्ध)मान विजअ(य)र(रा)ज्य स-
३ वच्च(त्स)रमुलु८1यगु अ(श्रा)हि माघमास मु-
४ न क्षीणपक्षमुन सु(शु)क्रवारमुन२ दोर[ष]-
५ [पेण्डूलमुसो]प बीरि कृतुरु घल्लेमा
६ श्री मदु(धु)कीस्व(श्च)र. देवरकु अक(ख)ण्डवत्तु लनु
७ रेण्डुनु तल्लिकि त[ण्डु]कि तनकुनु
८ अचन्द्रावर्कम्मुनकु पेट्टेनु गोरि य-
९ लु १००[11]

On the south wall near the No. 19 above in the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Government epigraphist suggests 9 in. A. R.
2. The date is read by the Government Epigraphist as § 1003. The corresponding date is the 24th. Dec. 1081 A. D. This is the day of मकरसंक्रांति or the उत्तरायण संक्रांति. The 8th आदि of चोडगङ्ग देव, therefore, starts before this date.

No. 22

Korni plates of Anantavarma Chodagangadeva (A)

§ 1003

[Sopt. N. I. Type; Lng. Snsk.]

Ed. by G. V. Sitapati in the *J. A. H. R. S.* vol. I. pp. 44Noted in A. R. No. 6 of 1824-25 and Bhandarkar's list or *I. E.* XXI, I. N. I. No. 1954.

Five plates attached to a ring containing the royal seal with the emblems of a *Nandi*, a conch-shell and *Chouries*.

The plates were discovered from the village of Korni, near Kalingapatam in Srikakulam District.

[After the text as shown in Appx I-B]

Ll. 32—55

अनन्तवर्ष चोडगङ्गदेवः कुशली [॥] समस्तामाय प्रमुखजनपदान् समाहूय समाज्ञाप-
यति विदितमस्तु भवतां ॥ वराहवर्तन्यां खोन्नग्रामश्चतुस्सीमावच्छिन्नस्सजलस्थलस्सर्व-
पीडाविवर्जितमाचन्द्राकर्कशितिसमकालं यावन्मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्ययशोभिवृद्धये ॥ हरनयन-
वियद्गगन चन्द्रगणिते शाकाब्दे मीनमाम् कृष्णरञ्चस्यामादियवारे । सामान्यतो नानारो-
त्रेभ्यः यज्ञनयाजनाध्ययनध्यापनदानपतिपदषट्कर्मनिरतेभ्यः त्रिशतवाहणेभ्यः धारा-
पूर्वकमस्माभिर्दत्त इत्यस्य ग्रामस्य सीमालिङ्गानि लिख्यन्ते ॥ पूर्वतः खोन्न होम्बरवेडिल
नोनेङ्गि ग्रामानां त्रि(त्रि)क नोनेङ्गि गणप वक्र गतां । आग्नेयतः वाल्मीक सहित मरीच वृक्षः ।
तत्पश्चिमतः वक्रगत्वा मरीचवृक्ष पश्चिनः । ततः खोन्ननोनेङ्गि खोन्नलेर ग्रामाणां त्रि(त्रि)कूटे
वाल्मीक सहित मरीचवृक्षः । दक्षिणस्यां दिशि बृहदवाल्मीकः । तत् पश्चिमतः वनराजिका ।
नैऋत्यां खोन्नकोलेर त्रुलुवु ग्रामाणां त्रि(त्रि)कूटे तनुवापिका गतां च । पश्चिमायां गतां । वाय-
व्यतः खोन्नतुलुवु गार ग्रामाणां गतां तीर त्रि(त्रि)कटः ॥ खोन्नगार होम्बरवेडिल ग्रामां
नोनेङ्गि गतां त्रि(त्रि)कूटः ॥ [After this there follow two ślokas from Dharmma
śāstra] महाश्रा(का)यस्थस्तं सन्धिविग्रहि माबु(य) सूनुना दामोदरेण लिखितं ।
महाश्रगात्री वल्ले गोजेतेत्कीर्णं तः (इति)॥

1 It corresponds to the 25th. March, 1033 A. D. Sunday. The 5th. तिथि actually starts at the end of this day. But if the 5th तिथि of the dark fortnight of the previous month will be taken for it corresponding to the 10th Feb, 1032, then that will be the last day of Kumbha

No. 23

Mukhalinga *

slab to the left of the second entrance)

S. 10 16 (4 ?)

[Sopt: Tel; Lng: Tel.]

S. I. I. V. no. 1115; A. R. no. 244 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p.707; no. 395, Noticed in Bhandarkar's list No. 195; J.A.S.B. Vol. LXXII, pt. i, p 102, Nos. 3 & 4

- १ ॐ स्वस्ति [11] श्री शकवरुषं बु-
- २ लु १००[४]१ श्रीमह(द)नन्त-
- ३ वम्म देवर प्रवह(द्ध)-
- ४ मान विजयराज्य सव-
- ५ च्च(त्स)रमुलु ८ यगु आ-
- ६ हि युत्तरायन(ण) निमि-
- ७ त्य(त्त)मुन मधुकीस्वर-

* On a slab to the left of the 2nd entrance into the temple of Madhukesvara
 1. In S. I. I. it is read as '100(0) 6', although no symbol for '6' is there. The Government Epigraphist reads the date as 100[5] in A. R. no. 244 of 1896. Rangacharya, as usual, has copied it and says that Anantavarmadeva ruled from 1075-1146 A. D. So, the 8th आहि corresponds to S. 1005 or 1083 A. D. But, from the copperplate grant of अनन्तवर्म चोडगङ्गदेव it is found that his accession took place in S. 999 or 1077 A. D. (for details see Appendix II-A). Accordingly, his 8th आहि is equal to S. 1003-04. Since this record and no. 24 are issued for the occasion of उत्तरायण सङ्क्रान्ति in the same regnal year of चोडगङ्ग, the शक year in both the cases ought to be the same. It may further be noted here that if the आहि of चोडगङ्गदेव was started from the day of 'Suniya' or the 12th *tithi* of the bright fortnight of भाद्रपद, then the 8th आहि will start from the 6th August, 1082 A. D. and end on the 27th August, 1082 A. D. Accordingly, the उत्तरायण सङ्क्रान्ति of S. 1004 or 1082 A. D. will fall in his 8th regnal year.

- ८ देवरकु कट्टम २ तम
 ९ यम्म पाप्कम्मकु अ-
 १० क(ख)ण्डवत्ति दीपमु य आ च []द्राक्क-
 ११ मुनकु पेदि टन गोर्िय-
 १२ लु ५[०] [१]

-
2. Kat̄tama may be the same person whose name is found in the inscription of Khillor temple of the Puri District as पद्मल काटम नायक (See no. 56)

No. 24
Mukhalinga *

S. 1004 (5).
[Sept. Tel.; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1117; A. B. no. 246 of 1896; Ranga-
charya's Vol. I, Ganjam, no. 397.

- १ [ॐ] स्वस्ति श्री [॥] शाख(क) वरुष[] वुलु १००४१ श्रीमद-
- २ नन्तवम्म(म्म)देवर प्रवद्ध म(मा न विजयराज्य सव-
- ३ च्च(त्स)रमुलुयगु श्री(श्रा)हियुत्तरायन स क्र का न्ति^२
- ४ निमित्त(त्त)मुन मधुक्की(के)श्वर देवरकु शा-
- ५ निमादालि^३ रेकम पेनिमिटि कलपन-
- ६ यकुण्ड [अ]खण्डवत्तिदीपमु पेट्टिट या(अ)
- ७ चन्द्राक्क मुनुकुनु गोरियनु ५०[॥]

* Near the No. 23 above.

1. Rangacharya gives the date as S. 1004. He has evidently copied from A. B. no. 246 of 1896. The inscription seems to have been incised on the same date in which no. 22 was written and both the records are made on the same occasion for उत्तरायण सकृति.
2. The corresponding date is the 25th Dec. 1082 A. D.
3. शानि-मादलि appears to be an official designation best owed on a drummer. The word मादलि might have been derived from मादल or मदल which means drum in Oriya.

No. 25

Murupaka grant of Anantavarma Chodaganga deva

§. 1005

[Sct: N. I. type; Lng. Snsk.]

Ed.—by R. Subba Rao in *J. A. H. R. S.* "The Eastern-Gangas". Appendix of Incs p. 25.

C. Atmaram B. A., B.L. gave the plates to R. Subba Rao who edited the same in *A.H.R.S.* The find spot of the plates is not known.

The number of plates is five. They are held on a ring with a seal which contains the images of a bull, the sun, a chowrie etc.

[After the text as given in App. I-B]

Ll. 35—73:—

चोडगङ्गदेवः कुशली । समस्तामात्य प्रमुख जनपदान् समाहूय समाज्ञापयति विदिनमस्तु भवतां
 एरडचिपये मुरुपाक ग्रामश्चतुस्सीमावच्छिन्न स्सजलस्थल सर्व्वपीडा विवर्जितमाचन्द्राकर्क-
 क्षि[ति] समकालं थावन्मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पण्ययशोभिवृद्धये ॥ भूतगगनविय[न] शशि
 गणिते शकाब्दे उत्तरायण संक्रान्त्या* नरेन्द्रेश्च(इव रदेवस्य पूजा निवेद्य नृत्यगीतयाद्य
 करणाय विमानस्य खण्डपुरेत्त[न]संस्काराय। चास्माभिर्दत्त इति ॥ अस्मिन्प्रामे भारद्वाज
 गोत्रस्य दारपशम्भ(स्म)णः पुत्तः चाग्नेशम्मा तच्चा(च्छा)स्स(स्य)च्छ(च्छा) त्र(त्र) दामोदरस्य
 पुत्रो रेवताख्य(ख्यः) अस्य कुल समद्भूत प्रोल्लगु(सु)न नवनाख्य(ख्यः) पिन्नपि शुसुत
 अयितनाख्य(ख्यः) बालेक श(सु)न गोमनाख्यः । एते पञ्च गधा(घ्या)म्भ परिकल्पित वृत्त्यां
 देवस्थानस्य रक्षा स्थापिता इति ॥ अस्य प्रामम्य सीमालिङ्गानि लिख्यन्ते । पूर्व्वतः स्थापित
 शिला । तदक्षिणतः मुरुपाक नगिटाटन वर शीमाणां त्(त्रि)कूटे गुमुहु^२ वासिका । आग्ने-
 यतः मुरुपाक लोचनवर ग्राम(मा)णां त्(त्रि)कूटे स्थापित शिला । ततो वायव्यतः स्थापितशिला
 तत्पश्चिमतः तिन्त्रिणी समूह । तदक्षिणतः स्थापितशिला । तत्पश्चिमतः तिन्त्रिणी समूह । तद-
 क्षिणतः बल्मीकः।। तत्पूर्व्वतः बल्मीकः । तदाग्नेयतः बल्मीकः । तदक्षिणतः मुरुपाक लेखरह
 श्रीमस्त क ग्रामाणां त्रिकूटे स्थापित शिला । तदक्षिणतः ककचनराजि । दक्षिणस्यांदिशि उष-

* The Corresponding date is the 25 Dec, 1083 A. D.

1. Read 'व' इत्यत्र 'म' राराय'.

2. It may be identified with the modern village of Gulumuru in the Patapatam taluk of Srikakulam District.

रस्थ वल्मीकः । तदुत्तरतः तिन्त्रिणीसमूह । तत्पश्चिमतः तिन्त्रिणी समूह । तदक्षिणतः निम्बण
वृक्षः । तत्पश्चिमतः तटाकसेतौ स्थापित शिला । तदक्षिणतः मुरुपाक लोच क्रीश्वेर ग्रामाणां
त्रिकूटे तटाकसेतौ तिन्त्रिणी वृक्षः । नैऋत्यां दिशि मुरुपाक क्रीश्वेर विजयपुर ग्रामाणां तृ(त्रि)-
कूटे गर्त्तः ॥ १ ॥ पश्चिमायां दिशि मुरुपाक विजयपुर बुरुमुर ग्रामाणां तृ(त्रि)कूटे गर्त्तः । वायव्यादिशि
मुरुपाक बुरुमूर बीमाद ग्रामाणां तृ(त्रि)कूटस्थ गुल्मः । तत्पूर्वतः गोमूत्र वक्रेण वल्मीकः ॥ १ ॥
ततः ईषद् वक्रेण पूर्वतो वल्मीकः ॥ १ ॥ तदुत्तरतः तिन्त्रिणी वृक्षः ॥ १ ॥ तत्पूर्वतः वल्मीकः ।
तदुत्तरतः मुरुपाक बीमाद रेङ्ग ग्रामाणां तृ(त्रि)कूटे पर्वतिका ॥ १ ॥ उत्तरस्यां दिशि भूशिलाः ॥ १ ॥
तदाग्नेयतः पर्वतिका शिखरं । तदाग्नेयतः वल्मीकः ॥ १ ॥ तत् पूर्वतः तिन्त्रिणी पर्वतः (ङ्कित)
॥ १ ॥ ईशान्यां दिशि तिन्त्रिणी वृक्षः ॥ बहुभिर्वसुधा दत्ता राजभिस्सगरादिभिः । यस्य यस्य
यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य तदा फलम् । स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा यो हरेत वसुन्धरां स विष्टायां क्रुमिभूत्वा
पितृभिस्सह पच्यते । मा(म)हाकायस्य सन्धिविग्रहि माबुराय सूनुना दामोदरेण लिखितम् ।
मा(म)हाक्षशालि वल्लेमोजेनोत्कर्ण(णम्) ॥

No. 26

Yudhishtira temple (Mahendra mountain)*

S. ?

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. vol. V, no. 1351; *A. R.* no. 396 of 1896; Rangacharya's
Vol. I, Ganjam, no. 425.

- १ [सिद्धं] जयति निजभुजा[ली] निर्जितोर्व्वीपमौलि प्रणतिगलित माल्यालंक्रि(कृ)ति (ता)
स्था[न]-
- २ भूमिः[1] विमलय[ति] यदीयं धाम लोकं सम[स्तं] कलिमलिनितमूर्चैभ्रंजि राजेन्द्र-
चोलः [11]
- ३ निर्ध्वस्तन्नज विक्रमेण विमलादित्यं कुन्दूतेश्वरं¹ संत्रिहयाद्रि निभान कलिङ्गपतिनान्द-
४ [त्ता]करो वारणा[न्नि]त्वा दण्डपति ज्जगद्विजयिनो राजेन्द्रचोलस्य सन्ध्याप्रान्ते शिख[रे]
५ व्यवधत्त² विजयस्तं-
- ६ भम्महेन्द्राचले [11]³

* There are three inscriptions lying near the Kunti shrine where three more Tamil inscriptions are found. All these records have been published in *S. I. I.* Vol. V, nos 1352-A, 1352-B and 1353-C. These inscriptions are the Tamil version of this record of राजेन्द्रचोल.

1. Vimaladitya, king of Kuluta, is not identified. Rangacharya, however, is of opinion that he is the brother-in-law of Rajendrachola.
2. In between the lines 4 and 5 there are a few letters not yet deciphered. These letters seem to be not forming any part of the text which is not metrically incomplete.
3. Below the inscription there are the images of two fishes and a sitting tiger in front of the fishes.

No. 27

Mukhalinga

§. 1005.

[Sapt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1118; A. R. no. 246-A of 1896

- १ शख(क) बरुष'बुलु १००५ श्रीमधु-
 २ कीदवर देवरकु पुजारि माधवभट्ट लु पे-
 ३ टिट्टन अक(ख)एङ वत्ति दीपमु य च[.द्र(द्रा)क्क' सु गो-
 ४ रि यलु.[५]०[॥]

- I. 'पूजारी' or the 'Archakas' of the temple of मधुकेसर at Mukhalingam(Srikakulam Dt.) are the Kalingis Among the Kalingis there are two important sections namely: किन्ताल कालिंगि and बूरगां-कालिंगि. The latter sub caste use the sacred thread like ब्राह्मण. The titles used by them are नाइडु, नायलु', चौधुरी, विशोयी, पथान, जेन्ना, स्वाइ and नायिक (Vide *castes and Tribes of southern India*, by Thurston, Vol. III p. 49), Their mother tongue is some times Oriya and some times Telugu. Except the first two titles as given above, the rest of the titles are also used by the Khandaits in Orissa. At present they are not using the caste title of 'भट्ट', as in the case of माधव भट्ट in the present inscription. The Kalingis are the ancient inhabitants of Kalinga. Their caste-people are not living beyond the south of Anakapalli in Visakhapatnam District. In Ganjam they are known as Kalinji and they use the caste titles of बराड, बारिक, बेहरा, दलाइ, गउड, मलिक, पात्र, पुलाइ, राउत, सान्त, साहु, गुरु etc. (See Thurston's *castes and Tribes of Southern India*, Vol. III p. 50)

No. 28

Sellada grant of Anantavarma Chodagangadeva*

§ 1006

[Sopt. N. I. Type; Lng. Snsk.]

Noticed in A. R. No. 6 of 1918-19; Bhandarkar's list in
I. E. XXI, App. No. 1956.

Ed. by Dr. C. Narayan Rao in *J. A. H. R. S.* vol. VIII, pp. 183
[After the *Prasasti* as shown in App I-B]

Li. 27—37

कलिङ्गनगरात् परममाहेश्वर परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज विकलिङ्गाधिपति-
श्रीमदनन्तवर्मा चोडगङ्गदेवः[.] कुशलीः[॥] समस्तामान्य प्रमुखजनपदान समाहृत्य समाज्ञा-
पयति विदितमस्तु भवतां रूपावर्तनिविषये सेलदाख्य ग्रामः¹ चतुःस्मीमावच्छिन्नः[.]
सजलस्थलं सर्वपीडा विवर्जितमाचन्द्रावर्क क्षितिसमकालं यावन्मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्य-
यशोभिवृद्धये ऋतु-गगन-वियत्-चन्द्र गणिते शकाब्दे तद्ग्रामस्थ भगवत्यै पूजानैवेद्य-
दीपादिकरणाय देवाग्रहण कृष्युदित संस्थाराय² चा(च)तला ग्रामनिवाशी(सी) वल्लनपोङ्ग-
स्तस्य पुत्रः नग्निपोङ्गस्तस्य पुत्राय कोमरचन्द्राय मादरमनवर्त्तिका³स्माभिर् दत्तेतिः(ति)[॥]

* This set of plates was discovered along with five other sets from Srikakulam.

1 This village may be identified with the modern village of Sailada in the old Parlakimedi Zamindary.

2 Read खड्कफुटित संस्कारार्थं

3 The meaning of this word is not clear. But, the word 'मनवृत्ति' is a term used among the Oriyas of Ganjam in the sence of 'maintainance'.

No. 29
Mukhalinga *

§ [1007] the 9th श्राहि of Chodaganga
[Sept. Tel.; Lng. Tel.]
S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1058; A. R. no. 191 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, Ganjam, no. 342.

- १ श्री मदनन्तवर्मादेवर प्रवर्द्ध मा-
२ न विजयराज्य स'वत्सर बुलु ६ श्राहि
३ मेश(ष)शुक्ल ५थु गुरुवारमुन¹ श्रीम-
४ [धु]केश्वरदेवरकु पुरवरि² म'च्चिपेगा(र्ग)इ अ[ख'इ]-
५ वर्त्तिदीपमुनकु वेट्टिन माइ लेनिट्टिकि पू-
६ लिचेरुवु डिगिगलि पुट्टे'डु नेल अचन्द'क्क'मु
७ .. नडप'मालवार [1]

- * On the 3rd pillar in the right row of आस्थान म'डप of the temple of Madhukesvara.
1. The 8th श्राहि of चोडगंग falls in 1004-5. Accordingly, the 9th श्राहि is equal to 1005-6. The date is not regular.
2. पुरवरि is an official designation to which we come across for the first time in this record. This designation seems to have been borrowed from the Chola administration, according to which a पुरवरि functions the duty of a पुरदुवरि who is in the charge of tax-free villages (vide *Hindu Administrative Institutions*, p. 371 by V. R. R. Dikshitar; *Historical sketch of Deccan*, pp. 372-3, by K. V. Subramania Aiyar).

No. 30

Mukhalinga*

§. 1007

[Sept: Tel; Lng. Tel]

S. I. I. Vol V, no. 1146; A. R. no. 263 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, Ganjam. no. 419.

- १ [स्वस्ति ॥] [श]कवर्षं वुलु १००७ य...
- २ [श्रीम]द्गतवर्मदेवर प्र[व]-
- ३ [द्ध]मान] विजयराज्य स'वत्स[र]
- ४ ... गु स्याहि युत्तरा[य]ण स[']-
- ५ [क्रान्तिनि]मित्य(त्त)मुन¹ दीर्घांसि क[']-
- ६ ... तुरु दबलप यनि-
- ७ [य'कमी]मेदवरमुन सानि पेद्विट-
- ८ अ(आ)च'न्द'वर्क'मु अख'ड-
- ९

- This inscription is on a slab found at the west face of the southern entrance into the आस्थान मंढप of the temple of Madhukesvara.
- i. The Government Epigraphist had not given the date, but remarked as "obliterated." Rangacharya had followed the same. But, in consideration of the शकाब्द given in the 1st line as 1007 and the occasion for the grant mentioned in the lines 4 and 5 as उत्तरायण सक्रान्ति (=मकर संक्रान्ति), I conclude that the grant was made on the 24th Dec. 1085 A. D. wednesday.

No. 31

Mukhalinga †

§. 1012

[Sept: Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1145; *A. R.* No. 257-A of 1896

- १ शाकाब्दे भानुमत्यंबरशशिगणि-
 २ ते कृष्णपक्षादितिथ्यां कन्या स-
 ३ क्रांति काले रवितनत्रदिने रा-1

- † It is on a slab to the left of the southern entrance of the temple of Madhu-kesvara.
1. The inscription is left unfinished. The date of the record is not regular. It is necessary to point out here that there occurred a long gap of about five years between 1085-1090 A. D. within which period no inscription is found in Kalinga.

No. 32

Mukhalinga †

§. 1013

[Sept: Tel; Lng: Susk. and Tel.]
S. I. I. V. no. 1108; A. R. no. 237 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, Ganjam, no. 88,

- १ शाकान्दे गुणचन्द्र खेदुगणि-
२ ते श्रीभारती श्रीजयश्रीनाथः।
३ प्रतिपक्ष राजनिकर प्रध्व-
४ स दीक्षागुरुः। दीपं प्रादिश दु-
५ च्चरायण तिथौ ब्रह्मान्वयो-
६ त्तंसको गोकर्ने [एषो] मधुकेश्व-
७ राय सुकविस्तुत्याय नित्यो-
८ दयः। हरचरण सरसिजा-
९ लिगुणनिधि रनवद्वय हृदय चा-
१० रित्रः। म(मा)ण्डलिक गन्धवारण इ-
११ ति विदितो ब्रह्मचक्रवर्ति सु
१२ तः। [I] इ अखण्डवर्ति दीप-
१३ मुनकु [नेइ हो]णला तामर-
१४ चेरु न(वु)वारु अ(आ)चन्द्रावर्क-
१५ मु नडपंगलवारु [II]

† This inscription is on a slab right of the entrance into the आस्थान मंज्य of the temple of Madhukesvara.

- i. श्री जयनाथ was a ब्राह्मण and poet. He seems to be the commander-in-chief like Vanapati under the kings राजराज and his son चोहग. He defeated many enemy-kings in favour of his master, चोहग. His father was a मांडलिक named गन्धवारण ब्रह्मचक्रवर्ति.
The title 'श्रीभारती' seems to have been used by श्रीनाथ as a family title. Generally speaking this title was used by the 'Avadhutas', according to the following verses of अक्षरशास्त्र विजयम्, quoted in a book named 'अवधूताश्रम'- अवधूता दशाथ यथा अक्षरशास्त्र विजये-

तीर्थाश्रम बनारस्य विरिषवति सागराः ।

सरस्वती भारती च पुरीति दश कीर्तिताः ॥'

(Vide *Notices of Sanskrit MSS.* Second series, by Mm. H. Sastri, Vol. III, pt. i, p. 8). But, the title 'श्रीभारती' is used here as a family designation.

No. 33
Visakhapatna'

§. 101[4].

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 651; A. R. no. 99 of 1909;

Rangacharya's Vol. III, p. 1674, No. 63.

- १ स्वस्ति श्रीमदनन्तवर्म देवर प्र-
२ वद्धमान विजयराज्य सम्वत्सरं बुलु
३ १७ ने'टि शकवरुषं वृ१०१[४] ने'टि कन्य क्रि(कृ)-
४ ष्या १० सोमवार मुन'डु२ श्रीमतु विशा-
५ खपट् टण मैन कुलोत्तु'गगचोड पट टणमु-
६ न नगरमु३ पन्निहत्तनु मा'त्तो'ट्टमान मकु-
७ ल वल्लि पट् टणमन अ'ज्ज'कण्यातु ठ्या-
८ पारि पत्तनात्रिय नाना राजविद्याधर सम'कत्तुघ टिट् असा[व]न प-
९ दिनेन्मिदि भूमि नगर सेनापति४ अइन मलमांडल मातामनकु नि-
१० च्चिन शासनपत्रमु [।] विशाखपट्टण मैन कुजोत्तु'गगचोडपट्टण मुन
११ अन्यनुव पेरुवडिकि तूपु'न सीम(मा)स'द्वि र'प्राकारुवु दक्षिणसीमस-
१२ द्वि देवांडिइल्लु मेर पश्चिमसीम(मा)तन्धि उप्पुटेत्त उत्तरसीम मा)स-
१३ द्वि[द]म्मत्तम्मि बेलकु'गोनि विडिचिन इल्लु लोपुगानु ल्लन्यूट्टु व-
१४ ... र'पल्लिनि अ(ध्या)च'द्राकर्क'मु निच्चि'तिमि पल्लिरिलोप'न इल्लकु अ[र]-
१५ वनमु कान्कि म'वल्सु बीनि परि-
१६ हरिच्चि'तिमि[।] दीनिकि विघ्नमु सेसिनवारु
१७ ग'गकर्त्त(र्त्ता)वेयु गविलल ब्राह्मणुल वधिच्चिन पातकमु'वो-
१८ 'इ'दुरु ॥ स्वदत्ता परदत्ता ['] वा यो हरेति वसु']द्वरा[']
१९ षष्टिं वर्षं स[ह]स्त्राणि विघ्नया[']-
२० जायते क्रि(कृ)मि: [।]

1. The inscription is on a slab lying near the resident of one Paravastu Rangacharya of Visakhapatnam city.
2. In A. R. no. 99 of 1909 the date is given as १०१२ and the 13th R. Y. The Government Epigraphist for India in S.I.I. reads 101[3]. If the आहि 17 of चोडगङ्ग is read correctly, then the शक year must be 1014. The astronomical combination, as found in the record, fits only with १०१४. So, the corresponding date may be taken as the 30th August, 1092 A. D. Monday.
3. The modern Visakhapatna was also called as कुलतुङ्गचोड पाटण
4. The commandar of the town.

No. 34

Mukhalinga

§. 1014

[Sept: Tel; Lng. Tel]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1137; A. R. no. 260 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, Ganjam, no. 411.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] शकवरुषंबुलु १०१४ गुने-
 २ रिट उत्तरायण स क्रान्त १ अनियंक्क-
 ३ मीमी(मे)श्वरदेवरकुं दिरुषांडि कू-
 ४ 'तुअ राजराज देवर वेलामुन २
 ५ नड धंगंप पेट्टि अखंडवत्ति(र्त्ति)-
 ६ [दि]विय अ(आ)च द्राक्कमु नडप'गल-
 ७ वारु [॥]

- This inscription is on a slab found at the right of the eastern entrance into the भोमेश्वर temple of Mukhalinga.
- 1. The corresponding date is the 24th Dec. 1092 A. D.
- 2. This inscription was recorded during the reign of राज राज, probably राज राज-नरेन्द्र of E. Chalukya dynasty of Vengi

No. 35

Tekkali stone inscription of the time of Devenravarman

S. 1015

[Sopt. N. I. type; Lng. Snsk.]

Deciphered by Sri S. N. Rajaguru from the original

- १ [सिद्ध] श्री देवेन्द्रवर्म १
 २ स्य विजयराज्ये सम्यासतीर्थे
 ३ विजयपल्लि प(का) पद्मचन्द्रस्य
 ४ रामचण्डी प्रतिष्ठा
 ५ ज्येष्ठ कृष्ण पञ्चम्यां सम्बत्सरे २३
 ६ शकाब्द १०१५२

-
1. It is not possible to identify Devendravarman of this inscription with Devendravarman-Rajaraja I, father of Chodaganga as he died on or before S. 999, when his son came to the throne. We meet, however, the name of one Devendravarman in the Bhimesvara temple inscription of द्वाक्षाराम, who is said to have been defeated by Kulottungachoda. (Vide *S. I. I.* Vol.IV, No.1239, L.10).
2. The corresponding date is the 18th April, 1093 A. D.

No. 36

Mukhalinga +

§. 1015

[Sapt: Tel; Lng. Snsk & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1106; A. B. No. 235 of 1396;

Rangacharya's Vol I. Ganjam, no. 386

- १ शाकाब्दे शरचन्द्रखेन्दु गणिते से-
 २ नाधिपाप्रेसरः श्रीमत्सा(स्ति)हण1[ना]-
 ३ यको वणपति2र्हीपं कुलोहीप-
 ४ नः । प्रद३न्मेरियदण्डन(ना)यक सु-
 ५ त स्सूर्योपराने स्थिरं4 खयात[:] श्री-
 ६ मधुकेश्वराय सुमतिः पोत विक्रा-
 ७ नं दनः । जलमूरि वारु ई दिविय-
 ८ कु नेइ अ(आ)चंद्राकर्कमु नडपंगल वा-
 ९ रु [II]

† The inscription is at the left of the entrance into आस्थानमं इन of Madhukesvara temple.

1. Tho letter सा appears like स्ति. So the name of the doner is सिंहण नायक.
2. वणपति seems to be a title.
3. Read प्रादान्मेरिय दण्डनायक
4. There was a solar cclipse on the 23rd September, 1093 A. D. in the month of आश्विन.
5. Jalamuri is identical with the modern village of Jelmur in Srikakulam District.

No. 37

Mukhalinga †

§. 1015

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Snsk. and Tel.]

S. I. I. V. no. 1077; A. R. no. 208 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p 704, Ganjam, no. 559.

- १ शाकाब्दे शरचन्द्रखेन्दु गणिते श्रीकेतनाचार्यात्म-
 २ ज[:] । श्रीमद्दपनायको बल'(ल)ग।सद्ग्रामाधि वा-
 ३ सस्सुधी[:] मन्त्रिस्थोम'शिरोमणिद्विजपति[:] श्रीचो-
 ४ डगङ्ग प्रभो२ द्वादश्यां३ मधुकेश्वराय सम-
 ५ दा दीपम्महत्यां ध्रुवं । इ अखण(एङ्)वर्ति दीप-
 ६ मुनकु [मेण]ला ता[म]र चेरुवुन्नवारा.रु' चन्द्रा-
 ७ कर्कमु नूनिय नडपङ्गलवारु [॥]

- † It is on the 3rd pillar of the left row of the आस्थान म'हप of the temple of मधुकेश्वर
1. This village may be identified with the modern Valaga village near शिकाकुलम्
 2. The donor is one Daddapa Nayaka, the son of श्रीकेतनाचार्य'. He was the minister of चोडयङ्गदेव. The name of a Daddapa Nayaka is found in No. 48.
 3. If this द्वादशी is meant for महाद्वादशी or उत्थापन द्वादशी, then the corresponding date must be the 3rd Nov, 1093 A. D., Thursday, That महाद्वादशी is named for a द्वादशी occurred in the month of कार्तिक शुक्लपक्ष, is quite evident from the inscription No. 11 .

No. 38

Ronanki (Srikakulam Dt)

§ 101a

[Scept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1348; A. R. no. 333 of; 1869;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 685, Ganjam, no. 148.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] स शंख(क) वरुपंबुलु १०१५ गुनेण्डु
 २ स्वस्ति [॥] समरमुखानेकरिपुदर्पमदन भुजवल-
 ३ पर(रा)क्रम परमसाहेस्व(श्व)र परमभट्टारक महा-
 ४ राज(जा)धिराज राज परमेस्व(श्व)र नवन(वति) सहस्र कुंजरा-
 ५ धीश्वर त्रिकलिङ्गाधिपति गङ्गान्वयाधिलंबनस्तम 1
 ६ श्री(म)त्रोडगङ्गदेव द्वितीयलक्ष्मीयै न लक्ष्मीदे[व]-
 ७ लु १६गु स्नाहि युत्तरायणमुनांडु^२ रोने^३ कि^३ महा दे-
 ८ वरक निवेद्यमुनकुगा निरुपुटिट नेल याचन्द्राकर्क स्था
 ९ इं(यि)गा निच्छिरि[॥] दीनि जेडकुण्ड नडपन वारिकिनस्व(श्व)मेधमुन
 १० प(फ)लमु [॥] दीनिकि विन्नम सेसिरेनि गंगकरुत वेङ्ग-
 ११ इ१(वि)लल वधिइच्छिन पातकमून वडुवारु[॥] सर्वमांग-
 १२ ल्य महाश्री [॥]

* This inscription is on a stone lying on the bank of the वंशधारा river near this village.

1. This royal *title* was introduced by Vajrahasta V, the grand father of चोङ्गगदेव
2. The corresponding date is the 24th Dec., 1093 A. D. Saturday (मकरसंक्राति). A large number of grants are made in उत्तरायण or मकरसंक्राति as it was an auspicious day for issuing grants. (Vide App. V)
3. Ronanki is identified with the modern village of the same name, situated near Srikakulam. The inscription was found in that village.
4. The word वेङ्गय means one thousand cows. The word वेङ्ग(=1000) is Telugu, but गङ्ग (cow) is Oriya.

No. 39

Ronanki (Srikakulam Dt)❀

S. 1015

S. I. I. Vol. V; no. 1347; A. R. no. 392 of 1896; Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 685, Ganjam, no. 147; Bhandarkar's list, no. 1957; J. A. S. B; Vol. LXXII. pt. i, p. 102, no. 5

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] सख(शक) वरुषंवुलु १०१५ गुनेण्डु
- २ स्वस्ति [॥] समरमु खानेक रिपुदण्णमर्हन भुजबल [प]-
- ३ राक्रम परममाहेस्व(श्व)र परमभ[ट्टा]रक महार(रा)जाधिर रा]ज
- ४ परमेस्व (श्व)र नवनवतिसहस्रकुञ्जराधीस्व(श्व)र 1 त्रिकलिःगा[धि]
- ५ पति ग ग्गान्वयावल वनस्त भ श्री म]च्चोडगङ्गदेवर द्विती[य]
- ६ लक्ष्मीयै न लक्ष्मीदेवलु १६ गु खाहि युत्तरायणम [ना] 2 एडु रो-
- ७ [गो] कि सिद्धेश्वर देव[र]क निवेदण्ण [न] कुग निरुपट्टि नेल या-
- ८ च द्राक(क) स्थइंगानिच्चिरि [॥] दीनि जेडकुण्ड नडपिनवरिकि नस्व(श्व)मे-
- ९ द(ध)म न प(फ)लमु [॥] दीनिकि विन्नमु सेसिरेनि ग ग्गक[त्रु]-
- १० त वेइ गइ लल वदि(धि) इच्चिन पातकम न व-
- ११ इ ग्गलवारु सर्व मांगलय महा श्री [॥]

❀ This inscription is found on the 1st and 2nd faces of the slab at Ronanki which also contains the inscription No. 38 above,

- 1 The epithet नवनवतिसहस्रकुञ्जराधीश्वर indicates that चोडगंग was the lord of 99,000 elephants. Probably his war potentiality was immense. According to the old system of forming battalion for the armies in India, as described in No. 141 (f. n. 3), a गुल्म will consist of 9 chariots + 9 elephants + 27 horses + 45 foot-soldiers. Hence, if चोडगंग had 99,000 elephants, then he might have proportionately maintained 11,000 गुल्म (battalions), which consisted of 99,000 chariots + 99,000 elephants + 2,97,000 horses + 4,95,000 foot-soldiers. There is little doubt, however, that a huge army was in his possession while his empire was extended from the Godavari in the South and the Ganges in the north, including some feudatory states in the western parts of his Kingdom.
- 2 It corresponds to the 24th Dec, 1093 A. D, as in the case of the previous record (No. 38).

No. 40

Mukhalinga *

§ 1016 (?)

[Sept. Tel.; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1116; *A. R.* no. 245 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 707, Ganjam, no. 396.

- १ शकाब्दं बुलु १०१६१ मु नेण्ट यु-
 २ त्तरायण संक्रांति २ नांडु दुष्टो-
 ३ प३ कोडुकु घडिकाटय मधुके-
 ४ श्वरदेवरकु यखण्डवर्त्ति-
 ५ दीपमेत्ते दीनि नाचं द्राक्कं मु
 ६ नडपुनदि तोटकलिबोर ४ मु
 ७ नवारु [॥]

-
- * This inscription is on a slab to the left of the second entrance into the temple of मधुकेश्वर
1. The Government Epigraphist in *S. I. I.* gives the date as १०१४. Rangacharya has also copied the same. I have read the date from the original as १०१६, which I believe is correct.
 2. The corresponding date is the 25th Dec, 1094 A. D. Monday
 3. The Government Epigraphist reads "दु-प". I read the missing letter as छे. So, the name is दुष्टेप
 4. There is a village named कलिबर, near Dusi Ry. Station on the South Eastern-Railway. Probably, तोयकलिबर is the same or another village of that locality in Srikakulam district.

No. 41

Muhalinga *

§. 1020

[Sopt. Tel.; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1033; A. B. no. 167 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 701, Ganjam, no. 818, Bhandarkars list No. 1958 and J.A.S.B. Vol. LXXII, pt. I, 102, No. 7

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] शकवरुषंभुलु १०२० नेण्डु श्रीम-
 २ दन्तवर्मदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजय रा-
 ३ ज्य सम्बत्सरंभुलु २३ आहि सिंह शु-
 ४ क्ताष्टमि(मी)यु नादि[यवा]र1 निमित्य(त्त)मुन
 ५ श्रीमधुकी(के)श्वरदेवरकु त्यागिनट्टु-
 ६ एडुनु वीरि कूत्तु भूमाण्डियु नै
 ७ अ(आ)चंद्राकर्कमथाई(यि) का(गा) वीरिहरु पेटिट्टन अ-
 ८ ख[एड] [व]र्त्ति दीपमुलु रेडु २ रेडु मा-
 ९ डलु १० [॥]

* This inscription is on the second pillar in the right row of आस्थानमंडप of the temple of मधुकेश्वर.

1. The corresponding date is the 8th Aug. 1098 A. D. Sunday. Actually, the 8th *tithi* falls on the previous day, i. e. Saturday. It should be noted here that there is a long gap in time between Nos. 40 and 41. Probably there appeared some troubles during this period in Kalinga, for which reason the normal activities in social life were suspended. I think, the Cholas, who invaded Kalinga at different times as is evident from the descriptions given in *Kalingattu Parani* (Vide App IV) and in an inscription of the Bhimesvara temple at Draksharam (Vide S.I.I. Vol IV no. 1239) are responsible for prevalence of an abnormal condition there.

No. 42

Draksharama temple (E. Godavari Dt.)*

§. 1021 (?)

[Sept: Tel: Eng. Sans. & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol IV, no. 1803; A. R. no 433 of 1893;

Rangacharya's Vol. II, p. 743, Godavari, no. 339.

- १
- २ ख्यातः] श्रीमति सन्धिबिग्रहि पद(दे) श्रीचोडगं(गप्र)मां: [I]
- ३ कायस्थान्वय वार्द्धिवर्द्धनविधो रासीत्कलानान्निधे [मां] ... रे
- ४ च्चप्रनाम यस्य विदितः] श्रीखण्ड नामापिता । शाकाब्दे गणितं
- ५ गणी श[श]कर व्योमेदुभिः पुण्यकृत्(र्द्ध)क्षाराम निवासिनं म-
- ६ गवते दीपं प्रदीपद्युति [I] भीमेशाय सदर्शणायन दि-
- ७ ने प्रादादग्वण्डोज्ज्वलं श्रीमान्] रेचननामदे(धेय)विदितः प्र-
- ८ त्यक्त कल्पद्रुमः [] शकवर्ष १०३० (?) स्वस्ति [I] सर्वलोकाश्रय श्री-
- ९ विष्णुवर्द्धनमहाराजुल प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य संव-
- १० त्सर ३[६](?)श्राहि दक्षिणायन मंक्रान्ति (ति) द्वि(वि)कलिंगेस्व(श्व)रुनि स[न्धि]वि-
- ११ प्रहि रेचन^२ अखण्डवर्ति दिविय १ दीनिकि नाचन्द्राकर्कमु नेयु
- १२ सरिई च्चुवारुगां गिलरमु न पेह ग्वोयु ना-
- १३ वययुं गाटियवोयु नाविययु दोड्डिय घो-
- १४ यु वदिययु तलराशि नाविय वेरसिन बोलु
- १५ नल्लुरु वृंटागां प्रोलबोल नाविय बसम न
- १६

* It is at the east-entrance of the Bhimesvara temple

- This grant is made in शक श[शि]कर व्योमेदु or शक 1021. But, in the prose portion it was read by the Government Epigraphist as शक 1030 (see the line 8) while the श्राहि of विष्णुवर्द्धन महाराजा is read as '3[9]'. Therefore, doubt arises whether the date is 1021 or 1030. Most probably, the regnal year should be '3[0]' instead of '3[9]'.
- The donor of this grant is one Rechana who is the 'सन्धिबिग्रहि' or the minister of war and peace of Anantavarma Chodagangadeva. The name of a सन्धिबिग्रहि मन्त्रय, under the same king, has been mentioned during the years 1082 and 1083 A. D. Either Rechana was succeeded by मन्त्रय in between the years 1083 and 1099 A. D., or both were working under चोडगंग देव from different centres.

No. 43

Bhogapuram† (Visakhapatna Dt.)

§. 10|2|7 (?).

[Sept. Tel; Lng Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 655; *A. R.* no. 365 of 1905;
Rangacharya's Vol. III, p. 1605, Vizagapatam, No. 4.

- १ स्वस्ति [1] श्रीमदनन्तवर्म्मदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान वि-
२ जयराज्य सम्बत्सर बुलु [३]१ श्राहि स(श)क बर्षबुलु
३ १०[२]७ गु नेष्टि त्रि(वृ)श्चिक स'क्रांतियुं मि(कृ)ष्ण प'च्च-
४ मियु त्रि(वृ)[ह स्पति वारमुनांडु। भोगपुरमुन² वेसिरट्टडूल-
५ चेत लो[कि]मानि सेट्टि सेकृवु ओच्चु इवपमिच्चि चेरवु-
६ क्रिद ३४ जेनकोल³ ... पुटल ... सर्वाभ्य'त्तरमुना वेल-

† The inscription is on a slab lying in the middle of the village of Bhogapuram in the Bhimlipatam Taluk of Visakhapatna district.

1. Most probably the date is to be read as § 1022, वृश्चिक, कृष्ण १मी, बृहस्पतिवार and the श्राहि as 21, so that the corresponding date will be the 25th Oct. 1100 A.D., Thursday; other wise the date will be irregular.
2. Bhogapur still goes under the same name. It is an ancient place of Kalinga. According to a copperplate inscription of Kokilivarman of the E. Chalukya family (*A. R.* 1909, p. 106), Bhogipura was a Vishaya (district) of Madhyama-Kalinga. From another stone inscription of 1109, found in Bhogapuram (*Vide A. R.* no. 363 of 1905), we learn that in the time of the Ganga king Anantavarman (राज राज देव II), the third son of चोडगंग देव, a merchant named कृष्ण नायक constructed a Jaina temple called राजराज जिनालय, in the same place. Most probably that name was selected after the name of the Ganga king Anantavarma Rajaraja II who ruled from 1170-71 A. D. to 1190 A. D. (*Vide O.H.R. J.* Vol. V, Nos. 1 & 2, the Kenduli plates of Narasimhadeva IV, App. II).
3. जेनकोल or Jaina-Kola is a scale used to measure lands. Probably it was introduced by the Jainas for which reason it was so named.

- ७ गवाड मा ... कमु सेसि [स]क्रांत्त
 ८ दान मिच्छिरि[॥]दीनि नाचं द्राक्कमु नडपङ्गलवारु देसि र[ट्ट]-
 ९ इल ईधम्मं तु विघ्नमु सेसिनवारु वानरसि प्रच्छिनरु
 १० गंगा कर्त (त्तां) वेइ गोवुल [वो]ट्टिइनवारु नडपिन वारिकि
 ११ वेय (अ)श्ममेघमुल फलमु[॥] स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेत
 १२ वसुद्धर(रां) पट्टिवप सहस्राणि विष्टायां जायते क्रि(क)मिः ॥

No. 44

Mukhalinga

Ś. 1024

[Scept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1005; *A. R.* no. 140 of 1896; Ranga-
charya's Vol. I, p. 699, Ganjam, no.291; Bhandarkar's list, no.1959;
J. A. S. B.; Vol. LXXII. p. 102, no. 8

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] शकवर्ष १०[२]४ नेष्टि श्रीम-
२ दनन्तवर्म्मदेव [र] प्रवर्द्धमा-
३ [न] विजयराज्य सम्बत्स[र] [२] ८^१ ने-
४ ष्टि विषु[व] संक्रान्ति^२ नांडु श्रीम-
५ धु केशवरदेवरकु [वी]रचो-
६ ड देवरठि नकरपुवाड^४-
७ पुर [उ]रि वाकिलि उत्तरमुनां[डु]
८ चंद्राकर्कस्थाइगां बेट्टिन नै वेद्य-
९ भूमि पुट्लु ८ [॥]

- † On a pillar to the left of the entrance into the central shrine in the temple of Madhukesvara.
1. In *A. R.* no. 140 of 1896 the Government Epigraphist for India had rightly deciphered the श्राहि as 28. But, in *S. I. I.* V, no. 1005, it is wrongly given as [3]8.
2. The corresponding date is the 24th March, 1102 A. D.
3. वीरचोड is the third son of Kulottunga Chola. He (वीरचोड) was appointed as the Viceroy of Vengi for two times. I have concluded that he was the maternal uncle and father-in-law of चोडगणदेव (See *O.H.R.J.* vol. V, pp. 52-55). One of his damaged inscriptions is found in the temple of Lingaraja at Bhubanesvara (Vide No. 57 above). In Rangacharya's Vol II, Godavari, no. 48-A., reference is made to an inscription of वीरचोड found at jagannathpur near Coonada. According to Hultzsch, वीरचोड ruled Vengi from 1078 to 1084 A. D. and 1088-9 to atleast 1092-3 A. D. (*E. I.* VI, p. 335). He married a Ganga princess (*S.I.I.* III no. 120)
4. For identification of Kalinganagara *alias* Nagara or Nakarapuvada with Mukhalinga of Srikakulam district, see *E. I.* IV, pp. 187-9.

No. 45**Gudivadā village (Visakhapatna Dt.)**

S. (?)

Rangacharya's vol. III, Vizagapatam no. II

The text of this inscription is not available. Rangacharya says that it is a damaged stone inscription, lying in the village of Gudivadā in Visakhapatna District. As no text is available and I had no opportunity to examine the original of it, there is no other option left except quoting the note given by Rangacharya as follows:—

“On a stone in the middle of the street, An undated private grant in the reign of Śrī Anantavarmadeva (1077-1146)”

As the date of the record is not associated with it, we can hardly identify the king Anantavarman with Chodagaṅgadeva, because Anantavarman is used as a title by all Gāṅga kings after Vajrahasta V.

No. 46

Gudivada village (Vishakhapatam)

Ś (?)

Rangacharya's Vol. III, p. 1665, Vizāpatam, No. 12.

The text of this inscription is also not available like No. 45 above. It is also found in the same village of Gudivada of Visakhapatna district. Rangacharya's brief note is, therefore, quoted below:—

“In the same place (where No. 45 is found). Grant by a Gokarnarāja of Gudivāda in the reign of Anantavarmadeva.”

† It is interesting to note here that the name Gokarna tempts one to identify him with the famous गोकर्ण who is said to have defeated along with his master चोङ्गदेव by Ratnadeva II (1120-33 A. D.) of the Chedi family of तुम्साण. In the Pendrabandha copper plate inscription of Prātapamalla we get the following verse:—

रत्नदेवोऽ भवत्तस्माद्भूतोपम विक्रमः ।

यश्चोङ्गगगोकर्णो युधि चक्रे पराङ् मुखौ ॥

(Vide *E. I.* XXIII, p. 4).

If गोकर्ण of the Chedi record is identical with गोकर्णराज of Gudivadā, then the king Anantavarman might be the same as चोङ्गदेव.

Another गोकर्ण is mentioned in Dirghasi inscription of the time of Rajaraja I (1070-78 A. D.) (Vide No. 12). According to that inscription, he was the father of Vanapati, a ब्राह्मण of आत्रेय गोत्र and a commander of Rajaraja I.

No. 47

Mukhalinga †

§. 1030

[Sept: Tel; Lng. Snsk & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1012; A. R. No. 146 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol I. p. 700, Ganjam, no. 297

- १ शाकान्दे खगुणांशरेन्दु गणिते प्रादाद-
 २ खडम्महाद्वादश्याम्मधुकेश्वराय जग-
 ३ तो नाथाय दीपम्मदा । अ(आ)कल्पं गु-
 ४ णधाम सोमल महादेवी मनो मा-
 ५ नसे हंसी या त्रिकलिंग मंडल-
 ३ पतेः [ः]श्रीगंगाचूडामणेः । [I]ई य(अ)-
 ७ खड्वर्त्ति दीपमुनकुं बेट्टु माङ्ग ले-
 ८ ति(नि)ण्टिक नाचं द्राक्कमु[श्री]भरमुना-
 ६ वारु नङ्गपगलना * नेई सरिपगल-
 १० वारु ॥ प्रोलाच(बा)रि ब्रा[लु] [II]

† It is on the pillar in the right of the entrance into the central shrine, east face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

- I. महादादशी is same as the उत्थापन दादशी which occurred on the 12th day of the bright fortnight of कार्तिक (For details regarding उत्थापन दादशी see App. V). In some copperplate inscriptions of the Bhanja kings of Orissa देवोत्सव दादशी (Vide O: H. R. J. Vol II, p. 432) is mentioned for उत्थापन दादशी. The date of this inscription is corresponding to the 18th Oct. 1108 A. D.

No. 48
Mukhalinga *

§. 1030

[Sapt. Tel.; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1083; *A. R.* no. 214 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 705, Ganjam, no. 365.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥] शकवरुषमुलु १०३०॥ अगुनेण्डु
- २ श्रीमच्चोड गंगदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान विज-
- ३ य राज्य संवत्सरमुलु ... ण्ड गु श्रा-
- ४ हि उत्तरायन संक्र(क्रा)न्ति निमित्तमुन^२ श्रीम-
- ५ धुकेश्वरदेवरकु सिव्वपरट्टडि कूतुञ्च
- ६ राजेन्द्रचोड कुलतिलक ब्रह्ममारा-
- ७ यरुयै न दहपनायकुनि^३ लञ्जिय
- ८ मदुगुडिसानि वासम पेट्टिन अख[ण्ड]वर्त्ति-
- ९ दिविय ओक्कोण्टि[कि] नकरमुन गोल्लकोण्ड-
- १० पकामियवोयु ण्डु अ(आ)चन्द्रावर्कमु नूतिय-
- ११ नरु पङ्गल वाण्डु [॥]

- * It is on the 3rd pillar at the left row of आस्थानम इप in the temple of Madhukesvra.
1. Rangacharya puts the date as § 1089 and says that the grant was made by a dancing girl. The Govt. Epigraphist for India has correctly read the date as § 1030.
 2. The corresponding Christian date is the 24th Dec. 1108 A. D.
 3. For Daddapa Nayaka see no. 37 above. The donor मदुगुडि सानिवासमा was a concubine (लञ्जिय) of दहप नायक, who seems to be a ब्राह्मण, and son of केतनाचास्य. Probably there was no restriction in the society for maintaining concubines.

No. 49

Mukh linga

§. 1032

[Sapt. Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1024; *A. R.* no. 158 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 701, Ganjami, no. 309.

- १ श.काब्दे भुज्जवह् निखेन्दु गणिते माघव्यतीपा-
२ [त]या [शुद्धे]कादशमेह् नि१ धम्म निरत[ः] श्रीरा-
३ यभारेग्रणीः२ अ(आ)चन्द्र(द्रा)क्कर्मख[ण्ड]दीप[म]-
४ दिशत्सत्पुन्न(एय) कोट्यालयो भक्त्या श्रीमधुके-
५ श्वराय गुणवान् यो वल्लेख ३नाख्य द्विजः ॥

- * It is on the 1st pillar at the right row of the *Prasasti* m'ndap, south face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.
1. Rangacharya has wrongly given the date as शक 1042. The word वह्नि represents the number 3, but not 4; because the fire-god (वह्नि) has been divided into three i. e. दक्षिण, आहवनीय and गार्हपत्य. The corresponding date is the 22nd Jan. 1111 A. D., Sunday, and the last day of मकरसंक्रांति.

It is necessary to note here that the last known inscription before this record is dated 24-12-1108 A. D. So, there is a gap of about two years between the Nos. 48 and 49. It is an unusual silence period during the long reign of Chodaganga. Why such thing had happened? What caused the social and religious activities suspend in his kingdom? I presume that that was the period when चोडगंग had conquered Utkala and Vengi, and subjugated both the kingdoms, according to the following verse which was added to his *Prasasti* in the copperplate inscriptions incised on or after 1112 A. D.

पूर्वस्यां दिशि पूर्वमुत्कलपते राज्यं निषायाद्भुतं
परन्तत्परिन्त दिक्त्तं विषदितं वेगोशमप्येतयोः ।
लदमी बन्धन मालिकामिव जयभ्रीतोरण स्तम्भयो-
बध्नातिस्म समिद्धकात्तिं विभवैः आगंगचूडामणिः ॥

2. रायभार is a Telugu term for संभिविग्रह (*Arbilar*).
3. For the sake of metre वल्लेख्य would be the correct form.

No. 50

Nilakanthesvara temple of Bobbili (Visakhapatna Dt.)*

Ś. [1083]

[Sapt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 656; A. R. no. 650 of 1926.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] दनन्तवर्मदेवर प्रवर्द्ध-
- २ मानविजयराज्यसम्बन्सरं बुलु
- ३ [३७] इडगु श्राहि निडु जेऋबुल
- ४ नीलीश्वर देवरकु श्रीचोडग ग-
- ५ देवर श्रीभुजमुलु वर्द्धिल्ल पे-
- ६ पर्माडि२ अखण्डवर्त्ति कि ... रस-
- ७ द्रोह[सि]व द्रोह[']बुल' वो'इकु-
- ८ एड' धम्म[सु] वर्द्धिल्ल' वेट्टिन
- ९ भू[मि] पि[नचे]रतासु क्रिह ईरु[म]-
- १० डिरे'डु ... ण्डु दीनि नेव्वरेनि
- ११ [नेले]डिवारु विच्चनमुरा वल्लिकेरेनि गंग-
- १२ [गा,मुन क' [स']पिप[न]वारु गंगकरुत तल्लिद[ण्डि]
- १३ वर्धिच्चि[न] वारु [॥]

† The temple of नोलकेश्वर is in the village of Narayanapura in Bobbili taluk of Visakhapatna district.

1. The Government Epigraphist in A. R. no. 650 of 1926 gives the श्राहि as [67].
2. पर्माडि is the brother of चोडगंग. He seems to have taken active parts in several battles to help his brother. As his mother राजसुन्दरी was the daughter of Rajendra chola, the selection of the name पर्माडि has got influence of Tamil, according to which 'Perumall' is the name of a Vaishnavite deity. In some inscriptions परमदी देव used the surname of उलगुय्यवन्द which surname was also used by the Chola king Kulottunga III (Vide A. R. no. 125 of 1912),

No. 51

Mukhalinga †

S. [1033]

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1029; A. R. no. 163 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p 701, Ganjam, no. 514.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] समरमुखानेक रिपुदम्प म-
- २ र्द्न भुजबल पराक्रम परम मा-
- ३ हेश्वर परमभट्टारक महाराजाधि-
- ४ राज राज[पर]मेश्वर गंग(गा)न्वयावलम(व)नस्त[म] श्रीम-
- ५ द[न]न्तवर्मदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य
- ६ सवत्सरबुलु ३७ श्राहि तुलामासमुन म-
- ७ हाद्वादस(शि)यु नादियवारमनाडु श्रीम-
- ८ धुकेश्वर[दे]वरकु पोतमनायकु रालि को-
- ९ डकु(डु)कु इकुडिमेलुनायकु पेरु [द]र गंग-
- १० विड्वरयण्डेन पसा१२ कोम्मिनायकुण्डु
- ११ पेदिट्टन अखडवर्त्तिदीप मोक्कोष्टि माडु
- १२ लेनिट्टिकि वराहवतनिय पेदकोडुलु३भट्टिनाय-
- १३ क पापिनायकु वेरसिन कांपुलु४ वीरिमोत्त-
- १४ मुन ई दिवियक नाचन्द्रा [वर्क]मु नडु-
- १५ पंगलवारु [॥]

- † The inscription is found on the 1st pillar at the right row of the आस्थानमंढप, west face, in the temple of Madhukesvara.
1. The grant is made in the 37th श्राहि of Anantavarma (चोङ्गङ्ग) on the occasion of महाद्वादशी (or उत्थापनद्वादशी; vide note in No. 47 above) which falls in the month of तूल कार्तिक शुक्ल तृतीयो Sunday. The only date which fits to this astronomical combination is the 15th Oct. 1111 A. D., Sunday. The 37th श्राहि of चोङ्गङ्ग, according to my calculation, is commenced from the 18th Aug. 1111 A. D. (Wide App. II-C)
 2. पसाह is a title lately converted into पसाहति in the Ganga administration.
 3. पेदकोडु seems to be the sur name of भट्टिनायक. This sur name is still used among some Telugu families.
 4. काम्पू or कापू is mainly an agriculturist caste of Ganjam and Srikakulam districts. For details regarding this caste see E. Thurston's *Castes and Tribes of Southern India*, Vol III, p. 222.

No. 52

Mukhalingat

§. 1033

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1079; A. R. no. 210 of 1896; Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 705, Ganjam, no. 361.

१ शाकाब्दे नयनाग्निखेन्दु राणिते चन्द्रोपरा-
 २ गे तुलामासे 1 दीपमख इमायुगश-
 ३ तं लक्ष्मीमहादेव्यदात्[1] भक्त्या श्री मधु-
 ४ केश्वराय दई(यि)ता श्रीग'गचूडामणे-
 ५ स्सा[पत्न्य'] तनुते भुवा च सततं वा-
 ६ यया च लक्ष्म्या च या ॥ प्रोलास(चा)रि ब्राह्म 2

- † It is on the 3rd pillar in the left row of the आस्थानमण्डप south face in the temple of Madhukesvara.
- 1 The grant was made on the occasion of a lunar eclipse, occurred in तुल. It corresponds to the 18th October, 1111 A.D. The Government Epigraphist in A. R. no. 210 of 1896 reads the date as S. 1032 which was also copied by Rangacharya. The word "Nayana" here is referred to 'Harayanana' which stands for three. Because, in शक 1033 in the month of तुल we get the lunar eclipse which is referred to in this inscription. We get the following passage relating to three in कविक'ठहर by Lokanatha Tripathi.

'त्रिणीशनेत्र' भुवन'पुर'तापोऽपिपुष्कर'

Here the word 'ईशनेत्र' is given, but not 'नेत्र'. In the *Indian Palaeography*, G. H. Ojha writes at page 120 that the following words indicate the number two: लोचन, नेत्र, अत्रि, चतु, नयन etc. In No. 55 'हरनयन' for three is mentioned. But, here it is नयन.

- 2 Read 'प्रोलाचारि ब्राह्म'

No. 53

Mukhaling†

S. 1033

[Sept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1025; A. R. No. 159 of 1396;

Rangacharya's Vol I. p. 701, Ganjam, no. 310

- १ स्वस्ति[॥]समरमुखानेकरिपुदर्श-
 २ मदर्शनभुजबलपराक्रमपरममा-
 ३ हेश्वर परममद्भारक नवनवति स-
 ४ हस्तकुंजराधीश्वर महाराजा-
 ५ धिराज त्रिकलिंगाधिपति धीमद-
 ६ नक्षत्रमंदेवरै न जो(चो)डगंग-
 ७ वे[ध]र प्रवद्धमान विजयराज्य[स]-
 ८ वत्स[र]३७ श्राद्धि शकवर्षं बु १०३३ ने'टि चैत्र
 ९ मासमन देकाद[शि]२यु नादित्य वारमुना-
 १० षड(७डु)काटमनायकुः कू'तुष्ट कच्चिपोटि १गु-
 ११ डिस्वामियैईना वल्लम नकर[मु]न मद्(धु)केः

† It is on the 1st pillar in the right row of the चारुखाननं'कप, south face, in the temple of Madhukesvara.

- I जोडगंग for जोडगंग is written. According to the rule of द्र त्तकृति in the Telugu grammar, the letters ज and च are interchangeable.
- 2 The Government Epigraphist suggests to read देकाद[चि]यु for देकाद[शि]यु. The date corresponds to the 25th Feb. 1112 A. D. Sunday.
- 3 One पञ्चलकाटम is the donor in Khillor temple inscription. (See No. 56).
- 4 कच्चिपोटि is the name of a deity as found in a copperplate grant of the Ganga-
era 313.
- 5 The lost portion of the inscription after the line II is covered under the masonry work, done during the repairs of the temple.

No. 54

Lingaraja temple of Bhubaneswar†

S. 1034

[Sopt: N. I. Type; Lng. Snsk.]

Ed.—by Dr. K. C. Panigrahi in *O.H.B.J.* Vol. I, no. ii, p. 7,

- १ ॐ सम्बत् ३७ शकाब्दे इचतुरामखेन्दुगणिते]1
 २ शृङ्गार शौर्यशाली सम्पूर्णशरत् शस(श)धर करनिकरविव्रत]
 ३ प्रबल महिपाल महायष(श)द्विष(द्)गीयमान वृ[ह]-
 ४ ज(ज्ज)यी चोडगङ्गकेन² शिवपूजा विधानैक हृदये भ-
 ५ रावतः श्रीकीर्त्तिवास भट्टारकाय³ विन(नि)र्मित सदने]
 ६ सपाटके तैल चतुवि(र्वि)स(श)ति कुचां⁴गान्ध्यायतान् परिपाल्य
 ७ भगवते श्रीकीर्त्तिवासा[य]सह...त...बद्धदेव[ध]र्म श्रियाम[दे]
 ८ व[ः] [॥]सु(शु)भ वत्ति[म]ख[ण्ड]मकरोदाचन्द्रार्क[ता]रायमिते[॥]

† The inscription is on the inner wall of the Jagamohana of the temple of
 लिङ्गराज.

- 1 Dr. D. C. Sircar suggests to read चतुरामखेन्दुगणिते or शक 1036 (1114 A. D).
 But, Chodaganga's 37th श्राद्धि is ended on the 5th September, 1112 A. D. (Vide
 App. II-C). So, Dr. Panigrahi's reading seems to be correct.
- 2 Chodaganga's name, for the first time, is given in this inscription. So, Dr.
 Panigrahi suggests that his (Chodaganga's) conquest of Utkala must have
 taken place in or before 1112 A. D. I fully agree with this view and add in
 note 1 to no. 49 above that since no inscription bearing the name of Choda-
 ganga is found in Kalinga between 1108-1111 A. D. there is the possibility
 that within this period he engaged himself in wars against Vengi and
 Utkala.
- 3 कीर्त्तिवास is the old name of the modern Lingaraja (शिव) at Bhubaneswar.
- 4 The word कुचा is a popular term in Kalinga for the grain measuring unit.
 It is about 3 seers.

No. 55

Korni plates of Anantavarma Chodagangadeva

S. 1034

[Scept: S. I. type; Ling. Snsk.]

A. R. no. 7, of 1924-25; Bhandarkar's list in *E. I.* XX, App. No. 1960; Ed. by G. V. Sitapati in *The Bharati* (Telugu Journal of Madras), Vol. II, 1925, pp. 101-20 and in *J.A.H.R.S.* Vol. I, p. 113.

The plates have been discovered from Korni, a village in Srikakulam district. They are five in number, attached to a ring containing the usual Ganga seal with the emblems of a bull, a conchshell, & *chauri* etc.

[After the *Prasasti* as shown in App. I-C including the additions in the foot-note]

Ll. 106-136

श्रीचोडगङ्गदेवः वराहवर्तिनीविषये(य)[नि]वासिनो राष्ट्रकूटप्रमुखान्
कुदम्बिन स्सर्वान् स्समाह्य पुरोदिनामात्ययुधगजमभ्यिषिदि द्वौवागिक प्रमुख परंजन
समक्षमित्थमाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु वो यथा । भवद्विषये खोन्नग्रामः मुडपरु नाम ग्राम
प्रासीकृत्वा चतुस्सीमावच्छिन्नस्सजलस्थल स्सर्वपीडाविवर्जितमाचन्द्राकर्कटितिसमकालं
यन्मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुन्य(ण्य) यशोभिवृद्धये हरनयनवियद्गगनचन्द्रगणितेषु शकवत्सरेषु
मीनमास कृष्णपंचम्यामादित्यवारे । सामान्यतो नानागोत्रेभ्योऽध्ययनाध्यापन यजनयाजनदान-
प्रतिग्रहषट्कर्म निरते भ्यस्त्रिशद् ब्राह्मणेभ्यो धारापूर्वकं मत्प्रि(पि)तामहेन वज्रहस्तदेवेन
दत्तं । तत्र गार ग्राम गृहीत मुडपरु ग्रामस्य प्रतिक्षेत्रत्वेन तूलुषुषामादाह्याष्टोत्तराशीति
परिमितं क्षेत्रं तेभ्यः खोन्नग्राम निवासि ब्राह्मणेभ्यः वेदगुणवियक्चन्द्रगणितेषु शकवत्सरे-
षुत्तरायण निमित्ते² धारापूर्वकमस्माभिर्दत्तमिति । अस्य क्षेत्रस्य प्रतिक्षेत्रेण साई

1 The corresponding date is either the 20th March (the 4th *tithi*) or the 20th Feb. (the last day of *kum*), 1082 A. D., Sunday (= गनयनवेदरातवत् = 1003 शक, मान कृष्ण पंचमी आदित्यवार). It seems Vajrahasta, the grandfather of Chodaganga had formerly granted the village in favour of Brahmanas. Then, again Chodaganga granted the same in शक 1034 (वेदगुणवियक्चन्द्र). For a similar obliteration of original grant see *E. I.* XXIII, p. 101 n.

2 The corresponding date is the 24th Dec. 1112 A. D.

प्रीमालिङ्गानि पूर्वतः खोन्न ओम्बरवेल्लि तोनेङ्गि ग्रामानां तृ(त्रि)कूटे तोनेंगिग्राम वक्रगर्त्ता[1] अग्नेयतः वाल्मीक सहित मरीच वृक्षः । तत् पश्चमतः ईषद्वक्रं गत्वा वृक्षपङ्क्तिः [1] ततः खोन्नतोनेंगि खोव्लिरग्रामानां त्रिकूटे वाल्मिक सहित मरीचवृक्षः । दक्षिणस्यां दिशि बृहद्-वाल्मीकः । तत् पश्चमतः वनराजिका [1] ततो गर्त्ता उल्लङ्घ्य स्थापित शिला । ततः क्रमेण स्थापत शिलान्नयं । नैऋत्यां दिशि स्थापित शिला । ततः ई (?) णि दलसेतोरधस्तिन्त्रिणी-वृक्ष समीपे स्थापित शिला ततस्तटाक प्रविष्ट गत्तं मुखं । ततो गर्त्तातीरे स्थापित शिला । ततो गत्तं व । वायव्य दिशायां गर्त्ताय सन्धौ त्रिन्त्रिणी वृक्ष समीपे स्थापित शिला । ततो गर्त्ता-नुसारैणो प्राचीदिश किञ्चिद्वक्रं गत्वा तां गर्त्तामुल्लङ्घ्य गत्वा खोन्नतुलुबुगारग्रामाणां त्रिकूटे गत्तं द्वय मध्ये स्थापित शिला । उत्तरस्यां दिश तटाकद्वय सेतु सन्धिः । ईशान दिशायां खोन्नगार ओम्बरवेल्लि ग्रामानां तोनेंगगर्त्तातीरत्रिकः । अस्योपरि नकेनचिद्वाधः तथाहि व्यासेन भगवतोक्तं । बहुभिर्बुधैः सुधा दत्ता राजभिस्सगरादिभिर्यस्य यस्य यदा भूमिस्तस्य तस्य नदा फलम् [1] स्वदत्तां परदत्ताम्वा यत्नाद्रक्ष युधिष्ठिर[1] महीम्महीमतां श्रेष्ठ दानाच्छ्रे-योनुपालनम् [1] गामेकं स्वर्णमेकं वा भूमेरप्येकमंगुलं हरन्नरक माप्नोति यावदाभूतसंप्लवम् [1] स्वदत्तां परदत्तां वा यो हरेत वसुन्धरां षष्टिं वर्षसहस्राणि विष्टायां जायते कृमिः [1] इति कर्त्ताकाव्यस्य शासनाधिकारी जावदि भट्ट टः । लेखको धरलेनाचार्यं सुतो वट्टनाचार्यः ।

No. 56

Khillor temple (near Delang in Puri Dt.) †

§. 10 [3] 5 (?)

[Sept. N. I. Type; Lng. Snsk.]

The inscription is not yet edited. I read it from the original.

- १ ॐस(श)क सम्बत्सर १०[३]५१[॥] स्वस्ति॥ [श्री]मदनन्तवर्म[दे]-
 २ वसित[द]त ... स ... ख कीर कलिङ्गदेस(श) भ्या
 ३ मक[ट]पूत उर्ध्व धाम्नेक पुरपोन्नमा पुत्र पडालकाटप^२ नामा खिल्लोङ्गिस्व(श्व)-
 ४ [र] पूजाहस्तात(त्) पञ्चमाडेन पोखतला भूमिं क्रीत्वा ...मान् यावद्धर्मार्थे[खिल्लोङ्गि]-
 ५ स्व(श्व)र देवाय आचन्द्रार्कं पर्यन्तं अखण्डदीपं दत्त[।] । एतदर्थं तपोधन साधू-
 [नां] [प]-
 ६ रि परिपालनीयं [।] दीरहन्ता पञ्चमहापातकी^३(कि)नो मवति सुबुत्रान्ते(थे)नो।
 [लिखितम्] [॥]

† The inscription is on a slab found on the wall at the right side of the Jagamohana of the temple of Khillongesvara. The temple is now in a dilapidated condition and the inscription is not clear.

1 The symbol for three is doubtful.

2 This name reminds us one काटय or वडि-काटय of शक 1016 in the Madhukesvara temple inscription of Mukhalinga (See No. 40 above)

3 'पञ्चमहापातक' seems to be a popular slogan. According to Manu, the five great sins (पञ्चमहापातक) are as quoted below:-

ब्रह्महत्या सुरापानं स्तेयं गुर्वगनागमः ।

महान्ति पातकान्याहुः स संगश्चापि तैः सह ॥

No. 57

Lingaraja temple (Bhubaneswar)*

[Sept. N. I. Type; Lng. Snsk.]

Deciphered by me from the original

- १ प्रयात्तिमधिपो नैक-
 २ पुत्रः श्रीवीरचो[ड]1
 ३ दखण्ड् विभुवनाधि
 ४ त बलाकर वासिनः [॥]

* The beginning of each line is broken.

- I श्रीवीरचोड cannot be taken for श्री वीरचोड[गगदेव]. Because, the full name of the king in all the votive inscriptions are given as श्रीमन्मन्त्रनन्तवम^१ देव. Here, the name वीरचोड is quite clear. He, according to my opinion, is the son of Kulottunga-Rajendrachoda and most probably the father-in-law of चोडगगदेव. He seems to have assisted his son-in-law at the moment when strategical actions were necessary. (see my notes in *O.H.R.J.* vol. V pp. 5-2-55). वीरचोड was the Viceray of Vengi upto 1092-3 A. D. Afterwards he seems to have settled in Kalinga (see also notes 3 at No. 44 above).

No. 58**Tumbanatha temple of Pratapur (Ganjam Dt)**

Ś. (?)

[Sopt. N. I. type; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 727; *A. R.* no. 827 of 1917.

- १ श्री[मद]नंत्तव[र्मदे]-
 २ [वर] प्रवद्धमान [विज]-
 ३ य राव्य संवत्स ... १

x The rest of the inscription is obliterated.

No. 59
Srikurmam †

§. 1035

[Scept: Tel: Lng. Tel]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1316: *A. R.* no. 380 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 694, Ganjam, no 258.

- १ स्वस्ति श्री[॥]शकवर्ष(र्ष')बुलु
२ १०३५ ने'टि श्रीमदन'। त्त]व-
३ र्म्म चोडगा'गादेव[र]विजय-
४ राज्य स'वत्स[र] [३]८ आ[हि]1मेष स-
५ कांति निमित्तमुन² तेलिकि³ वेबुरु-
६ दमकु धर्म्मार्थ'मुगा श्रीकूर्म्म-
७ नाथदेवरकु नाचन्द्राकर्क'स्थाइ(यि)सा
८ नोकक अखण्डदीपम् सेल्लुटकु
९ नोकक गानुबुन अरि⁴म[न्नि] क्वचित्मि[॥]
१० ई धर्म्म'मुनकु विघ्नम् सेसिन-
११ वारु ग'गाकर्त वेइ गविलल' बो-
१२ डिचिन पापमुन' बोदुरु पेइको-
१३ डुकु कपालमुन' गुडिचिन पाप-
१४ मुन' बोदुरु । शत्रुणापि क्रि(कृ)तो-
१५ धर्म्मः पालनीयो मनीषिभिः । श-
१६ त्ररेव हि शत्रु[:]स्याद्धर्म्म[:]शत्रु-
१७ र्न्कश्यचित् [॥]

† The inscription is on a slab to the left of the south entrance in the भोगमण्डप of the temple of Srikurma.

r The Government Epigraphist in *S. I. I.* gives the आदि as [2]8. But, it is 38. Rangacharya correctly gives it as 38 R. Y. of Chodaganga. It is quite clear that Chodaganga's 28th R. Y. is about 10 years back to शक 1035.

2 The Corresponding date is the 24th March, III3 A. D.

3 तेलिकि appears to be the caste name of तेलि or तेलिकुल.

4 The word अरि in Telugu denotes tax. So, it indicates that the grant was made with गानुग or free of tax.

No. 60

Simhachalam temple †

§. 1035

[Scept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. VI, no. 756; A. R. no. 270-C of 1899.

- १ स्वस्ति श्री [॥] शकवरुष'बुलु १०३५ गुने'टि चै-
 २ व सु(शु)द्ध एक(का)दश रषिवार[र]मुनांडु वरणसि-
 ३ कटकन^२ सिरियमुदुसिरि(लि) तनकु अमीष्ट(ष्टा)र्त(र्थ)-
 ४ सिधि(द्वि)गानु । धीनरसिद्ध(ह)नाथुनिकि नित्यमुनु
 ५ उभय दु(धू)गालदु परिमारा(ला)नु ओक वे[']-
 ६ जामरम् ममर्पि'चिरि ई कोलुव कोलुव-
 ७ नु गङ्गमोगेन तर[प]नि कतुक पोलमकु पे-
 ८ टेनु इंदलक धीम'ड डा)रम'ह पद्मनि'धि) मल-
 ९ ल मा'डनु 'ममर्पि'चि क'च पमादम् व'त्ति-
 १० गा कोनि पेटेनु [॥] ई पमान्म व्(प)ञ्चिचि चामरकोल-
 ११ पु अ(आ)चंद्र(द्रा)र्क[स्था]ई(यि)गा कोलुव ग'ल'दु(डु) निबन्ध सम-
 १२ स्य(स्या) अपम् विडिं(डि)य(या) जीत । ई धम्म' श्रीव'ण-
 १३ व रत्त श्री श्री श्री [॥]

- † This is the first known earliest inscription relating to a donor of Orissa and Kalinga found at Simhachalam temple on the 8th niche of the outer verandah
1. This date falls on the day of 'द्वादशी' although it is written as 'एकादशी'. The Vaishnavas or the followers of विशिष्टाद्वैत school, generally observe the day of एकादशी for their ceremonial purpose on the succeeding day i. e. द्वादशी. The corresponding Christian date is the 30th March, 1113 A. D.
2. Read वाराणसी कटक. The capital of the Ganga kings of Orissa, who, after shifting their administration from Kalinga-nagara, located it at अभिनव वाराणसी कटक which has been identified with the modern city of Cuttack. The earliest known stone inscription where अभिनव वाराणसी कटक is mentioned belongs to शक 1300 (1378 A. D.). It is found in the temple of Simhachalam (S. I. I. Vol. VI, No. 851). B. S., in शक 1151 महागता अनियक्ष्मं III granted his Nagari plates from this town (B. I. XXVIII, p. 235). His queen's Kanchipuram inscription also mentions the name of the town.

No. 61

Mukhalinga †

S. 1035

[Sapt: Tel; Lng. Snsk. & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1084; A. R. no. 215 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 705, Ganjam, no. 66.

- १ शाकाब्दे शरलोकखेन्दु गणिते प्रादादखण्डम्मु-
२ दा दीपं श्रीमधुकेश्वराय शशिनि[च्छ]न्नद्युतौ रा-
३ हुणा । विष्णोश्श्रीरिख चोडगङ्गनृपतेः प्रेमैक-
४ पात्रम्महादे[वी] श्रीयरकम्मनाम विदिता वे-
५ मांशिका नन्दना । ई यखण्डवर्तिदीपमुनकु-
६ गा द'साखुमुन,निरुवदि जेनकोल[.]2 गो-
७ लचि पेट्टिन युरुपुनेल^३ मूण्डु पुट्लु स-
८ र्धका(क)रपरिहारमुगा । पेट्टि. कोडय
९ नूकसिक्कंमडिलो प-
१० ईन तु(भू)मि [आ]स(च)द्र(द्रा)-
११ [कर्क] म् 4 धीरु च-
१२ [रिप] कलवरु
१३ प्रोलाच[बा]रि ब्रालु ।

† The inscription is on the left row of the आस्थानम'ङ्ग, east face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 The grant is made in शक 1035 on the auspicious moment of a lunar-eclipse. During this year there are two lunar eclipses. The first occurred in भाद्रपद-पौर्णमी which corresponds to the 28th Aug. 1113 A. D., and the second in काल्युन-पौर्णमी, corresponding to the 21st February, 1114 A.D. Any one of these two eclipses might have been referred to in this inscription.

2 For जेनकोल see f. n. 3 to No. 43 above.

3 उरुपु-नेल = wet land.

4. The correct reading will be 'आचन्द्राक्कमु'.

No. 62

Mukhalingat

§. 1035

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Snsk & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1080; *A. R.* no. 211 of 1890;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 705, Ganjam, no. 562.

- १ शाकाब्दे शरलोकखेन्दु गणिते चन्द्रोपराने मुदा-
२ दीप(प्त) दीपमखण्डमायुशाशतं पृथ्वीमहादे-
३ व्यदात् ॥ (1) राज्ञी श्री मधुकेश्वराय दइ(यि)ता श्री-
४ चोडगङ्गस्य यद्वीरारातिवधूविलोचन-
५ जलैरा[नीलम-भोनिवे: । [] ई यख[ण्ड]व-
६ त्तिदीपमु नकु नाचन्द्राक्कमुन पलव-
७ कांपुलु^३ नेयु सरिपंगलवारु । प्रोलाच(चा)रि ब्रा-
८ लु [11]

† This inscription is on the 3rd pillar in the left row of आस्थानमण्डप in the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 The grant is issued on the occasion for moon eclipse. It may be either भाद्रपद पौर्णमी (=the 28th Aug. 1113 AD) or कार्तिक पौर्णमी (=the 21st Feb. 1114 A. D.) when there were the moon eclipses. It is, therefore, the same day when the No. 61 above is recorded.

2 The Government Epigraphist in *S. I. I.* reads दीपदीपमखंड. But, it should be read as दीप्तदीपमखण्ड. I made the necessary corrections in the verse.

3 The Pallava-kampu seems to be the name of a branch of the कर्ण caste.

4 There is an auspicious symbol given at the end of the inscription.

No. 63

Mukhalingat

§. 1035

[Sopt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1023; *A. R.* no. 157 of 1896;
Rangacharyas's Vol. I. p. 701, Ganjam, no. 308.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥]स(श)क वर्षबुलु १०३५ ने'टि
- २ येदुरेण्डु श्रीचोडग रगदेवर
- ३ प्रवद्धमानविजयराज्यस'वत्सर]
- ४ ३० (?) स्राहि¹ उत्तरायन निमित्त(त्त)मुनः ग-
- ५ ण्डप कोडुकु रायराय विर'वरायुण्डेन
- ६ वांडयालवणपातः मधुको(के)द्वरदेशर
- ७ कु' बेदूटिन अख'डवर्त्तिदीपमु ओक्क-
- ८ टिनि नाचन्द्राकक'मु नडप'गलवारु[॥]‡

- † This inscription is on the 1st pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमण्डप, south face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.
 - 1 The स्राहि 30 of Anantavarma Chodaganga is ended on the 24th Aug. 1105 A.D. But, this record gives the date as शक 1035 corresponding to 1113 A. D. Therefore, the स्राहि 30 as read by the Government Epigraphist in *S. I. I.* seems incorrect. I think, it should be read as 39 स्राहि instead of 30 स्राहि.
 - 2 The correspondig date is the 25th Dec. 1113 A. D.
 - 3 वड्डियालवणपति, like वणपति in some other inscriptions, appears to be an officer's designation. The word 'वड्डिआलवण', according to Oriya, is well developed forest. Therefore, वड्डिआलवणपति means the *lord of thick forest*.
 - 4 Below this inscription there are two lines engraved as follows;—
 - i स्वस्ति[॥]स(श)क वर्ष(र्ष)बु[१]०५[=]नेरिट येदुरे'टि श्री[चो]डग रग[दे]-
 - ii वर प्रवद्ध—
- [The rest is covered under mason work]

No. 64

Nilakanthesvara temple (Bobbili)

S. [1035]

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 657; A. R. no. 66 of 1926.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] धीमदन्तवर्ध्म-
- २ देवर प्रवर्द्धमान विज-
- ३ यराज्य संवत्सर'बु-
- ४ लु[३]६ अगु आहि उत्तरा-
- ५ यणमु सु(शु)क वारमु-
- ६ नांडु¹ निडुंजेर तुन नीली-
- ७ स्व(इव)र देवरकु निदुल पोत-
- ८ मा[ना]य'डु पेट टिन अखण्ड-
- ९ वर्त्तिदीपमु ओक्कण्टि माड-
- १० लु वीरि कूंतुरु सु-
- ११ परमु त्त[ना.]य
- १२ देवरकू वेट टि-
- १३ न अख[ण्ड]वति(त्ति)दिवि ओ-
- १४ कंडु . का[पा]चारिवालु .

x The 39th आहि of Anantavarma Chodaganga is commenced from the 25th Aug. III3 A. D. So, the actual date of this record must be the 26th Dec. III3 A. D., Eriday. It is, however, a day after the उत्तरायणसंक्रान्ति. After this inscription for about 15 months there is no inscription known to us where Chodaganga's आहि is recorded. Probably during this year the Capital of Kalinganagara was left by the royal family.

No. 65

Mukhalingat

§. 1087

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Snsk. & Tel.]

S. I. I, Vol. V, no. 1076; A. R. no. 207 of 1896
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 704, Ganjam, no. 358.

- १ शाका[द्वे] [मु. नि. ने. त्र.] खे. छ. (दु) गणिते लोकांवि-
२ का प्रादिश[ही] व दि[इय] मख डमिदु व-
३ दना सोमांशिका नंदना[॥] अ(आ) कल्पम्म-
४ धुकेश्वराय विपुवे १ श्रीचोडगङ्गाधनी-
५ नाथ[क्षी] म परंपरोदधिजलोदयकच-
६ द्र रेखाकृतिः [॥] ई यखंडावर्तिदीप-
७ म न का(आ) चन्द्राकर्म नेय बोयंगल-
८ वारु गङ्गचूडामणि वट्ट २ यै न वडि-
९ निग्राम ३ तेलिकि कापलु ४ कोडिय न ककनलु
१० दंतावो(पुर) मुन तोपुमडिलोपुगा मून्डुपुट्ल भू-
११ मिगो ... नाचन्द्राकर्म [गलु वो] यगलवारु[॥]

- † This inscription is on the 3rd pillar of the left row, south face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.
1 The corresponding date is the 24th March, III5 A. D.
2 वट्ट=सेना or पदातिक.
3 The village 'वडि' may be identified with the modern village of 'भेदि' situated between the railway station of Palasa and Naupada of The South Eastern-Railway.
4 The 'Teliki-Kapu' is a sub-caste of the main Kapu caste.

No. 66

Draksharam (E. Godavari Dt)

Ś. (?)

[Sapt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV, no. 1301; A. R. no. 388-B of 1893.

- १
- २ [संवत्सर ४]२ श्राहि दिन ३१३१ण्डु [क]लिगगय(अ)नंतचर्धमडाराजुलैन.....
- ३ सेनापांत चोडययै ग[]गकुलतिलक ब्रह्ममारायर्, श्रीभीमेश्वर महादे-
- ४ षरकु* वेट्टिचिचन य(अ)वण्डवर्त्ति लोहदण्डु दिविय १[] दीनिकि नाचंद्र(द्रां -
- ५ कर्कमु नेयु सरिइंचु वार गा देवर किलरमून प्रोलवोल-ना-
- ३ वियम, मे'टवोल एरियण्डु कोम्मवोल जङ्कण्डु गाटवो-
- ७ ल नावनि वेरसिन वोल नल्वुरु बूंटगां[ब्रा]ल बोल नवनि य-
- ८ इपुन नाववोल मुसियनि घसमु म विड़िचिन इनुप-
- ६ येड्लु ५० [] नित्यपाड़ वीयंगलवर, त्रिभुवनांककुशमून
- १० ने मान १ [] लिखितं डकरेमि र(रा)जेन्द्रचोड आचार्य्यः[॥]२

- † The inscription is on the south wall, between the 7th and 8th pillars of the temple of Bhimesvara at Draksharam.
- 1 After श्राहि 42 a number 313 is given. We are not able to know what it really indicates if not the number of days of the year when the 42nd श्राहि was current. When we count 313 days from the starting point of the 42nd श्राहि, namely the 21st August, 1116 A. D. (Appx. II-C), then we arrive at the corresponding date as the 29th June, 1117 A. D. which acceds only by four days from दक्षिणायन स'क्रांति, of that year.
- 2 The writer is one डकरेमि [राजेन्द्रचोडाचार्य्य] He came to the seat of आचार्य्य in the temple administration after पेहनाचार्य्य who seems to have lived a few years more after this date.

No. 67

Nilakanthesvra temple (Bobbili)

§. 1038

[Sept: Tel; Lng. Snsk. & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 658; A. R. no. 651 of 1826.

- १ शाकाब्देन१ प्रमाण(रो)विषयनिधिगुणविय-
 २ [चच]द्रमेतित्र ... नाया .. मावास्या[च]-
 ३ द्रदिवस२ . षाड ... नीलीख(श्व)रदेवा-
 ४ य सकलगुण .. अत्ययाख्यस्य[पु]-
 ५ त्र . पेम्मा[डि ना]य .. गुण व-
 ६ तिका ... पमा च'द्रतार'
 ७ वीरपेमा(र्मा)-
 ८ डिराजु पे ट टन दिवियलु मो-
 ९ षिटकि[पे]ट्टु माड १५ . कपाच(चा)रिव्रालु
 १० वीरपेम्माडिराजु } पेट्टिन
 ११ अखंडवर्ति दिविय ओ
 १२ ककटिकि वेट्टिन माड ५
 १३ अरुवपू . रि पेट्टिन दिवि-
 १४ य ओक्कण्टिकि वेट्टिनमा ५ ॥

1. Read 'शाकाब्दानां'
2. The exact date cannot be ascertained for want of the name of the month. But, the corresponding year is 1116-17 A. D. The Government Epigraphist in A. R. reads the date as §. 10[39].
3. वीरपेम्माडिराजु has been identified with the brother of Chodagangadeva. From this record it is known that h's mother's name is अत्यया. But, he claims to be the brother of Chodaganga whose mother is Raja Sundari, the daughter of Rajendra-choda. Probably their father Rajaraja married Rajasundari and Atyaya, through whom he had two sons namely Chodaganga and Permadi respectively. It should be noted here that some Chola Kings have used 'Perumal' as a title. I think, that was converted into Permadi. Perumal is the name of a Vaishnavite diety in South India.

No. 68

Mukhalinga †

S. 1040

[Supt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1096; A. R. no. 226 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p 708, Ganjam, no 377.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥]श्रीशकवर्षवुलु १०४०[य]
 २ [ने]ष्टि कर्कटक संक्रांतिऽ निमित्तमुन म-
 ३ धुकेश्वरदेव[र]कु भीचोडवर्मराय-
 ४ नि पेटिटन यखंण्ड[व]र्त्तिदिविय ओत्तक-
 ५ षिटकि नाचंद्र(द्रा)कर्क स्थाइ(यि)[रा नेनु मा]इ-
 ६ लु धोरि ब्राह्मण भागमु ..
 ७ प्रोलिनायकु सोमिनायकु म[लि]-
 ८ वाइ सो[मि]..करण कडेनयु वे-
 ९ स्सेन कं वमु सेकोनि उरि ..
 १० त्तमुन दिविय एल्लकालमु नड-
 ११ पंगलवां[डु] [॥].

† It is on the 2nd pillar in the left row of the प्रास्थानमण्डप, east face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 The Govt. Epigraphist in A. R. reads the date as S 104X and remarks that the inscription is damaged.

2 The date corresponds to the 26th June, 1118 A.D. The कर्कटसंक्रांति is also called दक्षिणायनसंक्रांति which is an auspicious occasion for granting charities. (Vide App. V).

No. 69

Nilakanthesvara temple (Bobbili)

§. 1040

[Sept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 660; *A. N.* no. 658 of 1926.

१ स्वस्ति ।।]शकाब्दं १०४० चगुने[एट म-
 २ धु न मास । मुन क्रि(कृ)ण प'चमिन बुध-
 ३ वार द क्षणायन २ नि-
 ४ मित्तमुनाण्डु निलुजे बु नीलीश्व-
 ५ र देवरकु
 ६ अखण्डवर्तिदिवि १ एटकि
 ७ श्रीचोडगङ्गदेवर
 ८ प्रो. प्रोल]चि(चा)रि ब्रा-
 ९ लु

- 1 The expression मधुनमास is not clear. It can neither be the मधुमास (वैशाख) nor मिथुनमास, for the reason that the grant was issued on the day of दक्षिणायन स'क्रांति or कर्कटस'क्रांति which falls in आषाढ of S 1040.
- 2 The corresponding date is the 26th June, 1118 A. D., wednesday. This date is the same as in the case of No. 68 above. The engraver, however, made a mistake by writing कृष्ण for शुक्ल before प'चमी.

No. 70

Vizagapatam plates of Chodagangadeva †

S. 1040

[Sapt. S. I. Type; Lng. Sn-k.]

Ed. by J. F. Fleet in *I. A. Vol. XVIII. 165*; noted by Sewell in *Arch. Sur. S. India; Vol. II, p. 33 no. 19.*

[After the Praśasti as given in App I-C]

Ll. 103 - 117 :-

.. ..स श्रीमदनन्तवर्ममहाराजो राजाधिराजो राजपरमेश्वरः परममट्टारकः परमवैष्णवः परमब्रह्मण्यः मातापितृपादानुभ्यातः] श्रीचोडगङ्गदेव सम्भाविवश्ये राष्ट्र(प)-द्रुकूट प्रमुखान् कुटुम्बिनस्सर्वान् समाहूय पुरोहितामात्य युवराज सन्धिधिग्रहि दौवारिक प्रमुख परिजन समज्ञमिस्थमाज्ञापयति[|]विदितमस्तु वो यथा ॥ आसीदार्य्यकुलोद्भवो वासुदेवनायकस्तद्भार्य्या गण्डपनायिका तत् पुत्रो भीमय नामा तद्भार्य्या मेडमनःयिका तत् पुत्रो माधवस्तस्म(स्मै) मत्पादोपजीविने भवद्विषये तामरखाण्ड नाम ग्रामस्सतत प्रतिवद्धाभिरविच्छिन्न समोपभोगाभिश्च पल्लिभिस्सार्द्धं सजलस्थल सर्वोपद्रवरहितमाचन्द्रार्क प्रतिष्ठमातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्य यशोभिवृद्धये वियदुदधिखेन्दु गणितेषु शकवत्सरेषु पुण्येहनि सकलोत्कलसाम्राज्यपदवी विराजमाने स्सिन्दूरपोर निवासिभिरस्माभिद्धारपूर्वक[] दत्तस्तद्भाविभिरपि भूमिपालैः परिपालनीयइति ॥

† The plates were discovered by the collector of Visakhapatna (Vizagapatam) some time before 1884 when they were noticed by Sewell (*A.S.S.I. I*)

‡ According to the *वीरमित्रोदय*, the term कुल is applicable to judicial authority, appointed by king:

कुलिका साथ सुख्याश्च पुरग्राम निवासिनः ॥

ग्रामपौरगणश्रेयश्चातुर्विधश्च वर्गिणः ।

कुलानि कुलिकाश्चैव नियुक्ता नृपतिस्तथा ॥

(Vide *वीरमित्रोदय*, p. 11)

Here the term *आर्य्यकुल* seems to have been used for either the Brahmanas or the Kshatriyas of the Northern India (*आर्य्यवर्त*)

No. 71

Ragolūt (Srikakulam Dt)

S. [10]40(?)

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Snsk. & T-1.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1346; A. R. no. 891 of 1 96;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 684, Ganjam, no. 144.

- १ [नां] प्रमा[णे] ...
 २ जलधिविथ १ ...
 ३ [त्या] प्रयाते श्रीमा ...
 ४ 'द्र प्रादां बुर(रु)ह मधुकर ...
 ५ 'राजाग्रसूनुः [१] युक्तो भक्तिश्रिया रा-
 ६ गोलमु३ वसतया चण्डिकायैः प्रदीप'
 ७ [प्रा]दाद्भूपालविद्यागुरुदगय-
 ८ [ने] श्रीनिधिनिष्कराजः ४ [१] ई य(अ)खड-
 ९ व[त्ति]दीपमुनकु रांगोलनिवरु
 १० [आ]चंद्राकर्कमु नेइ पोय' ग-
 ११ लवारु[१]

- † This inscription is on a field at Ragolu or Rangolu, which is 4 miles to the north of Srikakulam.
- 1 Probably the date is S. 1040 The words जलधि=4 and विथ=0 have been unusually put as the last two numbers. The corresponding date will be the 25th Dec. 1118 A. D., since the grant is made in उदगयन or उत्तरायण संक्रांति, मकरसंक्रांति of शक 1040.
- 2 It is a grant made by the elder son of the king. Probably अनंतवर्म कामाख्यादेवि is referred to in this record.
- 3 रांगोलु is the name of the village where the inscription was found.
- 4 The विद्यागुरु of the king, whose name is श्रीनिधिनिष्कराज, is the donor of this grant. He seems to be a worshipper of चण्डिका of रांगोलु.

No. 72

Nilakantheshvara temple (Bobbili)

§. 1040

[Sopt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 569; A. R. no. 657 of 1926.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥]शकवरुषं बुलु १०४० यगु-
 २ ने'टि मेषमासमू(मु)न मुन¹ शुक्लपक्ष मु-
 ३ न १३यु सोमवारमु विषुवु(व)-
 ४ संक्रांतिनांडु² निलु'जेर' बु
 ५ नीलीश्वरदेवरकु पेर्माडिराजु
 ६ महादेवि सुरम³पेटिटन अ-
 ७ ख'ड[व]र्त्ति दिविय ओक्क'टि-
 ८ कि बे[ट'टु]माड ५ अ(आ)च-
 ९ द्राक्क'मुनकु कापाच(चा)रि
 १० बालु[॥]

1 The word 'मुन' is superfluous.

2 The corresponding date is the 24th March, 1119 A. D. Monday.

3 पेर्माडिराजु is identical with the brother of Chodagangadeva. His queen सुरमा is the donor in this record.

No. 73

Mukhalingat

§. 1041

[Scept: Tel; Lng. Snsk. & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1051; A. R. no. 184 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 703, Ganjam, no. 335.

- १ शाकाब्दे शशिदेवखेङ्गणिते धर्म्म[य]
२ पिलोस्तित्थौ विष्णोर्दीप मखण(एङ्)वर्त्तिम-
३ दिशामोदरः। कार्तिके[]मासे श्रीमधु-
४ केशवराय[स]ततः क्लृङ्गंबिका नन्दनो
५ नर्म्मप्रीतिकरः कलिगनृपते [ः]श्री चोङ्ग[ग]-
६ प्रभोः[॥]ई यखड्वर्त्तिदीपम नक[चो]-
७ डगंगापदेयै न वदिनिग्राम तेलिकि पेदि पो-
८ तिनायकुण्डनु परि यमनायकु वेरसिन
९ कांपु[रा]चद्रावर्कम नेइ पोयगलवारु . वी-
१० रि कोन्न माङ्ग लेनु[।]

† It is on the 3rd pillar in the right row of the आस्थान मण्डप, north face in the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 The significant feature of this grant is that in commemoration of the "पितृतिथि" or the death-ceremony of the father of the donor, it is arranged to burn a perpetual lamp before Madhukesvara during दामोदरपूजा in the month of कार्तिक. This पूजा is mainly performed by widows in Orissa (for कार्तिकदामोदर see App. V.) According to the "हयशीष-पंचरात्र" the image of Damodara will be as follows:- Four arms. In the upper left arm there is शङ्ख (conch) and in the lower left arm there is चक्र (disk). Similarly, the upper and lower arms of the right there are पद्म and गदा. This is a prototype of the image named Aniruddha of the Chaturvyuha images. A kind of शालग्राम is also known as दामोदर. It is described as follows:—

"उपय्य धश्च चक्के द्वे नातिदीर्घं मुखे विलम् ।

मध्ये च रेखा लम्बिका स च दामोदरः स्मृतः ॥" (ब्रह्माण्ड पुराण)

No. 74

Mukhalinga†

§ 1042
[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I., Vol. V, no. 1093; *A. K.* no. 223 of 1896
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 706, Ganjam, no. 374.

- १ स्वस्ति॥ शकवर्षं बुलु १०४२ गुने'टि मेप
२ मासम न व्यतीपात मङ्गलवारम् नांडु 1 श्री-
३ मधुकी(के)श्वर देवरकु कन्नदि 2 एरियमना-
४ यकुनि कोडुकु वीरचोडदेघ[र]ले'ककसूर-
५ य३ पेटि टन अख'इयत्ति(त्ति दीप[यो]क्क'टि मा-
६ ड लेनु दीनि नाचंद्राक्क'मु नडप'गालवारु[]

- † The inscription is on the 2nd pillar in the left row of the प्रास्थानम'रूप, east face, in the temple of Madhukesvara.
- 1 The Government Epigraphist reads the date as 1047 in *A.R.*, and it was copied by Rangacharya. But, again the Government Epigraphist has correctly put it as § 1040 in *S.I.I.*
This date corresponds to the 30th March, 1120 A. D. Tuesday. There is no व्यतीपातयोग here although अमावास्या is associated with अश्विनी नक्षत्र.
- 2 Probably it is the surname of the donor.
- 3 The title ले'कका seems to have been formarely used in the country of the Cholas. Afterwards it was borrowed by the Gangas of Kalinga. This title is still used as a family title among the Khandayat class of the districts of Puri and Cuttack. The खण्डायत is a warrior class in Orissa.
The donor calls himself as the "ले'कका" of वीरचोड whose connection with the family of the Gangas of Kalinga is described above (vide no. 44).

No. 75

Ravipadu†(Srikakulam Dt)

§. 10+2

[Sept: Tel: Lng. Tel. & Snsk.]

S. I. I. V. no. 1345: A. B. no. 890 of 1896;

Rangacharva's Vol. I, p 68†, Ganjam, no. 146; Noticed in Bhandarkar's list No. 1961 and by M. M. Chakravarti in J.A.S.B., Vol. LXXII, p. 102, No. 10.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] श्रीमदनन्तवर्म-
- २ देवदत्त प्रवद्ध(द्ध)मान विजय रा-
- ३ ज्य संवत्स[र] ४४गु श्राहि [॥]
- ४ शाकाब्दानां प्रमाणे राग-
- ५ न(?) जलविय च्चन्द्र 1 ग्ने(येष) तीव्र-
- ६ रस्मौ(श्मौ) मार्गो भे [चामा]वास्यां श[शि]-
- ७ दिन युक्ते व्यतिपात्ते 2 [1] प्रा-
- ८ दा[म्मा]द्देश्वरस्यै सकल गुणनिधि[:]
- ९ कामनस्यै वा पुत्रो तिथ्याञ्छेद भा-
- १० [ग्यो] दाचेनस्यैव नाम्ना प्रतिष्टयेदी-
- ११ प माच [द्र]तार[ः] [॥] ... सरानकु
- १२ चन्द्रशेखर दे-
- १३ वर य(अ)खण्डदीप-
- १४ . प ... लन्नायकुल वसमुन नाचेन-
- १५ टटु मा ५

- † This inscription is on a slab lying in the bed of a tank in the village of Ravipadu near Srikakulam.
1. Bhandarkar, and M.M. Chakravarti say that the date is 1040 शक. But, the expression 'गगनजलवियच्चन्द्र' may be read as 'नयनजलवियच्चन्द्र' for the reason that the grant was made in the 44th श्राहि which falls in 1042-43 शक.
 2. The Corresponding date is the 22nd Nov. 1120 A. D. There is no व्यतिपातयोग occurred then; because the day is Monday and the *Nakshatra* is ज्येष्ठा. (For व्यतिपात see App. V.)

- १६ वीनि नङ्गप [न्ति] वा .
 १७ रु गंगकञ्चत
 १८ वेह गधिललं बो-
 १९ इचिन पातकानं बो
 २० दुरु [॥]



No. 76

Mukhalinga †

S. 1043

[Sct. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1105; A. R. no. 234 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 706, Ganjam, no. 385.

- १ * [सिद्ध] स्वस्ति [॥] शकवरुष' बुलु १०-
- २ ४३ गुनेटि श्रीमत्सोडगङ्गादे-
- ३ वर विजयराज्य संवत्सरं बु-
- ४ लु ४५ शर्हि एदुरेण्ट उत्तरायण-
- ५ संक्रांति निमित्तमुन^२ श्रीमधुकेश्वरदेव-
- ६ रकु नम्रिनवल्लि चामिनायकुनि कू'तु-
- ७ ऋ वेन्नमधीराय तल्लि ई अखण्डवत्ति-
- ८ दीपमुनकू नेनु माडल्लु पेटटे [॥] दीनि ना [-]
- ९ चन्द्राकर्कमु नडपंगालवारु [॥]

† It is on a slab at the left entrance into the आस्थानमंडप of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The word 'सोडगंग' is used for 'चोडगंग'. There are interchange of the letters 'स' and 'च' in Telugu language. In some inscriptions the letter 'जो' is also used for 'चो'.
2. The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1121 A. D.

No. 77

MuKhalinga †

S 1043

[Sçpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 1039; A. R. No. 173 of 1896;

Rangaacharya's Vol, I. p. 702, Ganjam, no, 324; Bhandarkar's list No. 1962; J. A. S. B. Vol. LXXII, p. 103, No. 12.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] शकवर्ष[]बुलु १०४३ अगु ने-
 २ णिट शीमा[न्] च्चो(चो)इ ग'ग्गदेवर प्रष-
 ३ र्द्धमान विजयराज्य सम्मा(व)त्सरमु-
 ४ लु ४५ श'हि एदुरेणिट उत्तरायण-
 ५ स'क्रान्ति नांडु। शी मधुकेश्वर-
 ६ देवरकु अर पटिनांठ मधुरा[पु]-
 ७ रमुन चोटाण्ड कूतुरु पे[म्मा]-
 ८ णिड। अखण्डवर्ति दीपमुन-
 ९ कु अ(आ)चन्द्राकर्कमु नडपङ्गा-
 १० वेट्टिन माडुलु एनु ५ [॥]

† It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the म्मास्थानम'क्य, east face, of the temple of Madhukēśvara.

1. The Corresponding date of the inscription is the same as that in No. 76 above, i.e. the 25th Dec. 1121 A. D.
2. The suffix ञ्दि in the names was used by some people of South India. In No. 165 we meet with two such names as भोमांदि and कामांदि. In No. 168 another name as अल्लपवाइ माकांदि is found. In No. 90 गुतांदि is given. These people might have migrated from the Chola country as stated in No. 165. Here the donor belongs to Madurapura. There was a district called भाएह-नाडु near Madura.

No. 78
Mukhalinga*

§. 1040

[Sript: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1095; A. R. no. 225 of 1893;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 706, Ganjam, no. 376.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] समरमुखानेकरिपुदर्पमर्दन-
२ भुजबल पराक्रम [पर]म मा[हेश्व]र प-
३ रम भट्टारक महाराजाधिराज राज-
४ परमेश्वर गंगा न्व[या] वल[]वन स्त-
५ म श्रीमदन तघमेश्वर प्रवर्द्धमानवि
६ जयराज्य सवत्सर[र] ४५ शहि उक्त[रा]-
७ [य]न स'क्रांति निमित्त्य[त्त]मुन¹ शी मधु [केशव]-
८ र दे[वर]क
९ [द्रा] कर्क [म]
१० पेहकोहे मघोनितात.
११ म मांकनायकु [एट्ट] नयु
१२ निदि वियकु नाच [द्राकर्क]मु नयु²
१३ नड प[ग]ल वारु [॥]

-
- * It is on the 2nd pillar in the left row of the आस्थानमंडप, east face, in the temple of Madhukesvara.
1. The 45th Srahi of Chodagangadeva falls in § 1043 (see nos- 76 and 77). So the date of this inscription is the 25th Dec. 1121 A. D.
2. The word 'नयु' seems superfluous.

No. 79

Nilakanthevāsara temple (Bobbili)

§. 1044

[Sopt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S.I. i. Vol. X, no. 664; A. R. no. 681 of 1926.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥]शकाब्द'बुलु १०४४ ने-
 २ एट उत्तरायणस'क्रांति' ना-
 ३ एडु निलुंजेर'बुन[नीली]श्वर देवरकु
 ४ नि[द्दु]ल सानिबिजम त'द्वि[वे]-
 ५ पेटिटन अख'डबर्त्ति(र्त्ति)दिवि-
 ६ य १एटकि वेटिट[न] माड ५ चोलग-
 ७ 'ङ्गदेवर श्रीभुङ्गवध(र्द्ध)न गा-
 ८ नडप'गलवारु नडप रैरे-
 ९ नि गंगा कत' गविलल' ज[']-
 १० पिनारु प्रोलस(चा)[रि]व(त्रा)लु[॥]

x The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1122 A. D.

No. 80
Mukhalingat

§. 1045

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I., Vol. V, no. 1091; *A. R.* no. 222 of 1896

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 705, Ganjam; no. 373 Bhandarkar's list no. 1964; M. M. Chakravarti's list in *J.A.S.B.* Vol. LXXII, p. 103, no. 16.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] श्रीमदनं सवर्मदेवर
- २ प्रवद्धमानविजयराज्य सवत्स-
- ३ [र] ४६ शाहि शत(का)व्दं बुलु १०४५।
- ४ गुनेटि उत्तरायण संक्रांति निमित्त(त्त)-
- ५ मुन२ मधुकी(के) श्वर देवरकं गुतांडि३ना-
- ६ यकुनि पेड्लमु अम्मांडि कंतरु
- ७ [स्व]रम मन्मरालु४ गवरम पेटिट[न] अ-
- ८ ख[ड]वर्त्तिदीपम् ओक्कण्डु अ(आ)चन्द्र(द्रा)कर्कस्था
- ९ इ(यि)नड[प]ङ्गल[वा]ह श्री [॥]

- 1 The Government Epigraphist gives the date as § 1046 in *A. R.* which date has been copied by Rangacharya, Bhandarkar and M. M. Chakravarti. But, it was subsequently revised in *S. I. I.* as S. 1045. I am accepting this revised view for the reason that Chodaganga's शाहि 49, which started from the 4th Sept. 1123 A, D, falls in शक 1045, but not in शक 1046, (Vide App. II-C).
- 2 The corresponding date is the 25th Dec, 1123 A, D,
- 3 गुतांडिनायक may be explained as the modern गुरांडिनायक or the village head of गुतांडि or गुरांडि. It is a village in Parlakimedi taluk in the Ganjam district.
- 4 मन्मरालु = grand daughter,

No. 81

Gokornesvara temple (Mahendra mountain in Ganjam)

S. 1045

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Snsk. & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1349; A. R. no. 394 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 710, Ganjam, no. 423.

- १ [ओँ] १ स्वस्ति[॥]शाकाब्द'बु-
- २ लु १०४५ गुने'डु
- ३ शी' मानु(न) बलक्ष्मीधरा-
- ४ र्य्य [स्स]कल गुण-
- ५ निधि[स्स]र्ष्व स'प्पत् स-
- ६ त्रि(म्)द्धो दीप' प्रादा[द]ख-
- ७ 'ड' त्रिपुर विजइ(यि)-
- ८ ने धीमहेन्द्रेश्वराय [॥]१
- ९ धीमन्नारायणस्य द्वि-
- १० जकुलतिलको गोत्र-
- ११ स्य[प्रौ]व[ः]शाकाब्दे मे-
- १२ घनाके प्रथित त्रि(पृ) [थु]-
- १३ यशो देववर्म्मस्य पु-
- १४ वः [दी] दीनि तरिलान-
- १५ वारु नडपङ्गल-
- १६ वारु शी [॥]

† The inscription is on a slab to the right of the entrance to the Kunti shrine.

1 The God, Gokarnesvara is called Mahendresvara in this inscription. In the copperplate inscriptions of the early Ganga Kings of Kalinga, their long *Prasasti* begins with the phrase of "महेन्द्राचलामलकनकरिखरप्रतिष्ठितस्य सत्त्वाचरपुरोस्तकल-भुवननिर्माणैकसुलभारस्य शशाङ्करोखरस्य श्रीयोगण्ये शिभट्ट्यारकस्य " etc. This God Gokarnesvara is, therefore, installed on the Mahendra mountain since the 7th century A. D. and he was the family deity of the Gangas for more than four-hundred years until the Gangas shifted their headquarters from Kalinga-nagara and were converted into Vaishnavism.

2 Tarula may be identified with the modern Tarla near the Palasa Ry, Station.

No. 82

Mukhalinga †

S. 1045

[Scept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 1090; A. R. No. 221 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I. p. 705, Ganjam, no. 372; Bhandarkar's list No. 1963; J. A. S. B. Vol. LXXII, p. 103, No. 14.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] स(श)क वरुष'बुलु १०४५ गु-
- २ ने'ण्डु श्रीमतु चोडग'रग-
- ३ देवर प्रवर्द्धमा[न] विज-
- ४ य राज्य स'वत्स[र] ४६१ आ-
- ५ हि उत्तरायण संक्रा-
- ६ न्ति निमित्त(त्त)मुन^२ श्रीमधु-
- ७ की(के)खर(त्र)र देवरकु पोतय से-
- ८ नापति ल'जिय कुपम-
- ९ नायकुरालु वेदितन अख-
- १० एडवर्त्तिदीपमु १पिट माडलु
- ११ एनु दीनि अम[पे'ट'ट] वा [रु] अ आ)-
- १२ चन्द्राकर्कमु नडपंगल-
- १३ वारु [॥]

† It is on the 2nd pillar in the left row of the आस्थानमण्डप, south face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 According to Rangacharya and Bhandarkar, it is incised on the 48th आहि while the Govt. Epigraphist reads 49 आहि in S.I.I. I think, the latter is the correct reading for the reason that Chodaganga's 49th आहि was current between शक 1045-46.

2 The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1123 A. D. The grant No. 80 also gives the same date.

No. 83

Mukhalinga†

§. 1045

[Sept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1043; *A. R.* no. 177 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 702, Ganjam, no. 323;

Bhandarkar's list No. 1 *J.A.S.B.,* Vol. LXXII, p. 103, No. 13.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] शकवरष(ष')बुलु १०४-
- २ ५ गु[ने]ण्ट श्रीमदनन्तव[र्म]दे-
- ३ घर प्रवर्द्धमान विजय[रा]ज्य स-
- ४ 'वत्स[र] ४६ [श'हि] उत्त[रा]यन स का-
- ५ [त्ति] निमित्तमुन१ शी मधुही(के)-
- ६ [श्व]र देवरकु शी चोडग'ग[दि]वर
- ७ मम (मामा)घषादेबु२ को[डु]कु [श्रीमधुके]श्वरदे-
- ८ घर बेट्टिन अख'डवत्ति(त्ति) दिविय
- ९ वो[को]डु . ई दीपमुकु अ(आ'च्च'च')-
- १० [द्राक्क'म्] किलार३ म'नवारु
- ११ नडपङ्गल-
- १२ वारु शी'चेयू [॥]

- † It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the प्रास्थान म'ड्य, west face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.
- 1 The corresponding date is the same as that of the previous records. (i. e. 25-12-1123 A. D.)
 - 2 The donor of this grant is one Madhukisvara deva, son of Babadeva, a relative of Chodagangadeva.
 - 3 Kilara seems to be the name of a village

No. 84

Mukhalingat

S. 1045

[Sopt: Tel; Lng. Snsk. & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1038; A. . no. 172 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 702, Ganjam, no. 323.

- १ शाकाब्दे च[]द्रु(द्र)बिह्, अतुरा पु-
२ रमहतु(द्र)बाणस'ख्यात्तुभानु' प्री-
३ तिनोदगुदिने¹ वासनमहाराजा सुप-
४ त्नी गुणि श्रीमनु मच्चपनायकानि सहि-
५ तं दीपंमहद्भक्ति तेंडि श्रीमधुकी-
६ स्वरेन श(स)ततं म्माचंद्रताराकिक्(र्किक्)क'[॥] ई अख-
७ एडवत्ति(र्त्ति) दिविय ओक्कण्डि माड ५एिट-
८ कि चोडग'गपेएट तेलेकिकोण्ड-
९ य वीरि कोडुकु नूकन ...
१० अल्लु व'पर [ड्लुन्ने] अ(आ)च'द्राक्क'यु [नडप]-
११ गलवारु [१]

- † The inscription is on the second pillar in the right row of the आस्थानम'इप, east face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.
- 1 The Government Epigraphist in A. R. is not sure in the correctness of its date. Rangacharya has also copied his view. The rule regarding अङ्कानां वामतो गतिः is not followed here. Neither the metre nor the language of the record is correct. Although the corresponding date cannot be fixed due to ambiguity, most probably the word 'नोदगुदिने' is 'उद्गवने' which will refer to the day of मकर-म'क्रान्ति and, accordingly, the corresponding date will be the 25th Dec. 1123 A. D.

No. 85

Mukhalinga †

S. 1045

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1094; A. R. no 224 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 706, Ganjam, no. 375.

Bhandarkar's list No. 1963, J.A.S.B. Vol. LXXII, p. 103 No. 15.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥]शकवर्ष[बु]लु १०४५ गुने[ण्ट] श्री-
 २ मरुचोडग'गदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजय-
 ३ राज्य स'वत्स[र] ४६गु श्राहि सोमग्रहण[निमित्त]न)मु-
 ४ न मधु[के]रवर देवर ... मल्ले[म]नायकु रू-
 ५ लि कू'तुरु इ'दुल मोदलि'स्मानि कोमरम म्मा)
 ६ पेदितन अख'डवत्ति(त्ति)दीपमुन मा५ ई दीपमु
 ७ येतेडिवारु३ या(आ'च')द्र(द्रा'वर्क'मु नडप'गालार, [॥]

- † The inscription is on the 2nd pillar in the left row of the आग्यानम'इप, east face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.
- 1 The grant is made on the day when there was a lunar eclipse in शक 1045. It occurred in माघ, corresponding to the 1st Feb. 1124 A. D.
- 1 The word मुदुसुलि is frequently used in the classical Oriya literature denoting a maid servant in the royal house. So, I think, मुदुसुलि is derived from म'दुशीला. According to Thurston, मोदलि is a title used chiefly by the offspring of Devadasis (dancing-girls), Kaikolans and Vellas. The Vellas generally take the title Mudali in the Northern, and Pillai in the Southern districts. × × × Modali further occurs as a title of some Jains, Gadavas, Ochhans, Pallis or Vanniyans and Panisavans. Some Pattanavans style themselves वरुणकुल-मुदलि' (Vide Castes and Tribes of southern India, Vol. V, p. 84).

No. 86

Nilakanthevsara temple (Bobbili)

§. 1046

[Sapt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S.I. I. Vol. X, no. 665; A. R no. 674 of 1926.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] शकाब्द १०४६ नेष्टि क-
- २ न्य मास क्रि(कृ)ष्णाष्टमियु
- ३ बुधवारम् न। निलुजे-
- ४ ऋबुन नीलीश्वरदेवर-
- ५ कु राजमनिकु सेट्टि ट कुं(कं) तु-
- ६ ऋ न . प[पे]ट्टिन अखण्ड-
- ७ वर्त्ति दि(दी) शष्टि माड ५ चोलि(ल)-
- ८ गंगदेवर श्रीभुज व-
- ९ र्द्धन का(आ)च'द्राकर्कम् नड-
- १० पङ्कलवारु प्रोलाच(चा)रि
- ११ ब्रलु [॥]

i The corresponding date is the 3rd September, 1124 A. D.

The occasion for the grant is कन्यमास कृष्णाष्टमी which corresponds to the 8th *tithi* of the dark fortnight of the month of आश्विन. According to the religious customs observed in Orissa, it happens to be the day when the sixteen-days Pujā (शरत्कालीन दुर्गास्त्व) relating to the goddess Durga is performed. The day is, therefore, quite auspicious for grants. The सहस्रकर्मविधि is also observed on this sacred day. The 8th *tithi* of the dark half of आश्विन is known as मूलाष्टमी, when शरत्कालीन दुर्गापूजा begins. In the दुर्गास्त्वचन्द्रिका we find the following verse:-

दुर्गाकल्पोक्तविधिं फलेच्छया प्रत्यहं नृपस्य बुधः
 विदधीत पुरो देवीं प्रपूज्यतां श्रद्धयोपचारेण ।
 मूलाष्टम्यां प्रातः प्रबोधयेदुत्सवेन देवेशीं
 नवमीप्रातः जीती लवङ्गतोयै मुखै शोधयम् ॥

No. 87

Mukhalingat

S. [1046]

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I., Vol. V, no. 1049; *A. R.* no. 182 of 1896
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 702, Ganjam, no. 333 *J. A. S. B.*
 Vol. LXXII, pt. i, p. 106-7, 38; *E. I.* XXI, i. n. i. no. 1948).

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] श्रीमदन'नधर्मदेवर प्रवर्द्ध मान-
- २ विजयराज्य संवत्स[र] ५[०]१ श्राहि मकरमास उ-
- ३ त(त्त)राय[ण] संक्रांतः निर्मित्त)मुन मधुकी(के)श्वरदेवरु
- ४ नकरपुवाड विष्णुदेवरगुडि मोदलिसानि० कामकोट-
- ५ नायकुरालि सेलियलु चिन्नमनायकुरालु पेट्टिन
- ६ अखडवर्त्ति दि(दी)प ... माडलु ५ [॥]४

-
- † It is on the third pillar in the right row of आस्थानमण्डप of the temple of Madhukesvara.
 - 1 The Government Epigraphist and Rangacharya say that this record was made by Anantavarmadeva in his seventy-third year. It is not correct. The record is neither made by Anantavarmadeva nor the श्राहि is 73. The Government Epigraphist gives the date as S. 1041 in *A. R.*
 - 2 Since the corresponding शक year for Anantavarma's 50th श्राहि is S 1046, the corresponding date of the record is the 24th December, 1124 A.D.
 - 3 "विष्णुदेवरगुडि मोदलिसानि" is a *tille* used by a dancing-girl named कामकोटी. Her younger sister (चेल्लि) is चिन्नामा नायकाणी. It seems that कामकोटी was appointed for dancing at the temple of Vishnu (विष्णुदेवरगुडि)
 - 4 Next to this inscription there is a line of writing as mentioned below:-
 "स्वस्ति[॥]शकवर्षं १०५१ गङ्गुपेट्टि आमदन-न" It is an incomplete record (see *S. I. I.* Vol. V no. 1050).

No. 88

Mukhalinga*

S. [1046]

[Scept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1037; *A. A.* no. 171 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 702, Ganjam, no. 322.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] श्रीमदनंत्तवर्मदेवर प्रवर्द्ध[मानविजय]-
 २ राज्य स व[त्सर] ५०[श्रा]हि उत्तरायणसंक्रान्तिनिमि-
 ३ त्तमुन श्रीम धुर्का[श्व]र देवरकु वक्तकनाना. प-
 ४ नाथुडु तमतल्लि दण्डुलैना गु(कु)मारायनि[यु]
 ५ देव[रा]यकु सानिकि नम्मुवुगा['] [वे]दिट्टन^२
 ६ अखण्डवर्त्ति दीपमु ओक्कण्टिकि माडुलु ५
 ७ दीनि नकरपुवाड नायकुलु^३ अ(आ)-
 ८ चन्द्राकर्कमु नडु[पि] प्पगलवारु [॥]

* It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमण्डप, east face, of the temple of Madhukేశvara. According to Rangacharya, the beginning of the inscription is built in. But, it is not so. Because, the record is complete. The Government Epigraphist has not given the श्राहि year of this record but he gives शक 1045 which is not there. So, the *A. R.* no. of this record is not correctly put in *S. I. I.* Vol.V, no. 1037.

1. The 50th श्राहि starts from the 23rd Aug. 1124 A. D. (vide App. II-C) So, the corresponding date of this record is the 25th Dec. 1124 A. D. which is the day of उत्तरायणसंक्रान्ति
2. The Government Epigraphist for India reads [भे]दिट्ट for [वे]दिट्ट
3. The term नकरपुवाडनायक seems to be either a title of the head-man of नकरपुवाड or कलिङ्गनगर or a synonym of नगरश्रेष्ठि. The title नगरश्रेष्ठि is found in Damodarpur plates of the Gupta period (Vide *E. I.* XV.). In this connection R. G. Basak says that a विषयपति who is the head of a विषय was aided by four advisors. One of the advisors was called नगरश्रेष्ठि. He had to represent the various guilds or corporations of the town or the rich urban population. The remaining three advisors were

known as प्रथमसाथीबाह (the representative of merchant class), प्रथमकुलिक (the representative of the artisan class) and प्रथमकायस्थ (probably the chief scribe, the head of the Government Officials).

Dr. U. N. Ghoshal in his *Hindu Revenue System* writes that the district officers were "carrying on the administration of the district-town (अधिष्ठानाधिकरण) with a guild-president, the leading-merchant, the leading banker and the leading scribe at the top". (Vide *History of North-Eastern India*, p. 202).

The guild president (श्रेष्ठिन्) and the scribe (कायस्थ), according to the Sanskrit drama मृच्छकटिक, used to assist the अधिकरण in deciding cases.

In Rajputana the *Chauthias* are said to be the town Magistrates. According to William Crooke, "in every town there is an unpaid magistracy, of which the head is the नगरश्रेष्ठिन् or the chief citizen, and the four *chauthias*, tantamount to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who hold their courts and decide in all civil cases". (Vide *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, Vol. I. p. 171). For more details regarding नगरश्रेष्ठिन् please see *The Journal of The University of Gauhati*, Vol. VI. (1955), pp. 81—85.



No. 89
Mukhalinga †

§. 1047

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1028; *A. R.* no 162 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 701, Ganjam, no. 313.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥] स(श)क वरुष[]बु १०४७ गुने-
- २ णिट श्रीमदनन्तवर्मदेवर प्रवद्ध'-
- ३ मान विजयराज्य सम्बत्स-
- ४ र'बुलु ५[१]श्राहि श्रीमधुकीस्वरदे-
- ५ वरकु पेकप कोडुकु लेक प'प्युन वे(व्य)-
- ६ ति(ती)पातनिमि[त्त]मुन'(न)वेटि टन अखण्डवति(त्तिं)-
- ७ दीपमोक्कणिट माड[५ ई]दीप माच'-
- ८ द्राक्क'मु नडपङ्गलवारु ।[१]

† It is on the 1st pillar in the right row of the आस्थान म'दप in the temple of Madhukesvara.

No. 90

Mukhalinga †

S. [1047]

[Sept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. No. 1014; A. R. No. 143 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I. p. 700, Ganjam, no. 299.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥]श्रीमदनन्तवर्मदेवर प्र-
 २ बद्धमानविजयराज्य सम्बत्स-
 ३ र'बुलु ५१ श्राहि उत्तरायण-
 ४ स'क्रान्तिनिमित्तमुन। श्रीमधु[के]-
 ५ स्व(श्व)र देवर[कु] विधिकपोलि क'ककणाल-
 ६ पोतय कोङ्क प[डा]ल्लुबूण्ड भी-
 ७ मन(ना)युनितनि पण्डलमु वल्लेम-
 ८ यु चोडनांटिलोनि चोडतो-
 ९ यट नेल नेत्र वट्टगां वडसिन ए-
 १० निमिदि पुटलु नेल रेडु अखंड-
 ११ वर्त्ति दीपमुनकू ग[ग्व] अ[आ]चन्द्रा-
 १२ कर्कस्थाइ(यि)गां वे'ट्टे] सो(चो)डगंग पे-
 १३ क प'कपनायुकु डु [ई]चेण्टु? रेण्डु दीपमुलु
 १४ अ(आ)स(च')गार्कमु नडपि अनुभवि[']पङ्गलवाण्डु[॥]

† It is on the 1st pillar, right row of आस्थानम स्व. north face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1 Since the gift was issued in the 51st श्राहि of Anantavarmadeva (Chodaganga), this grant must have been issued in S 1047 or 1125-26 A.D. (Vide App. II-C). So, the corresponding date will be the 25th Dec. 1125 A. D.

2 चोडनाटि is the name of a village where the lands were granted.

3 The word 'वे ?' is not clear. In the Telugu language 'चेडु' means 'a ball' (noun) and 'to cut' (verb)

No. 91

uKhalinga†

S. [1048]

[Sept: Tel; Lng; Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1062; *A. R.* no. 194 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 703, Ganjam, no. 345.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥] श्रीमदनत्तवम्म(म्म)देवर प्र-
 २ बद्धमान विजयराज्य संवत्स[र]५२।
 ३ आहि त्रि(वृ)श्चिक शुक्ल मा(म)हा १२सि(शी)यु सु(शु)क्र-
 ४ वारमुन^२ पेडकोट टमुन^३ अवले^४ विग^४पोलिसे-
 ५ टिट कोडुकु मादांडि पेड्टन अखंडवर्त्तिदिवि-
 ६ यर[पिट] माड ५ अ(आ)च'द्रां(द्रा)क्क'मु नडपङ्गलयदि
 ७ मधुकी(के)श्व[र]दे[वर] रक्ष [॥]

- † On the 4th pillar in the right row of आस्थानन'डप in the temple of Madhukesvara.
 1 The Govt. Epigraphist in *A. R.* reads the आहि as 5[7]th year. But, actually it should be 52nd आहि.
 2 The Govt. Epigraphist for India reads in *S. I. I.* "त्रिश्चिक शुक्लमाहा १२ सियु सुक्वारमुन". It is not correct. There is no "महात्रयोदशी" in the Indian Calander. It must be महाद्वादशी which is also called उत्थान द्वादशी, occurred in क्रात्तिकशुक्ल द्वादशी. Here, the said "महाद्वादशी" fell in Friday, is referred to. The corresponding date is, therefore, the 29th October, 1126 A. D. Friday.
 3 पेडकोट seems to be the name of a village,
 4 Avalingi is a village near Gatta in the Patapatam taluk of Srikakulam district.

No. 92

Mukhalingat

§. 1048

[Sept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1082; *A. R.* no. 213 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p 705, Ganjam, no. 364.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥] शकव[त्स]रमुलु वइनि ए-
 २ [म]डि एनगु श्राहि नांति श्री चोडगग्ग न-
 ३ वि रप्प[']दोइन विजयराज्य संव-
 ४ त्स[रो]५२ ॥ ला उत्तरायणसंक्रा[']ति निमि-
 ५ [त्तु]न२ पलियलानु . तौट . ११ त-
 ६ ऋ[दु]चिन्न पव[शानु]अखण्ड पोण्डन-
 ७ य[पे]ट् नि० मा[ड]लु एन [॥]

- † On the 3rd pillar, left row of आस्थानमण्डप of the temple of Madhukesvara.
 1 The Government Epigraphist says that the record is made in S 1055, although from the text it is not clear. Rangacharya has also copied the same mistake. The 52nd श्राहि commenced from the 31st Aug, 1126 A. D. or शक 1048.
 2 As the grant was made for the occasion of उत्तरायण संक्रांति, the corresponding date is the 25 Dec, 1126 A. D.

No. 93
Mukhalingat

Ś. [1048]

[Sapt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1027; *A. R.* no. 161 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 701, Ganjam, no. 312.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥]स(श)क वरुषंबुलु १०४८ अगु-
२ नें'टि मीन संक्रांतियु। द्वि(द्व)ति'ती)पात निमि-
३ त्य(त्त)मुन मधुकी(के)स्व(श्वे'र देवरकू गालपन(ना)-
४ यकु'नि कुंतुञ्च' इ गुडिसानि२प[पु]-
५ म कोडुकू सा'शा)सन्निकग'गन पेट्टिन
६ अखंडवर्तिदीप मोक्कोटि मा ५ [॥]

-
- † It is on the 1st pillar in the right row of the आस्थानम'इप in the temple of Madhukesvara.
1. The corresponding date is the 22nd February, 1127 A. D.
2. गुडिसानि is a designation given to a dancing girl who was in the service in गुडि or temple. (See also *F. N.* 3 in No. 87).
3. शासन्निक is a title, probably used by the administrators of rural area.

No. 94

Mukhalingat

S. 1049

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I, Vol. V, no. 1032; A. R. no. 166 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 701, Ganjam, no. 317

Bhandarkar's list No. 1965, J.A.S.B. Vol. LXXII, p. 103 No. 17.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥]शकवरुष'बुल १०४६।गुने'टि
- २ श्रीमदनन्तदेव प्रवद्धमान विजयराज्य स-
- ३ वत्स[र]५३ गु श्राहि कर्कटक म'क्र'(क्रा)त्ति२ मोद-
- ४ लुगा मधुकीस्वरदेवरक् दी'ना'सरि३मुप-
- ५ न पेदि टन ह'अ'खंड दीप १ 'टि'टकि'(कि) वेदि'ट म ५
- ६ ई'दि'विय अ'आ'चन्द न्द्रा'क्क'मु नड-
- ७ प'गलय[दि'ट]दि [॥]

† On the 2nd pillar in the right row of the अस्थानम'इव, north face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. Rangacharya remarks as follows:-

'The inscription shows that the king ascended the throne or became co-regent in S. 985 '

Chodaganga ascended the throne in S 990: in the month of कुम्भ. शुक्ल तृतीया, शनिवार which corresponds to the 17th February, 1078 A. D.

The Govt. Epigraphist reads 1048 for 1049 (A. R. No. 116 of 189 and S.I.I.)

2. The corresponding date is the 26th June, 1127 A. D.

3. There is a class of people named 'Dasiri' who live in South Orissa and north Andhra, Their mother-tongue is Telugu and their main profession is begging alms,

No. 95

Mukhalinga

S 1049

[Sapt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1009; A. R. no. 144 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 700, Ganjam, no. 295.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥]स(श)ख(क)वरुष'बुलु १०४६ गुने'डु-
 २ श्रीसो(चो)ड[ग]गदेवर प्रवद्ध मान विजय-
 ३ राज्य संवत्स[र]५३ शहि मकर सु'शु)क्ल ४ [यु]
 ४ ... नेल संक्रांतियु सोमवारम् न1 मधुकी(के)स्व(श्व)[र]-
 ५ देवरक्क राचमंगलि रामन?तम अ(आ)-
 ६ य्य पोताय तमयम्म सिडप पेर'गां
 ७ वेटिटन अख'डदीपम् माड ५ [॥]

† It is on the pillar to the right of the entrance into the central shrine, east face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The date is not regular.

2. Rāmana is the name of the person who made the gift. He is designated as राचमङ्गलि or the barbar appointed for the king.

No. 96

Mukhalingat

§. 1049

[Sopt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S.I. I. Vol. V, no. 1008; *A. R.* no. 143 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 700, Ganjam, no. 294.

Bhandarkar's list No. 1966; *J.A.S.B.*, Vol. LXXII, p. 103-4 No. 18.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥]स(श)ख(क)वरुष'बुलु १०४६ अ-
 २ गुने टि श्रीमदनस्तवर्म्मदेवर प्रव-
 ३ र्द्धमान विजयराज्य संवत्सरि ५३ शा हि
 ४ महाद्वा[द]सि(शि)।नाडु मदु(धु)की(के)ख(श्व)र देवरक् साग-
 ५ [क]य कोड्क् दिवियलकण्डेन पेट्टिन अखण्डवर्त्तिदीपमुन
 ६ माड ५ [॥]

f On the same pillar and same face where No. 95 is.

- i. If Mahādvāda i is to be taken as Kārtika Śukla 12th *Tithi*, as in other cases,
 Then the corresponding date will be the 18th Oct. 1127 A. D.

No. 97

Mukhalinga †

S. 10[4]9

[Scept. Tel; Eng Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1102; A. R. 231 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 706, Ganjam, no. 382.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥] स(श)क वरुषं वुल १०[४]६१ दगु-
 २ नेण्टि श्रीमदनं सवर्मदेवर प्रवर्द्धमा-
 ३ न विजयराज्य सवत्स[र] ५३ साहि मकर मा-
 ४ समुन सु(शु)कल द्वितीय(या)गुरुवारमुनव्यतीपात ना-
 ५ एडु वेन्न[म]पेरगड ल ए[रक]म कूतुक्त ई गु-
 ६ डिस्सामि पसाईत ४ कोम्मिनायकुनि पे-
 ७ एडुलमु नङ्गम श्रीमधुकी(के)स्व(श्व)र देवरकुं वेट्टिन
 ८ अख[एड]वर्त्तिदीपमुनकु मा ५ [॥]

- † On the 1st pillar in the left row of the आश्विनमंडप, east face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.
1. The Govt. Epigraphist did not mention the date of this inscription, but writes '53rd year' (A. R. No. 231 of 1896.)
 2. The corresponding date is the 5th January, 1128 A. D. Thursday.
 3. व्यतीपातयोग generally occurs when there are अमावस्या+रविवार+श्रवणा or धनिष्ठा or आर्द्रा. Here, the above combination is not found except that the Nakshatra is धनिष्ठा. For the details regarding व्यतीपातयोग see Appendix - V.
 4. पसाइत is an official designation in the Ganga administration in Kalinga.

No. 98

Braksharama (E. Godavari Dt.)†

S. [1047]

[Sapt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. No. 1184; A. R. No. 309 of 1893;

Rangacharya's Vol, II. p. 733, Godavari Dt., no. 214.

- १
 २ ... स्वस्ति[॥]समरमुखाने -
 ३ करिपुदप्पमर्ह न भुजबलपराक-
 ४ म परममाहेश्वर परममहार-
 ५ क महाराजाधिराज राजपरमेश्वर
 ६ ग[गा]न्वयावलम्बनस्तम धीम-
 ७ च्छोडग'उगदेश्वर महादेवि लाव-
 ८ ण्य[व]ती देवि । श्रीभीमेश्वरमहा-
 ९ [देवर]कु माघपुन्न(र्ण)म(मि)यु बृहस्प-
 १० [ति बारसु] नांडु २ पेट्टिन अख'ड[ष]-
 ११ [लोहद'डु दि]विय १ गिटकि
 १२
 १३
 १४ इनुप [ए]ड. लु[५०] .. त्रिभु[वना]-
 १५ 'ककु'श'मु'न से(सी) मा १ [॥] लिग्वित' पेदना-
 १६ चाव्येण ॥

† On the 7th pillar of the north wall in Bhīresvara temple.

1. The gift was made by Lavanyavati Devi, a queen of Chodagangadeva.
2. The date of this record is lost. But, it may be presumed that in S. 1050 and in the month of Simha some queens of Chodaganga had visited this temple, If Lavanyavati had accompanied them then, the corresponding date will be the 19th Jan, 1128 A. D.
3. Tribhuvanankusa seems to be the local king of E, Godavari region at this time, (i. e. 1128 A. D)

No. 99

Draksharama temple of E. Godavari Dt.†

§. 1048

[Sapt: Tel; Lng. Snsk. & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV. no. 1198; A. R. no. 315-A of 1893;

- १ आकाण्डे
- २ तिलका देवांगना कांतिजिते . कल्याणव . . . विभ्राण-
- ३ भूः प्रादाद्दीपमखंडवर्ति विभवे भीमेश्वरायादरातु(त्) । शकवर्षम्लु
- ४ १०५० स्वस्ति [॥] सर्वलोकाभय श्रीविष्णुवर्धनमहाराजुल प्रबद्धमान विजय-
- ५ राज्यसंवत्सरम्लु ३ गु भाहि सिंहमासमुन स्वतीपात निमित्तमुन१ स्वस्ति[॥] समर-
मुखा ने-
- ६ क रिपुदर्पमर्दन भुजबल पराक्रम परमसाहेश्वर परमभट्टारक महाराजा-
- ७ धिराज राज परमेश्वर गङ्गान्वयावलम्बन स्तंभ श्रीमदनतक्षमेश्वर महादे-
- ८ वि कय(क)ल्याणदेवि? श्रीभीमेश्वर महादेवरकुं वेद्विन अखंडवर्ति लोहदंडु दिवि[य].
- ९ १[॥]दीनिकि नाचं(द्रा)क्कर्मनेयु सरिइ'चुवारुगा देबर किलरमुन वोलेवुरु भू-
- १० दृगा[मू]डवाडपुन काटवोल[ना]वनि वनम न . . . प [ए]ड्लु[५०] ...

† The inscription is to the left of No, 100

I, The corresponding date is probably the 29th July, 1128 A. D. The स्वतीपातयोग generally occurs when there are अमावास्या + रविवार + श्रवणा or आर्द्रा or पणिष्ठा (Vide App-V). In this case the it is:-

रविवार + अमावास्या + मघा. It is to be noted here that सिंह वृहस्पति is a Yoga for taking sacred-bath in the Godavari.

2, The donor is Kalyanadevi, the queen of Chodaganga.

No. 100

Draksharam temple of (E. Goda vṛi Dt. †

S. 1050

[Sept: Tel; Lng; Snk, & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV, no. 1197; A. R. no. 315 of 1893;

Rangacharya's Vol. II, p. 734, Godavari Dt., no 220.

- १ शकाब्दे व्योमशाण
 २ नाशरस्तत्र सित विजयोद्वि त्तसव्यांगलक्ष्या ...
 ३ प्रादादखंडं भुवनशरकृते ... धाया माता शकवप(र्ष)मुलु १०५० स्वन्ति[॥] सर्वलोका-
 ४ क्षय श्रीविष्णुवर्धनमहाराजुल [प्रवर्धमान विजयराज्य संवत्सर] ३ गु ब्राहि
 सिंहमास-
 ५ मुनव्यतीपान निमित्तमूनस्वस्ति[॥]स[मर]मू खानेक रिपुदुर्षमर्दन भुजबलपरक्रम पर-
 ६ म माहेश्वर परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज परमेश्वर गङ्गान्वया बलबनस्तंम श्री-
 ७ प्रवन्तवर्धनदेवर महादेवि ली[लावती]देवि तल्लि लक्ष्मीदेवि श्रीमीमेश्वर महादेवरकं
 [वेष्टि]-
 ८ नाशखंडवर्ति लोहदंडु दिविय चन्द्र(द्रा)कर्कमुनेय सरिडंरुचु वरुगा देवर किलर
 ९ [म]म बोले पुर बूटगा ... रसि सूरनि अडवुन नावर्षोडु प्रोलनि वसम ...
 १० इनुप एङ्गु

1, The corresponding date is the 20th July, 1128 A. D.

2, The donor of this grant is Lakshmidēvi, mother of Lilavati dev', one of the queens of Anantavarman Chodaganga. For Lilavatiदेवि see No. 101.

No. 101

Draksharama temple of E. Godavari Dt.

Ś. 1050

[Scept: Tel; Lng. Snsk. & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV. no. 1196; *A. R.* no. 314 of 1893;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 734, Godavari Dt. no. 219.

- १ गा चन्द्रवक्त्रादेवी लीलाव....
- २ श्रोत्र गणेश्वरस्य [I] कांतारत्नं गुणानाम्महति निवस[ति]स्सा व्यतीपातयोगे दीपं प्रादा-
दखण्ड-
- ३ सुवर विभवे भीमनाथाय सम्यक् [II] शकवर्षमुलु १०५० स्वस्ति [II] सर्वलोकाश्रय
श्री विष्णुवद्ध-
- ४ नमहाराजुलु प्रवद्धमान विजयराज्य संवत्सरमुलु [३] गु श्राहि सिंहमासमुन व्यतीपात-
- ५ निमित्तमुन। स्वस्ति [II] समरमुखानेक रिपुदग्धमर्दन भुजबल पराक्रम परममाहेश्वर पर-
- ६ मभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज राजपरमेश्वर गङ्गान्वयावलंबनस्तम श्रीपदनस्तवधर्मदे-
- ७ वर महादेवि लीलावतीदेवि^२ श्रीभीमेश्वरमहादेवरक्तं वेद्विन अखण्डवर्तिलोहदंडु दिविय
- ८ १ दीनिकि नाचद्राकर्कमु सेयु सरिइच्चु वारुगा देवर किलरमुन बोलेपुरु बूटगानालवु
न[ण्ड]-
- ९ पुन चदुकनकोम्पन अडपुन व्रम...वसमुन निच्चिन ईनुप एड्लु ५० कि नित्यने मा१ [I]
लिकि[स्व]त
- १० पेहनाचा[र्यः] [II]

- f In *A. R.* of 1893 the number is put as 314, but in *S. I. I.* it is wrongly put as *A. R.* no. 317 of 1893.
1. The corresponding date is the 29th July, 1128 A. D. It is the same date as found in the previous records (nos. 99 and 100).
2. The donor is Lilavatidevi, a queen of Chodagangadeva.

No. 102

Draksharama (E. Godavari Dt.)†

§. 1050

[Sept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV, No. 1195; A. R. no. 313 of 1893;

Rangaoharya's Vol, II, p. 734, Godavari Dt., no. 218.

- १
- २ प्रादाहीपमखण्डवर्ति विमवे भीमेश्वराया द ... [I] म० लु १०५०
गुने'टि स्वस्ति [II] सर्वलोका-
- ३ श्रय श्रीविष्णुवर्द्धन महाराजुल प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य सवत्सरम० लु [२] गु श्राहि सिंह-
मासम० न व्यतीपातनिमित्तम० न^१ स्वस्ति [I]
- ४ समरम० खानेक रिपुदर्पणं मर्द्धन भुजबल पराक्रम परममाहेश्वर परममट्टारक राजाधिराज
राजपरमेश्वर गङ्गान्वया-
- ५ वलं वनस्तंभ श्रीपद्मनन्वन्वपं देवर महादेवि श्रीयथा या)देवुलु^२ श्रीभीमेश्वर महादे-
वर्कं वेष्टित्त चान्वावर्ति लोकागड दिनिय १ कि ना-
- ६ च द्वाकर्कम सेय मरिड'क्य चारुगा देवर किलरम० न वोलैवृकं वंडगां शाटबोल परडनि
अदपन नरुफयेच गोलनि वसमन निच्छिन रैच -
- ७ [प] एड्लु ५० कि निय ले माश्लिकिं(खि)त(तं) पेशनाचारि[II]

†. In A.R. of 1893 the number is put as 313. But, in S.I.I. it is wrongly men-
tioned as A.R. no. 316 of 1893.

1. The date of this record is same as found in Nos. 99, 100 and 101 above.

2. The donor is श्रीयारैको, another queen of Chodagangadeva.

No. 103

Draksharama (E. Godavari Dt.)

Ś. (?)

[Sopt. Tel; Eng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV. no. 1192; A. R. no. 317 of 1893;

Rangacharya's Vol. II, p. 734, Godavari Dt. no. 222.

- १ सकल नृप[महा]... ..
 २ मीमेशाय प्रदीप' चन्द्रसूर्यप्र ...
 ३ स्वस्ति [॥] सर्वलोकाश्रय श्रीविष्णुवर्धनमहाराजुल प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य सम्बत्स-
 ४ ... गु आहि सिंहमासम् इयतीपात निमित्तम्न॥ स्वस्ति[॥] समरमुखानेकरिपुदर्प-
 ५ मर्दन भुज्जबलपराक्रम परममाहेश्वर परममद्वारक महाराजाधिराज राज प-
 ६ रमेश्वर गङ्गान्वयावल'वनस्त'भ श्रीमदनन्तनम्भेश्वर महादेवि पद्मलक्ष्मिः
 ७ श्रीमीमेश्वर महादेवरक्तुं वेष्टितन अखण्डवर्ति लोहद'डुदिधिया १[॥] दीनिक नाचद्राकर्क-
 ८ ... यु सरिइ'चु वारुगा देवर किलरमन बोलेपुरु'बू'
 ९ ... [वो]ल बादनि अङ्गुण कोम्मननावनि वसमुन नि[चिच]...
 १० [इ]नाचार्यं [॥]

†. In A.R. 1893 the number is put as 317. But, in S. I. I. it is put as A.R. no. 313 of 1893.
 1. The date of this inscription is not clear. But, the grant was issued on the same date as in the case of Nos. 99, 100 and 102 above.
 2. The doner is Mahadevi Padmalakṣmī, one of the queens of Chodagangadeva.

No. 104

Draksharam temple (E. Godavari Dt)†

S. 1050

[Sapt: Tel; Lng; Snsk, & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV, no. 1194; A. R. no. 312 of 1893;

Rangacharya's Vol. II, p. 733, Godavari Dt., no 217.

- १
- २ गौडचोडिती देवी [I] सेयं श्रीचोडगङ्गक्षति वरविमोश्चोदन स्त्री मृगाक्षी प्रादादमीमे-
श्वराय त्रिभु-
- ३ धनविभवे दीपलाचंद्रतार । स्वस्ति [II] समरमखानेक रिपुदर्पमर्दन भुजवल पराक्रम
पर-
- ४ ममाहेश्वर परममट्टारक महाराजाधिराज राजपरमेश्वर गङ्गान्वया वलवनस्तंभ भीमव-
५ नंस्तवमर्देश्वर पट्टा] महादेवि कलिगन्दादेवि यैत जे(त्र)यं गौड चो[ड]यं वारु
शकवर्षमुलु १०५०
- ६ गु नें टि सिंह म(ह)मासमुन व्यतीपात निमित्तमुन² श्रीभीमेश्वरमहादेश्वरकुं बेट्टिन
अखण्डवर्ति लोहद-

† In S. I. I, the number is wrongly put as A. R. 315.

1. The donor is Jayamgonda Choda Mahadevi who is designated as कलिङ्गमहादेवी and पट्ट महादेवी. She is the chief queen of Anantavarma Chodaganga. For the sake of her name, it is presumed that she comes from the Chola family to which her mother-in-law (Rajasundari) belongs. I have discussed about Virachoda and his relation with Chodaganga in *O. H. R. J.* Vol V, pp. 50-54 and arrived at the conclusion that the Chief-queen of Chodaganga was the daughter of Virachoda. In South-India the marriage with maternal-uncle's daughter is popular, according to the following verses quoted from धर्मशास्त्रः-

मातुलस्य सुतां केचिन् पितुः स्मृतानादहम् ।

विवाद्याति क्वचिन्देशे मांकोन्याय उपपन्नान् ॥

(Vide वैद्यनाथ दक्षित—स्मृतिमुक्तावली Telugu edition of 1882, p. 97)

मातुलाः सतायाश्च विशाहृष्टाः सम्मतः ।

इत्येते मांभ्यामातामवेनता उच्यन्ते ॥

(Vide स्मृतिरत्नम्)

2. The corresponding date is the 26th July, 1128 A. D. as in Nos. 99, 100 and 101 above.

- ७ एडु दिविय १ कि नाच'द्राक्क'मु, नेयु सरिइं'चुवारुगा देवर किलरमु न नाववोल प्रोल'डुनु' गाट-
- ८ प्रोल पण्ड'डुनु वादवोल एरि'यण्डुनु' जडुकना कोम्म'डु' दत्तरासि [नाड'डु डू टगा रे'ड-१ वनडपु-
- ९ न काटवोल प'ड'नि वसमु न निच्चिन इनुपएड्लु ५० [कि] नित्य मान १ [॥]



No. 105

Draksharama (Godavari Dt)†

S 1050

[Sant. Tel; Lng. Tel. & Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV, no. 1191; A. R. no. 3,6 of 1893;
Rangacharya's Vol. II, p. 734, Godavari, no. 221.

- १ शाकाब्दे व्योमघान(ण)द्वय शशिपरि[मिते] ...
 २ ... द्वतो यः[॥]देवी श्रीराजलाभू[न्]नृपतिवरविमोस्साहसांकस्य॥ त[स्य] दीपं प्रादा
 दखंड ...
 ३ ता भीमनाथाय शाश्व(स्व)न् ॥ शक यप(र्ष)म्लु १०५० स्वस्ति[॥] सर्वलोकाशय-
 श्रीविष्णुवर्धन महा ...
 ४ न विजयराज्य सम्भवत्स[र २]गुश्हि सिद्ध(ह)मासम, न व्यतीपात निमित्तम, न स्वस्ति[॥]
 समरम, खानि] ...
 ५ न भुजबल पराक्रम परममाहेश्वर परमभ[र]क महाराजाधिराज राज परमेश्वर गङ्गा-
 न्वयावलम्बन[मूलस्त]-
 ६ म्म श्रीमदनन्तवर्मदेवर महादेवि राजलदेवि शीमीमेश्वर महादेवरुं वेष्टिन अत्र इ-
 वर्ति लो(लो)इद-
 ७ एडु विजय १[॥]दीनिकि नाचंद्राकर्क मुनेयु सरिइ चुवारुगा देवर किलरम, न बोले-
 पुरु बूंट ... डवु-
 ८ न एरियबोल वादनि अड[पु]न मदनबोल एरियनि यसम, न निच्चिन इनुप एडुलु
 ९ ५० कि नित्य ने मा १ [॥] लिकि(खि तं पेहनाचार्य्य[॥])

† In A. R. of 1893 the number is given as 310. But, in S. I. I. it is put as A. R. No. 312 of 1893.

1. The donor is राजनादेव, a queen of Chodaganga for whom the title of साहसांक is used in this record. It is necessary to state here that there is a Sanskrit work called साहसांकचरित, written by Padmagupta *alias* Parimala (Vide I. A. 1907). Padmagupta was a court poet of Vakpati Munja of Paramara family (1086 A. D.). As he is a contemporary of Chodaganga, whose title was साहसांक, I think that further research on साहसांक चरित might reveal some new facts in the life history of Chodaganga.

No. 106**Mukhalingat**

§. 1050

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S.I. I. Vol V, no. 1017; A. R no. 151 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 700, Ganjam, no. 302.

Bhandarkar's list No. 1967; J.A.S.B., Vol. LXXII, p. 104 No. 20;

- १ स्वस्ति[]शकवर्ष[]दुलु १०५० अगुने'डु
 २ श्रीम[न्]चोडग'ग्गदेवर प्रवद्ध(द्वै)मान विज-
 ३ य राज्य सगवत्सरमुलु ५४ श्राहि मक-
 ४ रामावाम्या(इया)यु व्यतीपातान। श्री मधु-
 ५ केडवर देवरकु भीमनारायनि मेडम
 ६ कोडुकु वेमां[गिड] पेट्टिन अखण्डवत्ति(र्त्ति) दीप-
 ७ मोक्क'टि माड ५ अ(आ)च'द्र(द्रा)क्क'मु नडपङ्गल
 ८ वारु [II]

† The inscription is on the 1st pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंडप,, east face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

I. This date corresponds to the 23rd December 1128 A. D. Sunday. The record says that there was a व्यतीपात योग on this day. The astronomical combination from this record is shown here under:-

मकरसंक्रांति + अमावास्या + रविवार + पूर्वाषाढा नक्षत्र. According to the religious code, the following combination is necessary for occurrence of व्यतीपात योग:-

अमावास्या + रविवार + श्रवणा or धनिष्ठा or आर्द्रानक्षत्र In the present case the prescribed नक्षत्र is not there. (For details regarding व्यतीपात see App - V).

No. 107

Mukhalingat

§. 1051

[Scept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1026; A. R. no. 160 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 701, Ganjam, no. 311.

- १ स्वरित[॥] शकवर्ष[बु] १०५१ अ-
 २ गुने बु श्रीमदनं नघर्मदेव[र]
 ३ प्रबद्धमान विजयराज्य स[]वत्सर[]-
 ४ बु ५[५]आहि सोमप्रहण २ निमि-
 ५ त्य(त्त)मुन शी मधुकी(के)श्वरदेवरकु मेड-
 ६ यकु म[बा]चेमकु गू(कू)त्तुरु [आ]इन ईगु-
 ७ [डि] स नि मत्तहवुन गुण्डम अख-
 ८ [ण्ड]वत्ति[त्ति]दीपमुनकु अ(आ)च'द्र(द्रा)क्क'मुनकु
 ९ वेद्विन मां(मा)हलु ५ [॥]

- The inscription is on the 1st pillar in the right row of आस्थानमंडप, west face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.
- 1. In A. R. of 1896 the date is given as शक 105 [2]. Rangacharya copied the same and put it as S. 1052. In S. I. I. the date is given as शक 1051. I think, S.-1051 is the correct reading, because there is no lunar eclips during the Saka year 1052.
- 2. There is a lunar eclipse in the month of बैशाख which corresponds to the 5th May, 1129 A. D. Sunday.

No. 107-A

Mukhalingat

§. 1051

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 105 ; A. R. No. 183 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 703, Ganjam Dt. no. 334.

१ स्वस्ति[॥]शकवर्षं बु १०५१ एङ्गुने टि श्रीमदनगत-

- † The inscription is on the 3rd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंडप, north face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.
- i. The inscription is not complete. It is not known why the inscription has not been incised completely. Although nothing about the gift is known from it, in A. R. it is noted that the record is made for the gift of a lamp. The same remark was copied by Rangacharya.

No. 108

Mukhalingat

S. 1051

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1022; A. R. no. 156 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 701, Ganjam, no. 307;

Bhandarkar's list No. 1968, J. S. B. Vol. LXXII, p. 104 No. 21.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥]शकवर्षवृत्तु १०५१ अ-
 २ [गु]नष्ट[ष्ट] श्रीमदनन्तवर्म देवर प्रव-
 ३ र्द्द[र्द्द]मान विजयराज्य स[वत्सर]वृत्तु-
 ४ ५५ आहि त्रि वृ[श्चिक संक्र'(क्रा)]ति यु'
 ५ वि व्य[ति ती]प[पा]त^२ निमित्तमुन श्रीमधुकी(के)-
 ६ स्व(दव)र देवरकु म्रिगावलि कूवृ[ऋ]को-
 ७ क[वे]म परि यक[श्म] कोडुकु ले-
 ८ [श्चिक कामराडि पेड्लमु पेट्टिन
 ९ अखण्ड वत्ति त्ति)दीपमुन मा ५ [।]

- † It is on the 1st pillar in the right row of the आख्यानमण्डप, south face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.
- 1 The date corresponds to the 27th Oct. 1129 A. D. Sunday.
- 2 The व्यतीपातयोग is not there as the astronomical combination of the day is as shown below:-वृश्चिकसंक्राति+रविवार+अश्विनी नक्षत्र. It has also been happened on the next day of उत्थान द्वादशी or कात्तिके-शुक्ल-द्वादशी which is an auspicious day for grants. For details regarding व्यतीपात and उत्थान द्वादशी see App.-V.

No. 109

Nilakanthesvara temple (Bobbili)†

S. 1051

[Sapt: Tel; Lng; Tel.]

. I. I. Vol. X, no. 672; A. R. no. 649 of 1926;

- १ स्वस्ति[॥]स(श)क बरुव'बुलु
- २ १०५१ गुने'टि उत्तरायन-
- ३ संक्रांति नांडु। निडु'जेरुवु-
- ४ न नीलीश्वर देवरकु पेद्द पेग्मा-
- ५ डिराजु कोडु हू राजेन्द्रशोड-
- ६ देवनि) पेद्दिन अखण्डवर्ति दिवि-
- ७ य ओकण्टिकिं वेट्टु माड ५ दी-
- ८ नि नाच'द्राकर्कमु नडुप'गा-
- ९ लवारु प्रलाच(चा)दि ब्रालु[॥]

1 The corresponding date is the 25th Dec. 1129.

2 पेद्दा पेम्माडिराजु is to be identified with पेम्माडिराजु, the brother of Chodaganga. The donor of this grant is a son of पेम्माडिराजु.

No. 110

NilaKantesvara temple (Bobbili)

S. 1052

[Sept: Tel; Lng. & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X. no. 673; A. R. no. 667 of 1926;

- १ [स्वस्ति ॥ श्रीशंकाहा(ब्द')][बु]लु १०५२१ गुने-
 २ ॥ टि श्रीखोडगङ्गदेवर विज्ञ-
 ३ [य]राज्य स वत्सरं बुलु
 ४श्राहि . क्रि(कृ)ष्ण पं-
 ५ [च मियु] शुक्रवारमुन[२]तो]-
 ६ एडप्रोल . राजु म-
 रुमुं जे-
 ८ कोनि ... [चे] बुन नीलीश्वरदेवरकं वे-
 ९ द्विन दीप मोक्कण्टिकि मा ५ दीनि अ(आ च द्राकर्क-
 १० मु नडपङ्गलवारु प्रोलाच(चा)रिवालु [॥]

1 In A.R. the date is wrongly given as शक 1057 for शक 1052.

2 . Most probably the corresponding date is the 27 June, 1130 A. D. Friday. It

+ + +

is just a day after the कर्कटिक or दक्षिणायन संक्रांति

No. 111

Rellivalasa Rock Inscription. (Srikakulam Dt.)

S. 1053

[Sopt. Tel; Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 674; A. R. no. 367 of 1905;

Rangacharya's Vol. III, p. 1689, Vizagapatam Dt. no. 221.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥] समरमुखानेक रिपु द-
 २ र्प्यं मर्द्दनं भुजबल पराक्रम प-
 ३ रम माहेश्वर परमभट्टारक म-
 ४ [हा]राजाधिराज राजपरमेश्वर गंग-
 ५ [न्वया]वल[ब]नस्तंभम श्रीमदनन्त[ब]-
 ६ [म्भदे]वर प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य शकवि-
 ७ र्ण[वुल] १०५३ गुनेष्टि संवत्सरं
 ८ [वुल] ५७ श्रीहि सिंघ ह)मासमुन सु(शु)कल-
 ९ ... य सु(शु)क वारमुनांडु 1 येऋ-
 १० ... पुन तालंडनांडु गट्टुनयु-
 ११ ... डि श्वर देवरकू श्रीचोडगंग-
 १२ [देवर] तम्मंडु युलंगयगोडपेम्मा(म्मा)-
 १३ [डियु]२ पेष्टिन अखंडवर्ति दीपम,
 १४ ... माडलु परियुनु तालाल -
 १५ ... पिटकांप्पलु अ(आ)चन्द्राकर्कम न
 १६ [न डुप]ंगल वारु [॥] दीनि नडपक नडु-
 १७ ... खान विष्टनम सेसि गंग-
 १८ [क]र्त वेङ्गबिलल वधिङ्गिच्च-
 १९ [न] पापम न वो[]दङ्गलवारु [॥]

† It is on a big stone lying at the centre of the village.

1 The corresponding date may be the 31st July or the 7th August, 1131 A. D. The *tithi* of this record is lost. In Arch. Sur. of *S. India*, Vol I, p. 13 Sewell refers to this record and gives the date as S. 1073 for S. 1053.

2 The donor of this grant is Permmādi who used the *title* of 'युलंगयगोड'. He is the brother (तम्बुंडु) of Chodagangadeva.

No. 112

Mukhalingat

§. 1053

[Scept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1098; A. R. no. 228 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 706, Ganjam, no. 379.

- १ पुरशरखेन्दु शकाब्दे परिमितेने कार्तिके
२ महाद्वादश्या [1] [1] नगरे कलिगदेशे स्वयं-
३ भुवे मधुकेश्वराय² देवाय । लक्ष्म-
४ ण तनयो धीमान् भारद्वाजान्वयो दा-
५ र्मां(प्र)शिका [1] चालुक्यगंग नृप-
६ ते पुरपरि गणकेश्वरो[दो]श्म नामा-
७ [मा]त्यः³ प्रादादख'ङ्दीप' पितृमात्रोद्देशि
८ [र]वीस्थिरौ यावत् [] तावत्प्रवर्तयते [1]⁴

- † It is on the 1st pillar in left row of the अस्थानम'स्य, south face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.
- 1 The corresponding date is the 3rd Nov. 1131 A.D. Tuesday. The *nakshatra* of the day is रेवती which is necessary for देवोत्सवदादरी or उत्सवदादरी which is also called महाद्वादशी (for details see App-V.)
- 2 Madhukesvara was a self-born (स्वयम्भू) लिङ्ग. This popular tradition was there ever since the temple was constructed by दानाशर्ब who established his capital at Kalinga-nagara.
- 3 The officer is designated as पुरपरि गणकेश्वर and क्षमात्य and lived under the king चालुक्यगङ्ग. The Niyogi class of Brahmanas in Andhra use the titles of क्षमात्य and वेगड.
- 4 The Govt. Epigraphist says that No. 113 and this record form one document.

No. 113

Mukhalingat

§. 1058

[Sopt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1 89; A. R. no. 220 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 705, Ganjam, no. 371.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] शक्रावहं वलु १०५३ ने'टि श्रीमच्छोडः
- २ 'गगा] देवर प्रवर्द्धमान बिजयराज्य स'व-
- ३ [त्सर] ५७५ आदि वृश्चिक शुक्ल महा[द्वाद]शियु२
- ४ श्यतीपात निमित्तम् न श्रीम[धु]के[श्व]र दे-
- ५ धरक सीयापोर३मु न धवलनायकु नकु
- ६ पश्रु[क]श्चकु सुपुत्रं चोडचालु-
- ७ क्यग'ग ... माराय'डैन म'दन
- ८ पेटिटन अख'डवर्त्तिदीपम् न मा५ गिटकिं(कि)
- ९ वराहव'तनि+ प... नि बीतट्टान वारु
- १० अ(आ)च'द्राकर्क'म् नेइ नडपगलधारु [॥]

† It is on the 2nd pillar in the left row of the आस्थानम'रुप, south face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. Read चोडग'ग. In some old records of Orissa his name is given as चोड'गदेव.
2. The corresponding date is same as in the previous record (No. 112).
3. Probably the correct reading will be सिंहपुर.
4. Read वराहवत्तनी. It is a district of Kalinga, the earliest mention of which is made in the grant of महाराजा अनन्तराक्षितवर्मन् of माठर family (circa 360-92 A. D.) (vide *Inscriptions of Orissa* Vol I, pt. ii, sec. I, App-IV). This grant is issued from सिंहपुर.

No. 114

Mukhalingat

S. 1013

[Sopt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. No. 1099; A. R. no. 229 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol, I. p. 706, Ganjam, no. 381.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] शकाद्बुलु १०५३ गुने-
 २ षिट श्रीवत्सो इग [ग]देश्य प्रव-
 ३ र्द्धमान विजयराज्य सवत्स[र]
 ४ ५७ साहि वृश्चिक शुक्ल मद्राद्वाद-
 ५ शियु व्यतीपात 1 निमित्तमुन रायू-
 ६ रि [अ द्युड इरि]ल सोमिनायकु ब-
 ७ ... पूरवरि राजशिखामणि गंगा
 ८ ब्रह्ममारायं डैन दोम्भन 2 तन तं-
 ९ द्वि लक्ष्मण पेरगडकु तल्लि दोरमकु 3
 १० या शीमधुकेदवर देवरकु नखडदीप [?] [1]

- † It is on the 1st pillar in the left row of the प्रास्थानमंथप, south face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.
 1 The corresponding date is the 3rd November, 1131 A. D. as in the case in Nos. 112 and 113 above
 2 The पूरवरिरोम्भन son of Lakshmana Peggada of this inscription is the same person recorded in No. 112 above,
 3 Probably the name is दारमम्बिका as found in No. 112 above.

No. II5

Nilakanthesvara temple (Bobbili)

S. 1053

[Sept: Tel: Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X. no. 676: A. R. no. 656 of 1926;

- १ स्वस्ति श्री शकाब्दं बुलु १०५३ एडगु
 २ नेण्ट उत्तरायनसंक्रांति यु१ वा-
 ३ रमुन व्यती गत नाण्डु गुमुड
 ४ र नायकुनकू
 ५ न लेङ्गगोकन ...
 ६ यु नावपल्लि^२ नीलीश्वरदेवरकु
 ७ चोलगंगादेवर श्रीभुजवर्द्धन-
 ८ गा नखण्डवर्ति दीपमुनकु वेष्टि-
 ९ पंगलवारु प्रोलच(चा)रि ब्राहु नाव-
 १० पल्लि वारु

- 1 The corresponding date is similar to the previous record.
 2 From this record it is known that the temple of Nilisvara (Nilakanthesvara of the modern time) was in the village named Navapalli *alias* Nirujeruvu. The present name of the village is Narayanapuram.

No. 116

Srikurmam†

§. 1053

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1323; A. R. no. 383-A of 1896;

- १
 २ डुश्री-
 ३ मदनस्तवम् देव-
 ४ र्मान विजयराज्य सव-
 ५ त्स[र] ५७१ नेडु महाद्वादशि निमि-
 ६ त्य(त्त)मुन कोरुषेनि माग्पोतु
 ७ [नायकुंडु श्रीकूर्मस्वामिदेव -
 ८ र[कुं वेद्विन] अखडवर्ति...
 ९ . माड ५ [11]

† It is on the slab to the right of the entrance of the temple.

1 The 57th *Srahi* of Anantavarma Chodaganga corresponds to §. 1053. The 57th *ब्राह्मि* commenced from the 6th September, 1131 A. D. (Vide App-II-C)

2 The corresponding date is the 3rd Nov. 1131 A. D. and same as that in Nos. 112, 113, 114 and 115 above.

No. 117

Nilakanthesvara temple (Bobbili)†

S. 1053

[Sept: Tel; Lng; Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 675; A. R. no. 681 of 1926.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥]स शोकवर्षं वु १०५३
 २ ... शुक्ल चवित्तियु-
 ३ न ... वारमुन उत्तरायन
 ४ स क्रान्ति नांडु। निडुं जेरुनुन नी-
 ५ लीश्वरदेवरकु श्रीचोडगङ्गदेवग[कु]
 ६ श्री भु[जव]द्धां ... हपग चोडरा-
 ७ ज महादेवि मि . मदेवुल
 ८ वेट्टिन अखण्डवर्त्ति दिविय ओ-
 ९ ककण्टिकि वेट्टिन माड ५ दीनि ना-
 १० चन्द्रावर्कमु नडपङ्गलवारु
 ११ प्रालाच(चा)रि ब्रालु [॥]

I The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1131 A.D. The grant was made for the occasion of उत्तरायण संक्रांति. (For उत्तरायण see App-V)

No. 118

Mukhalingat

§. 1053

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1031; A. R. no. 165 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p 701, Ganjam Dt. no. 316.

- १ [सिद्धं] स्वस्ति [॥] स(श)क वरुणवुलु २०५३ ने(नि)ष्टि श्री.
 २ चोडगङ्गदेव देव? प्रवर्द्धमान विज-
 ३ [य]राज्य संवत् त्स(र) ५७ साहि उस्त(रा)यन-
 ४ स[]का[]ति३ निमित्तमुन शी मधुकेस्व(श्व)र दे-
 ५ वरकु नरसनायकु मेडमनाय-
 ६ कुरालि कोडुक पुरवरि मधुकेस्व(श्व)र-
 ७ वरुण वरुस४ माराय[एडै]न मधुवन पे-
 ८ द्विन अखडवत्ति(त्ति) दीपमुन माड ५ [॥]

† It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमन्दिर, north face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

{ 1 | Represented by a symbol.

2 | The word 'देव' seems superfluous here.

3 | The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1131 A. D., same as that in the previous record (No. 117)

4 | Read वैस्व.

No. 119

Nilakanthesvara temple (Bobbili)

S 1053

[Sapt. Tel; Lug. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 678; A. R. no. 655 of 1926.

- १ परशरखेदु शकाह संख्यया
 २ . त्रयाय वृत्ती गत . मर-
 ३ नायकपुत्रो . मुद्रि(लि) गंवि-
 ४ कात्मजो लेङ्क गुमुड गो-
 ५ कना[ख्यो]^२ विजयन^३ ... खण्ड-
 ६ दीपमिद् नीलीश्वरदेयाय
 ७ प्रादाद्ग्रामे कलिङ्ग(ना)वपट्या['] [II]

1. मुद्रि is converted into मुद्रने. It is an official designation used in the inscriptions of the latter Ganga kings of Orissa.
2. Read गुमुडन गोकण, Gumuda is the name of a village where Gokarna lived. There is a village of the same name (गुमुडा) in Bobbili taluk on the Vijayanagar to Raipur railway-line.
3. The correct reading is perhaps किङ्कन
4. नावपट्टि village was in Kalinga.

No. 120

Markandesvara temple (Puri)

S. 1053

[Sant: N. Indian; Ing. Sans.]

Read by the author from the original. It is not yet edited.

- १ [सिद्ध] 1 सम्प्रत (न) २७ धी नो इगङ्गदेवस्य प्रवर्तमान विजय राजे २ श्री मार्कण्डेय (श्व-
 २ रदेव स्य यावत् चन्द्रार्कं प्रवर्तमानं (मा न. (न) ३) एव एङ्गुधी (दी) प श्रीपुरुसो (पो) एव (सम-
 देवस्याङ्ग-
 ३ भोग निरलोघाम वाग्मदेव याधुधीपदेव एकरुद्र एव इती एकरुद्रायाम् दधी दी) पदाना-
 ४ गृहितां इदानीं याधुधीपदेवस्य पुत्र (त्र) नातेन वाक्य कृष्टे ते (? मार्कण्डेय दे-
 ५ थ पुत्रादिति इति एव चन्द्रो एव को इगो इगदेवस्य पचादिति वासु मनी (न) (ति)
 ६ र्जलां एकरुद्रायाम् जीवन्तस्त्रो (श्र) ३ धी (दी) पदानानं गृहितां मार्कण्डेयदेव स प्रति-
 मासे धुधी (दी) प
 ७ उपज्ञो (यो मे नै नादा डा) राजे एतद् (रो) चोपीरे मुद्रुदन्नेवधर एव नीलक-
 ८ ण्ठालपालक त्रि (श्री धर एव नारायण ज्ञानधामि महास्वदेवस्रोडि श्रीकर-
 ९ णदरि ३ [11]

1. Indicated by a symbol.
2. The 57th श्राद्धि of Chodaganga deva started from the 6th Sept. 1131 A. D. (Vide App. II-C.)
3. This is the earliest record when the designation of 'Sri Karana' is mentioned. According to the 'Visvakosha', the meaning of श्री करण is written as 'कायस्थ जातिर शाखाभेद, मत्स्यजैवो'. In Orissa भावरण was an official designation used for the Chief Record Keeper of the state.

No. 121

Mukhalingat

S. 1058

[Sopt: Tel; Eng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 1021; A. R. no. 155 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 70, Ganjam, no. 306.

- १ ... स'वत्स[र]५७ श्राहि 1 मकरमासमु-
२ ... कु पे'डुत्त सञ्चिणपांगु[रि]कं नुरु दां-
३ ... नग्णदे'य तरण देवि कंतुञ्च पे.
४ ... वपदिवियकुं पूष्ट माड ५ [11]2

-
- * It is on the 1st Pillar in the right row of the आस्थानम'द्वय, south face, of the temple of Madhuk'svara.
1. The 57th regnal year (श'हि) of Chodaganga commenced from the 6th September, 1131 A. D. or शक 1053.

No. 122

Nilakanthesvara temple Bobbili.

S. 10(13)

[Sapt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 677; A. R. no. 685 of 1926.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥]स(श)क वरवंबुलु १०[५३]-
- २ एडगुनेट्टि कंभ शुक्ल त्रयोद-
- ३ शियु सोमगारानडु नि-
- ४ ऋजेऋवुव नीलीश्वर देवरकु
- ५ अ . वेरिय एऋरोत्सेट्टि कोट्टु
- ६ प्रोलिमेट्टियु इतति स्वी पो'ल म
- ७ यु' वेट्टिन अखण्डवत्ति(र्ति)दीप
- ८ मोक्कण्टिक माडुलु ५ चोद-
- ९ गंगा देवर शी भुजवद्ध(द्र)नगा
- १० अ(आ)च टाक्कमु नडय गलथारु
- ११ प्रोलाच(वा)रिन्नालु [॥]

x. The corresponding date is the 1st February, 1122 A. D. Monday.

No 23

Jagannath temple (Puri)

S. 1054

[Sopt: N. 1. type; Lng. Sns.]

Deciphered by the author from the original inscription.
It is not yet edited.

- १ ... एता मगत व स(न्ता)[त्]....
 २ ... विसुद्रयाम द्वी(द्वि)जा चम व (?) -
 ३ ... गङ्गाधितः श्रीचोडगङ्ग नृपति]
 ४ पञ्चाद[ष्टद]धिके^२ । अखण्डवतिक'
 ५ ॥ घामनः श्रीपुत्रशोक्तमे^३ ॥ ..
 ६ वि[]म्य(श)ती धम्मवती । ... वीश[ति]
 ७ ... वती । मलदग्राम'^४ ...
 ८ पुत्रस्य चोडगङ्ग [देवः] ...
 ९ ऋ प्रदीपगवादिकानां । माहः ६

-
- 1 This inscription is found on the door jamb of the Nrusimha temple which is in the premises of the Jagannath temple of Puri, at the western edge of the 'mukti-Mandapa'.
- 2 The 58th Anka year of Chodagangadeva was commenced from the 25th Aug. 1132 A. D. (Vide App. II C)
- 3 Purushottama-Dhama was popular even in the beginning of the 12th century A. D.
- 4 Maluda gram may be identified with the modern Maluda which is an island in the Chilka lake, Puri district.

No. 124

Satyanarayana templet (Arsavelli, (SrikakulamDt.)

S. 1:54

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1242; *A. R.* no. 389; of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 682, Ganjam, no. 137.

- १ [सिद्धं]स्वस्ति[॥]समरमुखानेक रिपुदर्पमर्दन भुज-
२ बलपराक्रम परममाहेदवर परममट्टा[र]क
३ महाराजाधिराज राजपर देव गमान्व-
४ यावलबनस्तम श्रीमदनन्तघर्मदेवर प्रवर्द्ध-
५ मान विजयराज्य संवत्सर[५८] श्राहि मेपशुक्ल पक्ष
६ अक्षयि[त्वि(वृ)तीयमु वृधवारम^२ मोदलुगा शीपा-
७ दमुत्त प्रसादम^१ न मालियनायक राजनारा-
८ यण गङ्गाकुलतिलक^३ वैश्यमारायनि कोडुकु शीक्-
९ राण राच(ज)पडिह[स्तु]पुर[र]परि^४स्मूरपोतु आर्षबे-
१० ल्लिग्राम^५ म^१नन्दु पदपु^६लु भूमि तांत्र छ)शासन-

† It is on the a slab lying at the front of the temple.

- 1 The number of this inscription is wrongly put as *A. R.* no. 387 of 1896 in *The South Indian Inscriptions*.
- 2 The date is corresponding to the 20th April, 1132 A. D. The वैशाख-शुक्ल-तृतीया or अक्षय तृतीया is a fastival day. On this day the wheels of the cars of Jagannatha, Balabhadra and Subhadra are fixed to the axles. This is again the beginning of the day of Treta-Yuga. It is also the birth day of Parasurama *aliso* Yamadagnya. According to Madhavatirtha, the day of अक्षय-तृतीया is auspicious when it is associated with wednesday and रोहिणी-नक्षत्र. (see Swamikannu Pillai's *Indin Ephemeris*, Vol I, pt. i p. 60). Our inscription is, therefore, gives an auspicious date which is a Yoga, according to the Vaishnavas.
- 3 The *Srikarana*, who is a Vaisya by caste, says that he belonged to the Ganga dynasty.
- 4 The titles of 'padihasta' and 'Purapari' are used by the same person.
- 5 The modern Arsavelli in Srikakulam district is the same village as mentioned in this inscription. It is in Kalinga (vide the temple inscriptions of Draksharama published in *S. I. I.* Vol. V, no. 1188, line 3).

- ११ म् अकरमुगां षडसि दीनिलो नेनु पुटल(ट्लु)भूमि ग-
 १२ 'गानारायण बृद्धदेयमुन माधवषड'गदुलं को-
 १३ इकू मोदलुगा नेबुरु ब्राह्मणलकू अग्रासनमू नकू
 १४ विद्यालत्रमू नकू ज्ञानिच्छि इ ह सीतुंगालमु न-
 १५ कू अगुष्टियुड़ा कालमू नकू जलिपंदि-
 १६ रियुं बेट्टिचि यूरिपड् मट प्रांतवट्ट पेदचे[ऋ]बु
 १७ गा ग्रोपिंपचिति इ धम्मवु अ(आ)चं द्राकर्कमू सरिंपङ्गल अवि
 १८ दीनिकेव्वरेनि वक्रमै नवारु गजविरज महे-
 १९ द्रमूल अधम्मवु⁷ सेसि अधोगति-
 २० वौदंगलवारनि सि(शि)ला लिखित-
 २१ मू सेसि स्थापिंच्चिन स्तंभम् ॥

- 6 Mathava Shadanga and others were the original donees. The family *title* of 'Shalangi' is still in vogue in Orissa.
 7 The expression 'गजविरजमहेन्द्रमूलअधम्म' seems to be a cursing term, popularly used in the ancient days in Kalinga.

No. 125

Sarpavaram temple (E. Godavari Dt.)

§. 1053

[Sept: Tel: Eng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X. no. 12. A. R. no. 456 of 1893;

Rangacharya's Vol. II, p. 718, Godavari Dt., no. 35.

- १ स्वस्ति[] सर्वलोकाय शी विष्णुवर्द्धन महाराजु-
 २ ल प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य सवत्सरवृत्तु
 ३ [मू]ङ्गु शाहि गंगगोण्ड चोडवलनांति प्रोलु-
 ४ नांति शुत्तमल्लि चतुर्वेदि मंगलमून शी पुर-
 ५ पोत्तममून वीरचोड विन्नगराल्वारिकि]शी वीरपे-
 ३ र्म्माडि देवर महादेवि मीनवम्महादेवि१ पेट्टिन अ-
 ७ खण्डवर्त्ति दिविय योक्कटिकि इंदुल गोल्ल[म]-
 ८ यवोयुनिकोडुकु . मियवोयुनि वसमु-
 ६ न'वे]ट्टिन इन्वयेडलु ५०.लेक्कनु इन्वयेडलु[प]-
 १० पदिटिकि नित्ययपडि सानिय'वाट मानिक
 ११ [मा ने[डु नेई संत्तान क्रममु, ना()चांद्रा
 १२ [कर्कम्]वोय'गलवारु [II]

† It is on a pillar in the Mandapa at the front of the temple of Sarpavaram in the Coconada taluka of E. Godavari district. The old name of the village is Sripurushottama. Generally this name refers to Puri. It is to be ascertained whether the Vaishnavite name श्रीपुरोत्तम was first introduced at Puri or at Sarpavaram.

‡ Minava Mahadevi is a queen of Sri Viraperummadideva who may be identified with the brother of Chodaganga.

No. 126
Sarpavaram

[Scept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

s. I. I. Vol. V, no. 23; A. N. no. 459-A of 1898.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥]सर्वलोकाश्रय श्रीविष्णु वर्द्धन महा-
- २ राजुन प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य संवत्स-
- ३ रम्बुलु २३ डगु श्राहि गंगगोड चोड़[व]-
- ४ लनांति प्रोलुनांति चूतमल्लि चतुर्वेदि[मंग]-
- ५ लमुन श्रीपुरुषोत्तममुन वीरचोड़विन्नकरा -
- ६ [इवानिकि] शीवीरपेर्माडि देवर महादेवियाड्वारु।
- ७ वल्लवभ्रानड्लु पेट्टिन अखण्डवर्त्ति दिविय[लु]
- ८ रेंटिकि इन्दुल[गोल्ल]गटियवोयुनि कोडुकु
- ९ तल्लिय वोयुनि वसमुन वेट्टिन इन्वये-
- १० ड्लु १०० लेक्कनु इन्व येड्लु नूरिंटिकि निल-
- ११ [यपडि]सानियवाटि मानिक[अ]रोण्डु ने-
- १२ इ संत्तानक्रममुन आचन्द्राकर्कमु
- १३ बोयंगलवारु [॥]

I. The grant is made by another queen of Permadiyeva, brother of Chodaganga (See No. 125 above).

No. 127

Sarpavaram

[Sept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 22; A. R. no. 459 of 1893.

- १ स्वस्ति[।]सर्वलोकाशय शी विष्णुवर्द्धन-
 २ महाराजुल प्रवर्द्धमान विजयरा-
 ३ ज्य स चत्सर बुलु[२३]डगु शाहि
 ४ गंग[.]गोण्ड चोडबलनांति प्रोलुना-
 ५ 'टि चत्तमल्लिचतुर्वेदि मंगलमुन
 ६ शी पुरुपोत्त[म]म न वीरचोड विन्न क-
 ७ राड्वानिक वीरचोडमगाधरायनि। पेट्टि-
 ८ न अखण्डवर्त्ति दिविय योक टिकि ई'दु]-
 ९ ल गोल्ल कोमयवोयनि यल्लुण्डु
 १० चा[मि]य वोयुनि घसम न बेट्टिन इ-
 ११ न्वयेड लु ५० लेक्कनु इन्वयेड लु ये'म-
 १२ दि'टिकि नित्ययपडि सानिय'वाटि मा-
 १३ निकमाने'डु नेइ स'त्तानक्रम[न]
 १४ आचन्द्राक्कर्मु बोयङ्गल[वारु] [।।]

I. Virachoda seems to be the son of Kulottunga Rajendra and was presumably the father-in-law of Chodaganga. (See note 1 in Ne. 104 above.)

Virachoda had the title of मगाधिराय

No. 128

Sarpavar m

[Sept: N. Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 21; A. R. no. 458-C of 1893.

- १ स्वस्ति[।]सर्व्व लोकाश्रय श्रीविष्णुवर्द्धन महारा-
- २ जुल प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य संवत्सरं बु लु।
- ३ [७]डगु श्राहि गंगागोण्ड चोडबलनांति प्रोलिना-
- ४ षिट चुत्तमल्लिचतुर्व्वेदि मंगलमुन श्रीपुरुषो-
- ५ त्तममुन वीरचोड। विन्न कराडवानिकि युत्त[गु]य[ब]-
- ६ [न्द]मानिकमु पेट्टिन अखण्डवर्त्तिदिविय अरकु इ-
- ७ दुलगोल्ल भीमयवोयुनि कोडुकु काटिय-
- ८ वोयुण्डैन श्रीपुरुषोत्तमको[नि] वसमुन बे
- ९ ट्टिन इन्वयेड्लु २५ लेक्कनु इन्व येड्लु इरु-
- १० पदियेनिटिकि नित्ययपडि सानियंघाटि
- ११ थ[र]मानिक ब[र]सानेण्डु नेइ संत्तान क्र-
- १२ ममुन आचन्द्राक्कमुन बोयगलवा-
- १३ रु [।]

I. For Virachoda (see note I, in No. 104 above.

No. 129

Sarpavaram

[Sept. Tel; Eng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 19; A. R. no. 453-A of 1893.

- १ स्वस्ति [I] सर्वलोकाश्रय श्रीविष्णुवर्द्धन महाराजुल प्र-
 २ वर्द्धमान विजयराज्यस वत्सर'बुलु २५१ इगु श्रादि
 ३ ग'गगोडचोड बलनाण्टि प्रोलुनांति चुत्त मल्लिचतु-
 ४ व्वेदिम गलम न श्री पुरुषोत्तम देवरकु शी वीर पे-
 ५ म्माडि [दे वर पेडिटन अखंडवर्त्तिदिविय रेण्टिकि इ-
 ६ 'दुल गोल्ल अइते वीयुनि कोडुकु वोल्लयवोयु
 ७ वसमुन' वेडिटन इन्वयेड्लु १०० लेक्क [नु] इन्वयेड्लु
 ८ न्नूरि'टिकि नित्ययपडि सानिय वाटि मा'नकिनड्डे-
 ९ णडु नेइ स'त्तानक्रममुन आच'द्राक्क'मु' वीय'-
 १० गलवारु [II]

No. 130
Sarpavaram

[Scept: Tel. Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 18; A. R. no. 458 of 1893.

- १ स्वस्ति[१]सर्व्वलोकाश्रय श्रीविष्णुवर्द्धन म-
- २ हाराजुज प्रवर्द्धमान विज[य]राज्य संव-
- ३ त्सर बुलु ३७ डगु श्राहि गंगगोड चो-
- ४ डयलनांति प्रोलुनांति चृत्तमल्लि चतु-
- ५ वर्वेदिम गगलमुन श्रीपुरुषोत्तममुन
- ६ वीरचोडविन्नकराड धानिकि शी वीरपेर्मा-
- ७ डिदेवर महादेवि[क?] विर[ज] महादेवि पे[टिट]-
- ८ न अखण्डवर्त्ति दिविय योक्कटिकि इन्दु-
- ९ [ल]गोल्ल भीमयवोयुनि कोडुकु का-
- १० [टि]य वोयुं डैन शी पुरुषोत्तम [कोनि]
- ११ बसमुन बेट्टिन न्वयेड्लु ५० [लेक्कनु]
- १२ इन्वयेड्लु ये'भ[दिं]टिकि नित्ययपडि संसा-
- १३ नक्रममुन आचन्द्राक्क'मु वोयंगल-
- १४ [वारु ।]

No 131

Sarpavaram

[Sept. Tel; Lng Tel.]

S.I.I. Vol. V, no. 17; A. K. no. 457-B of 1893.

- १ रवस्ति[॥]सर्व्वलोकाशय शी विष्णुवर्द्धनम-
 २ हाराजुल प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य स-
 ३ वत्सरबुलु २७ डगु शहिगंगगोण्ड चो-
 ४ डबलनांति प्रोलुनांति चुत्तमल्लिचतु-
 ५ व्वेदि मंगलमुनशी पुरुपोत्तममन वी-
 ६ रचोड विन्न कराडवारिकि वीरचोडमगधि-
 ७ रायनि पेट्टिन अखण्डवर्त्ति दिविय यो-
 ८ कंठिकि इंदुलगोल्ल भीमयवोयनि
 ९ कोडुकु काटिय वोयुडैन शी पुरुपो-
 १० त्तमकोनि बसमुन वेट्टिनइन्वयेडु लु
 ११ ५० लेक्कनु इन्वयेडु लु येमदिंठिकि नित्य-
 १२ यपडि सानिय बाटि मानिकमानेडु ने-
 १३ इ सत्तानक्रममन आबन्द्रात्तकमु-
 १४ [बोय]ङ्गलवारु [॥]

No. 132

Sarpavaram

[Scept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 16; A. R. no. 457-A of 1893.

- १ स्वस्ति [I] सन्वर्लोकाश्रय श्रीविष्णुवर्द्धन महाराजुल प्र-
- २ वर्द्धमान विजयराज्यसंवत्सरबुलु २७ डगु आ-
- ३ हि गंगगोडचोड बलनाष्टि प्रोलुनांति चुत्तमल्लि-
- ४ चतुर्वेदिमंगलमन श्रीपुरुषोत्तममन वीर-
- ५ चोड विन्नकराडवारिकि शीवीरपेम्मडिदेवर महादेवि
- ६ अण्डारु चेबियं ग्रानडलु पेट्टिटन अखंडवर्त्तिदिविय
- ७ योकष्टिकि इंदुल गोल्ल रेचियवोयुनि कोडुकु [का]-
- ८ मि वोयुनि वसमुनं बेट्टिटन इन्वयेड्लु ५० कि लेक्क-
- ६ [नु] इन्वयेड्लु येभ[दि]ट्टिकि नित्ययपडि सार्नियं चा[टि,मा-
- १० निक मानेण्डु नेइ संत्तानक्रममुन आचंद्राक्क-
- ११ [यु व्बोयंगल] वारु [II]

No. 133

Sarpavaram

[Sapt. Tel; Ing. Tel.]

S.I. I. Vol. V, no. 15; A. R. no. 457 of 1898.

- १ स्वस्ति[] सव्वर्ष लोकाशय शी विष्णुवर्द्धन म-
- २ हारजुल प्रवर्द्धमान विजयरा-
- ३ ज्य सवत्सरबुलु ३७ इगु शाहि
- ४ गंगगोण्ड चोडबलनांति प्रोलुनां-
- ५ [टि] चुत्तमल्लि चतुर्वेदि मंगलम, न
- ३ शी पुरषोत्तममुन वीरचोड विन्नगरा-
- ७ इवारिकि शी वीरपेम्माडि देवर महादेवि
- ८ चोडव महादेवि पेट्टिन अखण्डवर्त्ति दि-
- ९ विय योक्कटिकि इंदुल गोल्लरेचियवो-
- १० युनिकोडुकु कामयवोयुनि वस-
- ११ मुन वेट्टिन इन्धयेडलु ५० लेक्कानु इ-
- १२ न्धयेडलु ये भदिटिकि नित्यपण्डि सा-
- १३ नियवाटि मानिक मानेडु नेय्य संत्ता-
- १४ न क्रमम, न आच द्राक्कमु' वोयंगल-
- १५ [वारु] [।।]

No. 134

Mukhalinga †

S. 1054

[Sept: Tel: Lng. Snsk. & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1015; A. K. no. 149 of 1895;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 700, Ganjam, no. 300; J. A. S. B.
Vol. LXXI, Pti, P 104, no. 23.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] समरमुखानेक रिपुदर्प म-
२ र्दान भुजबलपरा|क्रम[प]रा(र)म माहे-
३ श्वर.परमभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज परा(र)-
४ मेश्वरा(र)गगान्वया बलवनस्तम श्रीम-
५ दनन्तचर्मदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजय-
६ राज्य सवत्स[र] ५८ आहि शकवरुषंबु[लु]
७ १०५४ गुनेष्टि कन्यासक्रान्ति१ निमित्त्य(त्त)मु-
८ न श्रीमधुकेश्वर देवरकु श्रीचोडग[ी]ग दे-
९ [व]र श्री तम्मुंडु युलंगियवद्द पेर्मंडिदेव२
१० ंडु पेट्टिन अखंडवर्त्ति दीपमु १[ष्टि] मा-
११ डलु ५ [॥]

† It is on the 1st pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंडप, north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

I. The 58th आहि is started from the 25th August, 1132 A.D. So, the corresponding date is the 27th August, 1132 A. D., which is only two days after the 28th आहि was started.

2. The grant was made by Pernadideva, the brother of Chodaganga deva.

No. 135

Mukhalingat

§. [1054]

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. . Vol. V, no. 1342; *A.* no. 389; of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p 702, Ganjam, no. 325.

- १ स्वस्ति [१] श्रीमदनक्षवर्ष देवर प्रवद्ध(र्द्ध)मा-
 २ न विजयराज्य संवत्स[र]५८ श्राद्धि तुला शं(स)क्रांति-
 ३ यु सोमवाराम्बुनांदु(ण्डु) मधुकी(कि)श्वर देवरक
 ४ तोलचिप्रोलिन ना)यकु कोडुकु म्(म्)लभण्डारमु-
 ५ [न] मुद्रहस्तु^२ण्डे मरि यूना परवरि पो-
 ६ तय पेटिटन अखंडदीपम् न येनु माडलक वराह-
 ७ वस्त(रिति)नि(नी)य पट्टुनवजलान पडुमटि चेष्ट [!]

- † It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the अश्वानमंडा. east face of the temple of Madhukesvara.
1. The तुल मंक्रांति, Monday of the 58th Anka year of Chodaganza is corresponding with the 26th Sept. 1132 A. D.
 2. 'मुद्रहस्त' is a title of an officer who was in Charge of the royal seal.
 3. मुद्रहस्त is an official title in the administration of the Gangas of Orissa. This title was converted into मुरिथ which is still in vogue in the temple office of Jagannath at Puri.

No 136

Mukhalinga †

§. 1054

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1081; A. R. no. 212 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 70⁵, Ganjam, no. 863.

- १ स्वस्ति [१] शकाब्द'बुल १०५४ गुने'टि उत्तराय-
२ न स'क्रांति। निमित्तम् न मधुकेसवर दे-
३ वर गूडिशिवरम् न'ह गट्ट'गल ध्वजमु-
४ लक चिन्न घ'टलु मु'व्वलु नेदिरुपुल नेर-
५ विनामम् न तो'गोड'लु नमिलिपुकल कु-
६ च्चुल[ति] गूडिन रेण्डु पडयलकुं पुरध-
७ रि अडल परपोत् तूलगाम३कांपु-
८ ल वसम् न' बेट्टिन माडलु उगिट पोलि-
९ इव वौडु नाच'द्राक्क'स्था †

† It is on the 3rd pillar in the left row of आस्थानमंजय, south face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The corresponding date is the 24th Dec. 1132 A. D.
2. Fixing up ध्वज and घ'ट on the top of the temple, as is now done in the Jagannath and other temples of Orissa, seems to have been introduced in or before the 12th century A. D.
3. It may be identified with the modern तुलुगां in Srikakulam district.
4. The remaining part of the inscription has been covered under the mason work, subsequently done.

No. 137

Nilakanthesvara (Bobbili)

S. 105[4]

[Sept. Tel; Eng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X. no. 679; A. R. L. O. 688 of 1926.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] समरमुखा[ने]करिपु-
 २ दम्पर्मर्दन भुजबल परा-
 ३ क्रम परममाहेश्वर परम-
 ४ भट्टारक महाराजाधिराज-
 ५ परमेश्वर गङ्गान्वयावलं व-
 ६ नस्तंभ श्रीमदनन्तवर्मेश्व-
 ७ [र] प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य स-
 ८ वत्सरं वुलु ५६ श्राद्धि शकवरु-
 ९ ष'वुलु १०५[४] गुनेण्डित उत्तरायन-
 १० [स]क्रांति। निमित्त्यत्त मुन निलुंजे-
 ११ ऋतुन नीलीश्वरदेवरकु श्रीचो-
 १२ लग रग देवर तम्मुंडु उलय-
 १३ [ग ड] पेर्मर्दि देवरु२ पेट्टिन अ-
 १४ खण्डवर्ति दीपमु १ण्डि माड ५
 १५ ' मि नावपहिलमुष्पदिण्डि वारु
 १६ अ(आ चंद्राकर्क मुनडपंगलवारु
 १७ नावपहिल प्रोलचरिब्रालु [॥]

1. The corresponding date is the 24th Dec. 1132 A. D.

2. The titles used by Permadideva, the brother of Chodaganga, are उलयगंड and युलनगयगंड.

No. 138

Mukhalinga†

§ 1054

[Scept: Tel. Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1034; A. R. no. 168 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 701, Ganjam, no. 319.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥] शक्रवरुषं ब्रुलु १०५४ नेगिट उत्तरायण संक्रा-
२ त्ति निमित्तमन[श्री श्री]मधुकेश्वर देवरकु तीर्थान् मा-
३ किं नायकुति कोडुकु पुरवरि करण२ माषेन अ(आ)-
४ चंद्राकर्क स्थाइगां वेट्टिटन अखंडवर्त्ति दीप माड-
५ लु एनु ५ रिटकि कुलवर्त्ति[नी]३य प-
६ ंपुन अरिगजाल दक्षिणमु-
७ न उरुडासिन भूमि ईरु-
८ पुटि नेल अ(आ)चंद्रा(क्र(कर्क)मु नड४
९ प मालयदि [॥]

† It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंडप, north face of the temple of Madhukesvara,

1. The Corresponding date is the 24th December, 1132 A. D.
2. पुरपरि करण seems to be a royal title.
3. Read कुलवर्त्तिनी. It was a revenue division of Kalinga like बराहवर्त्तिनी, These names are found in several copper plate grants of Kalinga. The Govt. Epigraphist for India reads कुलवर्त्ति [ना] for कुलवर्त्ति[नी] as inscribed in it, For कुलवर्त्तिनी in an early Ganga record see *Insc. of Orissa* Vol. I, pt. 3. Nos. 41 and 42.
4. Two letters मड are written below this line. Probably the writer intends to insert the amount of gift, which was not mentioned in the original record for some how or other.

No. 139

Mukhalinga†

§ [1054]

[Sept. Tel; Eng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1103; A. B. no. 232 of 1896;

Rangacharya's, Vol. 1, p. 106, Ganjam. no. 888.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥] श्रीमदनन्तवर्मदेव[र] प्रवर्द्धमान
 २ विजयराज्यसंघत्स[र]५[८] [श्रा]हिदक्षिणागत-
 ३ संक्रान्तिनिमित्तमुनशीमधुकीके
 ४ [श्व]रमहादेवरकृ... अङ्गप[...]
 ५ कञ्जेनपेगण्डलेकचोडगंग[य]
 ६ ताम[नि] वैश्यमारयण्डय...
 ७ डुपे[ट्ट]न-
 ८ अखण्डवर्तिदीपमु १ माण्ड[५] [॥]

† It is on the 1st pillar in the left row of आख्यान मण्डप, south face of the temple of Mudhukesvara.

1. The 58th Śrahi of Chodaganga commenced from the 25th Aug. 1132 A. D. So, the corresponding date is the 20th June, 1133 A. D. (= इन्द्रियावन or ककटक संक्रान्ति of शक 1054).
2. The donor of the grant is a Vaisya by cast and an officer of Chodaganga-deva,

No. 140

Mukhalinga†

S. 1054

[Sept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol V, No. 1101; A. B. no. 230 of 1896

Rangaacharya's, Vol. 1, p. 706, Ganjam, no. 381.

- १ युगशरखेद्दु शकाब्दे क-कृष्णाष्टमी व्यतीपाते। [1]
- २ विकलिङ्गाय [नि]नगरेऽ शी मन्मथुकी (के)श्वराय शर्वा
- ३ य [1] अ (आ)दित्य वल्लेमांवा तनय [ः] शी चोडगंग-
- ४ भूपतिमन्त्री [1]दा (द्रा)क्षाराम निवासी [मान]सवन-
- ५ जा [त]षंड नरमार्त्तडः 2 । अश्वलायन सूत्र [ः] ।
- ६ शी [षत्स]गोत्रो द्विजोत्तमः [1] प्रादादखंडि-
- ७ तं दीप [ए]कदोरचमूपतिः । दीप [ः]
- ८ प्रवर्त्तय त्या [शुद्धा] गाम ग्रामवासिनः [1]
- ९ यावदक्क [दु]नारा - तावत्तिष्ठ [त्ति] भूतले [1]

† It is on the 1st pillar in the left row of the आरधानमंडप, east face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. Although the name of the month is not found in it I think it is आश्विन-कृष्णाष्टमी of S. 1054 which corresponds to the 4th Sept. 1132 A. D. Sunday. Because the व्यतीपातयोग is partially commenced on that day for the following combination:-

कृष्णाष्टमी + रविवार + मृगशिरा नक्षत्र ।

According to Hemadri, the following combination is necessary for व्यतीपात :-
अमावास्या + रविवार + श्रवणा or अश्विनी or धनिष्ठा or आर्द्रा or अश्लेषा or मृगशिरा नक्षत्र ।
(Vide App. V).

आश्विन कृष्णाष्टमी is an auspicious day for the सहस्र कुम्भ विधि during the commencement of श्री दुर्गा पूजा. No. 86 is also granted on the same occasion.

2. मानचवननातषड् and नरमार्त्तड् seem to be the titles of honour bestowed on the donor.
3. अमूपति is the official title given to the Brahmana ministers of Chodaganga. The titles of चमूपति and चमूपतिराय which converted into चम्पति and चम्पतिराय respectively, were popular in Orissa. चमूपति is the title of a military officer who was to control a battalian consisting of 729 chariots, 729 elephants,

2,187 horses and 3,646 infantry. In the ancient days the following terms along with चमू were used:-

	रथ	+	गज	+	अश्व	+	सेना	
१	पत्ति =	१	+	१	+	३	+	५
२	सेनामुख =	३	+	३	+	६	+	१५ (= ३पत्ति)
३	गुल्म =	६	+	६	+	२५	+	४० (= ३सेनामुख)
४	गण =	२७	+	२७	+	८१	+	१३५ (= ३गुल्म)
५	बाहिनी =	८१	+	८१	+	२४३	+	४०५ (= ३गण)
६	प्रतना =	२४३	+	२४३	+	७२९	+	१,०९५ (= ३बाहिनी)
७	चमू =	७२९	+	७२९	+	२,१८७	+	३,६४५ (= ३प्रतना)
८	अनीकिनी-२,१८७	+	२,१८७	+	६,५६१	+	१०,९३५ (= ३चमू)	
९	अक्षौहिणी-२१,८७०	+	२१,८७०	+	६५,६१०	+	१०६,३५० (= १०अनीकिनी)	

In the महाभारत war seven अक्षौहिणी in the side of the Pandavas and eleven अक्षौहिणी in the side of the Kauravas took part.

No. 141

Mukhalinga †

Ś. [1054]

[Scept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1055; A. R. no. 188 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 703, Ganjam, no. 389.

१ स्वस्ति [1] श्रीमदनक्षवर्मदेवर प्रवद्ध(द्ध)-
 २ मान विजयराज्य संवत्सर[र]५६ [श्राहि]
 ३ कन्य संक्रांति निमित्त्य(त्त)मुनI मधु-
 ४ की(के)स्व(श्च)र देव[रक्र] ... कडिना-
 ५ यकुनि ... श्री[ई]र राजेन्द्र-
 ६ चोडगंग ब्रह्ममारायण्डैन कोम्म
 ७ गुण्डनाय[कु]डु तन कुंतुच ली-
 ८ लाव[ती]2 वेदित् अखण्डव-
 ९ त्ति३ दीपा[नक्र मा]ड ५ इ दीप-
 १० मु अ(आ चंद्रा[कर्क]सु नड[प]गल[यदि] [11]

† It is on the 3rd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमण्डप, east face of the temple of Madhukesvara-³

1. The 59th श्राहि begins from the 14th Aug. 1133 A. D. (Vide App. II-C). So, the corresponding date is the 28th August, 1133 A. D.
2. Rangacharya says that the grant is made by Anantavarma deva. But from the record it is clear that the donor is one Lilavati, daughter of Komma-gunda Nayaka. Probably she is one of the queens of Chodaganga whose name is found in No. 101 about. But, here the word महादेवि is not given before her name.
3. Read अखण्डवर्ति

No. 142

Mukhalinga

S. [1054]

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1054; A. R. no. 189; of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 703, Ganjam, no. 340.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥]स शकवष(प)वुलु १०५४। गुनेण्डु श्रीमदनन्त-
- २ वम्मदेवर प्रवद्ध(द्ध)मान विजयराज्य स-
- ३ वत्स[र] ५६ श्राहि मकरमासमुन असावा-
- ४ श्यश्या यु नादिवारमनांडु महाव्यतीपा-
- ५ त निमित्य त्तोम न श्री मधुकी के)श्वर देवरक
- ६ अर्मवेल्लि कायस्त मे ड)पनःयकुत्तिक पोत-
- ७ मनायकुत्तिक सुपुत्रं (त्र)ण्डेन श्रीकरण रा-
- ८ [ज]नण्डरि२राज विद्याधर गंगवैश्यमाराय-
- ९ ण्डइन भीमनाथनि३ पेट्टिन अय्यण्डवत्ति(त्ति) दीपमो-
- १० कलिण्ट माडलु ५ क वतनिय म-
- ११ ह[ण्ड]न कोडु)क वानिवारु
- १२ या (आ)चन्द्राकर्कम नडप गजल-
- १३ वारु [॥]

† It is on the 3rd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमण्डप east face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

r. In A. R. and S. I. I. the date is given as S. 1054. But Rangacharya wrongly puts the date as S. 1056 and the श्राहि as 58. The 58th श्राहि is also given by the Government epigraphist. According to App II-C, the 58th श्राहि begins from the 25th Aug. 1132 A. D. So, the corresponding date is the 8th January, 1133 A. D. Sunday.

No 143

Gokarnesvara temple † (Mahendra mountain

§. 1055

[Scept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V no. 1350; A. R. no. 395 of 1896;
Rangaacharya's Vol. I, p. 710, Ganjam, no. 424;
J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 105, no. 26.

- १ [ॐ]१ स्वस्ति [॥] स(श)क वरुप-
- २ [']बु'(बु)लु १०५५ नेण्डु
- ३ श्री मदन[']त' त) वम्म-
- ४ भ्राचोडग'ग देव-
- ५ रविजयराज्य स[']व]त्स[र]
- ६ ६['] श्राद्दि कन्य क्रि(कृ)ष्ण प'-
- ७ च'मियु बुधवारमु२
- ८ न व्यतीपात३ निमित्य(त्त)म्-
- ९ न प्रसवेत्तिल मेडपोसु
- १० [मि]द्वय[ण्डु] दमक ध[म्म]-
- ११ त्थि' म'न वीरि सुतु'डु
- १२ श्रीकरण भी रनात'थ)-
- १३ ण्डु श्रीमद्वेन्द्रम्-
- १४ न गोरुन्ने(ण्णे)श्वर देवर-
- १५ क'या(आ)च'द्राकर्क'म्-
- १६ नक्र य(अ)ख'डवर्त्ति इ
- १७ दीपमु नडप[चे]'-
- १८ डि कांपुल वसमु-
- १९ न'वेट्टु माड ५ नु [॥]

† This inscription is on a slab found at the left of the entrance of the temple of Gokarnesvara on the top of the Mahendra mountain in Ganjam district.

1. Expressed by a symbol.

2. The corresponding date is the 20th Sept., 1133 A. D. The sun-rise commenced on चतुर्थी, which *tithi* continued for a few hours more. M. M. Chakravarti says that the date corresponds to the 10th Sept. 1134 A. D. although the *Vyutipata Yoga* did not occur on that day.

3. Read व्यतीपात

No. 144

Nilakanthesvara (Bobbili)

S. 1055

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X. no. 681; A. R. no. 609 of 1926.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] स(श)कवर्षबुल १०५५
 २ नेष्ट उत्तरायण सःक्रान्ति यु
 ३ [सो]मवार १ मुनांडु निलुजे-
 ४ [बु]न नीलीश्वर देवरकु
 ५ * मनाधिपो ि- प - ल...
 ६ ... ा अख डवत्ति(र्ति)दीप ...
 ७ टिकि अ(आ)चंद्राकर्कमु
 ८ चोलग रग देवर
 ९
 १०
 ११ प्रोलवरिबालु [॥]

1. The Corresponding date is the 25th December, 1133 A. D.

No. 145

Nilakanthesvara (Bobbili)

§ 1055

[Scept: Tel. Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 682; A. R. no. 668 of 1926.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] स(श)कवर्षबुलु १०५५
 २ गुनेष्टि उत्तरायण संक्रान्ति-
 ३ यु सोमवारमुना-
 ४ ंडु निलु[.]जेधुन नीलीश्व-
 ५ रदेवरकु कोन्डुल्[पेपट]२ द्रमि-
 ६ सेट्ट तन तल्लि दंडूल पे[रु]सेपि(ट्ट)
 ७ पेट्टिन अखण्डवर्ति दीप मोक्क-
 ८ एट्टिकि माडलु ५ चोडगंग-
 ९ देवर श्रीभुजवर्द्धनगा अ(आ)-
 १० चन्द्राकर्कमु नडपगलवा-
 ११ रु प्रोलाचरि वारु [॥]

-
1. The corresponding date is same as that in the previous record (No. 144 above).
2. The Govt. Epigraphist for India remarks that this is evidently the modern Koradapeta of the Vizianagaram Taluk.

No. 146

(Nilakanthesvara Bobbili)

S. 1050

[Sept. Tel; Eng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 683; A. R. no. 686 of 1926.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] स(श) ह्यष दुलु १०५० गु
- २ ने'टि युनरायन स'क्रान्त-
- ३ यु सोमवारमुनांडु। नीड-
- ४ जेरुबुन नीलीद्वग देघरकु
- ५ नावपल्लि एत्रपो[त]सेट्टि ट कोडुकु
- ६ सोमसेट्टि ट तमतं डि' पेरु तल्लि
- ७ पेरुनु' जेपि पेट्टिन अखंड-
- ८ वर्त्तिदीप मोक्क'ट्टिकि माडलु '५]
- ९ चोडग'ग देघर श्री भुजव-
- १० [द्ध'नगा] अ(आ)च'द्राक्क'मु नड -
- ११ पंगलवारु ...
- १२ प्रो[ला]नरि ...

x. The corresponding date is the same as in nos. 145 and 140 above.

No. 147

Mukhalinga †

S. 1055

[Sept: Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I I. Vol V. No. 1035; A. R. no. 169 of 1896;

Rangacharya's, Vol. I, p. 702, Ganjam, no. 320.

- १ वाणशरखेन्दु गणिते शाकाब्दे दक्षिणा-
 २ यनेतुनिमित्ते [1] कालिङ्गावनि नगरे श्रीम-
 ३ न्मधुकेश्वराय शब्दा(र्वा)य । अत्याडि [पु]-
 ४ लो गङ्गन नामा लवणाकराधिकारी²
 ५ धीमान् [1] भेडिग्राम³ निवासी श्रीविक्रम-
 ६ गंग धारणीपति⁴ मंत्री । सुजनस्स(स)य स ७५-
 ७ [न्तः] धर्मिष्ठः सद्गुणाकरः [1] गंगनाराय-
 ८ नो णो) वेलि⁵ दीप प्रादादखंडित' [1]

† It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the *आस्थानमंडप*, north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The corresponding date is the 26th June, 1133 A. D.
2. लवणाकराधिकारि means the proprietor of salt mine. But the Government epigraphist for India in *A. R.* suggests that the donor was the superintendent of salt mines and minister of Vikramaganga. It is doubtful to say that a minister of Vikramaganga (of Chalukya family of Vengi) was living in Bhenḍi village of Kalinga as either proprietor or superintendent of any salt mine there.
3. Bhenḍi grama may be identified with the modern Bhenḍi village between the Railway Stations of Palasa and Naupada in Srikakulam district.
4. Read धरणीपति
5. वेलि may be a local Oriya word, a corrupted form of वेनि which means *Saying*.

No. 148**Sri Kurmam temple**

§ 1055

[Sapt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 104, No. 24.

“शक वरुष'बुलु १०५५ अगु श्रीमदनन्तवर्मदेवर प्रवर्ध'(द्वे) मान विजयराज्य स'वत्सर'बुलु
५६ आहि मेष कृष्ण त्र१३योदशीयु बुधवार।मुन...२

1. The corresponding date is the 5th April, 1133 A. D. Wednesday.
2. The text of the inscription is neither given in *S. I. I.* nor in *A. R. So.* Its exact location is not traceable. M. Chakravarti gives the above text in *J. A. S. B.* (1903), P. 104, No. 24, and remarks as follows:- “My Ms. transcript of Sri Kurmam”.

No. 149

Mukhalinga †

S. [1056]

[Sept: Tel: Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1052; A. K. no. 185 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 703. Ganjam, no. 336;

J. A. S. B. Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 105, No. 25.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] शकाब्द'बुलु १०५६। गुनेषु श्री मदन'त्त व-
- २ र्म्म' देवर प्रवर्द्ध'मान विजयराज्य संवत्स[र]५६
- ३ श्राहि कुम्भ मासम्न सूर्यग्रहण निमि-
- ४ त्तमून नक(ग)रान श्री मधुकी(के)श्वर देवरकु मालिय-
- ५ नायक देमांड नायकुनि कोडुकु राचपडिहस्त पु-
- ६ रवरिः सूरपोतु पेटिटन अख डवर्त्ति दीप १कि मा ५ ण्टिकि
- ७ बराहव'तनीय प'पुन लोकय वैरिय उत्तरमु-
- ८ न व'ह तू'पुन जेललोपुगा नालुवु[म्]ल[ल]-
- ९ रालु ७ वेटिटन भूमि रवुरिकि रे'डु जेनकोल'३ गोलचिपेटिट-
- १० न पुट्लु रे' ... तूमुलु ४ वदिन्नि दिनिनाचन्द्राकर्क'-
- ११ मु नडप'पु गलवारु नक(ग)रपुवाडनायकुलु ५ [॥]

† It is on the 3rd pillar in the right row of the *आस्थानमंडप*, north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Govt. Epigraphist gives the date as S. 1055 and श्राहि as 59.

The grant was made in the month of Kumbha when there was a solar eclipse. The corresponding date is Saturday the 27th January, 1134 A. D.

2. The titles of राजपरिहसन and गुरपर have been used by a single officer.

3. 'जेनकोल' is a scale used for measurement of land. (For details regarding *kola* see No. 258-B. *J. N*)

4. 'तूमु' is the Telugu word for 'माण'. Each तूमु is equal to 6 Lbs. or 3 Seers. In North-Orissa the word तूमु is also used which is bigger than माण or तूमु of South-Orissa.

5. The head-man of Naka (ga) rapuvada, which is identified with the modern village of मुखलिङ्ग.

No. 150

Mukhalinga †

Ś. [1056]

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1040; A. R. L. O. 174 of 196;
Rangacharya's, Vol. I, p. 702. Ganjam. no. 325.

- १ स्वस्ति [1] श्रीमदनसवम्प(र्म देवर प्रवर्द्धमान वि-
 २ जयराज्य सवत्सर बुलु ५६ श्राहि कंभ मासमून सू-
 ३ व्य र्य)प्रहणI निमित्तमून नकरमून मधुकी के इषर देवरक
 ४ मूलघटिकाव्यय² कौडाल्यगोत्रमून } मार्त्ता(र्त्त)ण्डनायकुनि को
 ५ डुकु पुरवगि कामदेव पेरण्डयैव गग्गमार्त्ता(र्त्त)ण्ड वृद्धमार-
 ६ यण्डु वेट्टिन अखंडदीप मोककौटिकि वेट्टिन माड ५ ॥]

† It is on the 2nd pillar in the third row of *आश्विनमंडप*, east face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The grant is made in the 50th *श्राहि* of Chodaganga, when there is a solar eclipse in the month of Kumbha. The Corresponding date is, therefore, the 27th January, 1134 A. D.
2. *मूलघटिकाव्यय* or any Brahmana family called by this name is not known. I presume that it refers to the *गणज्ञानव्य* to which belongs an inferior class of Brahmanas whose profession is to study astronomy, the science based on घटिका or time.
3. Read कौटिक्योत्रमून

No 151

Mukhalinga†

Ś. 1056

[Scpt: Tel; Lng. Sn̄sk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1007; *A R.* no. 142 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 700, Ganjam, no. 293.

- १ ऋतु शरखेद (दु) शकाब्दे कार्तिकमासे सिते बृहस्पदि-
२ ने [1] रोहिण्यां रविवारेऽ नगरे मधुकेश्वराय शब्वा-
३ य । मेडाख्य पोनमांबा वरतनयो[दाने पस्सु-
४ धी कायस्थः[1] श्रीकरण भीमनाथऽ भ्र(भ्रा)ता प्रादा दखडित
५ दीप ।

† It is on a pillar at the right of the entrance to the central shrine, east face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. Although the date is not quite regular, it is interesting to note that the expression कार्तिकमासे+सिते+बृहस्पदिने+रोहिण्यां+रविवारे reminds us a Yoga named Maha-Karttiki which is an auspicious day or पुण्यदिन 'Vide Swami Kannu Pillai's *Indian Ephemeris*, Vol I, Pt. i, P. 63). Maha Karttiki will occur when the Karttika Purnami will associate with the *Nakshatra* Rohini.

In consideration of the above facts, I think, the corresponding date of this inscription is the 4th November, 1134 A. D., although the Purnami *tithi* was closed on the previous day.

2. The word श्रीकरण is associated with the castename of कायस्थ . Therefore, it is quite apparent that Sri Karana was not a caste title, but an official designation.

No. 152**Santa Bommali (Srikakulam Dt.)**

§. 1. 56

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

Noticed: in *A. R.* no. 1, of 1927-28

It records the grant of a perpetual lamp to the temple of शम्भु, by a son (name lost) of देवशर्मण of the श्रीवत्स गोत्र

- * The inscription is on a stone, lying in the village of Santabommali, near Tekkali in Srikakulam district. The original inhabitants of Bommali and Santa-Bommali are the Kayasthas, known as Bommali Karana. They are Oriyas and they use an admixture language of Oriya and Telugu.
- 1. The text of the inscription is not yet published. So, I depend upon the remarks made by the Govt. Epigraphist who noticed the same in *A. R.*

No. 153

The Lingaraj temple inscription of Bhubaneswar.

§ 1056

It is not yet edited but read by me in 1950 from the original. The slab on which this inscription is incised is found at the entrance of the Jagamohana of the above temple. It measures 58"×13". The inscription consists of seven lines out of which the first four lines contain the letters of North-Indian type and the last three lines are in South-Indian type. The last portion is not distinct.

Text.

- १ ॐ शाकावदानां प्रमाणे रस शर वियच्चन्द्र स [खया] दानेकसीम्नस्समर-
विजयिनश्चोडगङ्गा-
- २ धिपभ्य [I] प्रियेनो(ना)म्ना सख्य नो(ना)म्मानांसंति विविध गुण गणै
मंडितो दीप प्रादादखंड-
- ३ कं त्रिभुवन विभवे कीर्त्तिवासेश्वराय [II] कोटिष विषयस(क) श्री कीर्त्तिवा-
(सा) सभटा(ट्टा)-
- ४ रकाय । गन्धवण ग्राम निवासिभि गृहीत सुवर्णिणक पंचमाढाना कलन्तरे तैल त्रिंशत्कु-
चंकक*

[The remaining three lines, written in the South-Indian type of letters, are not distinct].

* Read त्रिंशत्कुचकम् ।

No. 154

Mukhalinga †

§ 1056

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol.V, no. 1020; *A. R.* no. 154 of 1896.
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 700, Ganjam, no. 305.
J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 105, No. 28.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] शकाब्दमुलु १०५६ गुने[षिट]
 २ श्रीमदनन्तवर्मदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान
 ३ [वि]जयराज्य स'वत्स[र]५[६] श्राहि[ए]दुरे-
 ४ ण्डु(षिट)धनुमा(र्मा)स शुद्ध अष्टमियु
 ५ म'गलवारमुन¹ नुनर'रा'य-
 ६ न सं'क(का)न्ति² निमित्तमु'(मु)जो(चो)डगरग
 ७ पेका पोतिनायकु को[डु]क क'ट-
 ८ न कोमनीड मधुकेश्वर देवर³

† It is on the 1st pillar in the right row of the *आभयानन्द*, east face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1134 A.D. Tuesday.

2. Read उत्तरायण संक्रान्ति

3. The rest of the inscription is built into the stone paved floor.

No. 155

Mukhalinga †

S. 1056

[Scept: Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 1054; *A. R.* no. 187 of 1896;

Rangacharya's, Vol. I, p. 703, Ganjam, no. 3-8;

J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt i. P. 105, no. 29.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] शङ्कररूपं बुलु १०५६ र्नेडु श्रीमदन-
- २ 'त्तवर्मदेवर प्रवद्धं मान विजयराज्य संवत्सरं-
- ३ बुलु ५६ यगु शहि एदुरेगिट रुत्तराय[ण]संक्रा-
- ४ 'त्ति] निमित्त] मुन शीमधुकी(के)स्व(श्च)[र]देवरकु पेनु-
- ५ [डिवि] तोडिनायकुनिकि [को] कमनायकुरा-
- ६ लिकि सुपुत्रं श्रीकरण[] प्रतापगंग वेलां डै-
- ७ न [त्रि]नम नायकुनि पेदिटन अखंडवत्ते(त्ति)दीपरिष्ट मा-
- ८ डलु ५ [॥]

† It is on the 3rd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंइप, east face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1, It corresponds to the date of the 25th Dec. 1134 A. D.

No. 156

Mukhalinga †

§. 10 [6].

[Sept. Tel; Eng. Tel]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 10 9; *A. R.* no. 153 of 1890;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 700, Ganjam, no. 304;

J. A. S. B. Vol. LXXII. Pt. i, P. 105, No. 27.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] शक्रवर्षबुलु १०५[६]। गु-
- २ नेष्टि श्रीमदन तत्रम् देवर-
- ३ प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य संव-
- ४ त्सरबुलु ५६ गु श्राहि एदुरे टि
- ५ धनुर्मास शुक्ल अष्टमियु मंग-
- ६ लवारमुनांडु^२ युत्तरायन [मांक्रां का]
- ० न्ति निमित्तमुन मधुकी(के श्वर देवरकु
- ८ श्रीचोडगंग देवर तम्मुडु यु-
- ९ लगियगोंड पेर्मडि देवर^३
- १० मांक्रमहादेबुलु पेटिटन (अ)खंडवर्ति
- ११ दीपम, ओ १ माश्या आ)चंद्राकर्कमु नइप-
- १२ झलवारु[॥]

† It is on the 1st pillar in the right row of the चण्डिकादेव, east face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. M. M. Chakravarti gives the date as §. 1055 and the तिथि as 5 [9]. Accordingly, he gives the corresponding date as the 25th Dec. 1134 A. D. (Vide *J. A. S. B.* Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 105)
2. The grant is made in the month of Dhannu, and in the 8th *tithi* of bright fortnight (of Pausha) which is Tuesday. Actually the corresponding date is the 25th December, 1134 A. D., Tuesday, as Chakravarti says; but it is the day of मकरसंक्रांति but not धनुर्मास. Again the 50 अंग is ended on the 2nd Sept. 1134 A. D. (Vide App. II-C). So, the date is doubtful.
3. Like Chodaganga his brother Permadideva had several wives. One of them is the donor माकूम माकूम.

No 157

Mukhalinga †

S. 105[6]

[Scept: Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I Vol. V. no. 1016; A. R. no. 150 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 700, Ganjam, no. 301.

- १ [सिद्ध] स्वस्ति [॥] स(श)क वरुष'बुलु १०५[६]॥
 २ अगुने'रिट] मा(म)करमास सु-
 ३ न व्यतीपातयु सु'सू र्थ्य'र[इ]ण नि-
 ४ मि'त्य(त्त)मुन' श्री-
 ५ मधुकी'के'स्व(इव)र देवरकु
 ६ गिड'ड्यदण्डन(ना)यकुनि किं-
 ७ रगु'पमकु गो(को)डकै-
 ८ न प(व)डदण्डन(ना)यक पो-
 ९ न्नय पेडिटन य(अ)ख'ड दीप मो-
 १० कण्ड' दीनिकि नूनिय कुल
 ११ व'तनीय' प'पुन को'वक्र
 १२ त पड'मणि मडि पोलम्-
 १३ लोन नि'कृपुट्टि' पौदुमु नेल
 १४ ई'कचे
 १५ ई'ण्टूरि ब्रह्म'मनाय-
 १६ कु'ड लोपैन कांपुलु ई'-
 १७ चिचरि अ(आ)च [द्रा]क्क'मु नड'प'ग-
 १८ ल वारु [॥]

† It is on the 1st pillar in the right row of the आस्थानम'ङ्ग, north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Government epigraphist in A. R. says that the date is ६. 1[05]9. Rangacharya copied the same. But, in S. I. I. it is revised as S. 105[6]. I think, the latter is correct, because the grant is made for the occasion of a solar eclipse occurred during the month of मकर. According to the *Indian Ephemeris* of Swami Kannu Pillai, Vol. III, PP. 278 and 272, there is no solar eclipse in मकरमास of S. 1059, but there is one in S. 1056.
2. The corresponding date is the 16th January, 1135 A. D. Wednesday.
3. Read कुलवर्त्तनीय . Kulavarttani was a district of Kalinga. (See #. n. 3 in No. 138 above).

No. 158

Sri Kurmam †

S. 1057

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1335; A. R. No. 386-G of 1896;

- १ शाकाब्दं बुलु १०५७ नेंडु श्री[चो]-
 २ डग[ग] देव चक्रवर्ति [पदिच]-1
 ३ मोत्तर पूर्वदेशमुल [ग]2
 ४ ल बेल्लननि मोन साधिचि गौत[मी]-
 ५ भागीरथी ग'ग(गा)लू तु'गुल-
 ६ लु गडिावि देवरि(ऋ)षि पितृ ब्राह्म[णल]3-
 ७ 'द्रि (त्)पित सेसिन चोडगङ्गदेवर ...
 ८ तिपडि शाकाब्दं बुलु १०५[७]ने' [गडु]4-
 ९ देवर स्थाना[धि]पति हारितगोत्र अ(आ)[पस्त]5-
 १० व(म)सूनुं डैन मेडपोतभ[ट् लु]6
 ११ सुनिम्माणमुगानि [चिन दी]पमु ...
 १२ 'डु वांडु [॥]

† It is on a pillar at the left of the first entrance to the central shrine of the temple of Sri Kurmam.

1. In *S. I. I.* two dots are given after चक्रवर्ति. I have examined the original inscription and tried to fill the gaps as shown here.
2. In *S. I. I.* a dot is given here.
3. In *S. I. I.* two dots are given after ब्राह्म म.
4. In *S. I. I.* two dots are given after ने .
5. In *S. I. I.* three dots are given after अ.
6. In *S. I. I.* two dots are given after म.
7. This inscription discloses a very important event in the life history of Chodagangadeva. It is stated here that in S. 1057 or 1135-6 A. D. he suppressed the trouble appeared in the western, northern and eastern quarters of his territory. Then he extended his kingdom from the Gautami (Godavari) in the south upto the Bhagirathi (Ganges) in the east.

where upon he pleased the gods, the Rishics, the Pitrs and the Brahmanas by giving charities. After this it is stated that one Medapotu Bhatta, a Brahmana of Harita *gotra* and Apastambha *Sutra* who was the Superintendent of the temple(स्थानाधिपति) probably gave some perpetual lamps to burn in the temple. The importance of the temple of Sri Kurmam was increased after Chodaganga accepted the Vaishnavism, propagated by Ramanuja through विशिष्टाद्वैतवाद.

Regarding the stratagical activities of Chodaganga please refer to my paper in *O. H. R. J.* Vol. V, PP, 59 where I have referred to this inscription. (Author)

No. 159

Vizagapatam plates of Chodagangadev¹

§. 1 57

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

Ed by J. F. Fleet in *I. A.* Vol. XVIII, P. 172 and
noticed by Sewell in *Arch. Surv. South-India.* Vol II, P. 32.

The plates are three in number, attached to a ring contain-
ing the seal with the emblems of a bull and acouchant.

Ll. 25-39:- " चोडगङ्गदेवः कशली । समस्तामाय प्रमुखजनपदान् सम्मग-
विषय वासिनः कृटुस्विनस्सर्वान् समाहूय इत्थमाह।पयति [। विदितमस्तु भवतां ।
श्रीमन्पेष्माडिराज द्विषद्वनिभृतां शोणिताम्भः कवोष्णम्
तीव्रोजन्यस्यपातं समरभुविभवत्तीक्षणकौक्षिकस्य ।
धारामुल्लङ्घ्य गन्तुं रिपुनरपतयः के समर्था वदत्वम्
भज्जन्त्यत्रैव तूष्णं रिपुबलविपिन प्रौढकान्तारवह्ने ॥
मार्यापि यातस्य समञ्जरूपा मतपत्रम् मङ्गल नामधेया ।
पुत्रस्तयोस्मद्गुण वृत्तशाली श्रीचोडगङ्गः* प्रथितोरु शौर्यः ॥
तस्मै चोडगङ्गायाम्माकमाप्त कृत्याय कलिङ्गदेशे । सम्मग्विषये² शुमुड नाम ग्राम स्मिन्ति-
लिङ्ग³ नाम वाटकं ग्रामश्चासीत् [।] शी⁴ शकावदेप् मुनि स(श)र वियच्चन्द्र गरितेपु वृश्चिक
मासे⁴ सजलस्थल सर्व्वपीडा विवर्जितमाचन्द्राङ्क⁵ समुपभोगीन म्मातापित्रोरात्मनश्च पुण्य-
यशोभिवद्भये धारापूर्व्वकमस्माभिर्दत्त इति ॥ अस्यग्रामस्य सीमालिङ्गानि लिख्यन्ते ।
पूर्व्वतः वेङ्गिविल्वसेतुः आग्नेयतः गोङ्गरापि । ततो डोगिमकेण्ड । दक्षिणतः त्रिकट वनराजि
सेतुः । पश्चिमतः केशवदर सेतुः । उत्तरतः गङ्गरणगलि वनरः । ईशानतः वनत्रिकूटवट नन्दि
वृक्ष सहितसेतः । वर्हाभर्व्वसधादत्ता राजभिस्मगरादिभिः । यस्य यस्य यदाभूमिस्तस्य तस्य
तदाफलं ॥ महादेवि तटाकाभ्यन्तर गङ्गाख्य वापी ॥

1. The plates were secured by the senior Assistant Collector, Vizagapatam, (now Visakhapatam) and now they are preserved in the Government Museum, Madras.
2. सम्मग्विषय may be the same as म्मा विषय.
3. The village Tilinga may be identified with the modern village of Tirlingi near Tekkali in Srikakulam district.
4. The corresponding date for शक 1057 and वृश्चिकमास is October - November, 1035 A. D. The वृश्चिकमासकान्ति occurred on the 27th October, 1135 A. D.

No. 160
Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1057

[Scept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

s. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1088; *A. R.* no. 219 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 705, Ganjam, no. 370;
J. A. S. B. Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 105, no. 30.

- १ स्वस्ति शी [॥] शकवहषंबुलु १०५७ गुनेष्टि
- २ श्रीमच्चोडगंगदेवर प्रवा[र्द्ध]मा-
- ३ न विजयराज्य सम्बत्स[र] ५६ शाहि एदु-
- ४ [रेष्टि पौ]ष मासमुन शुक्र(कल)पंचमियु
- ५ [बुध]। वारमुन मधुकी(के)[श्वर] दे। रकु
- ६ इंपपलि कायस्तु 'डेन प्रोलि[रि]नायकु[मर]म-
- ७ नायकुरालि कोडुक [श्रीकरण] गंगविद्या-
- ८ धरदेबु वोकमाडवुन [सा]मु...
- ९ पेटिटन अखंडवर्ति दीपमुन माड .
- १० नाच [द्रा]कमुन हु२

† It is on the 2nd pillar in the left-row of the आस्थानमण्डप,, south face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Government epigraphist for India reads [कुस]. But it may be the name of the day. So, I suggest to read it as [बुध]. The corresponding date, therefore, is the 11th December, 1135 A. D. Wednesday.
2. The inscription is left incomplete.

No. 161

Mukhalinga †

§. 1 [0]57

[Scept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 1100; A. R. no. 229 A of 1896.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] [शक] वरुष'बु[लु] १[०]५७ गुनेष्टि श्री[३]-
 २ च्चोडग'गदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजय रा-
 ३ ज्य संवत्सर[र] ५६ श'हि एदुरेष्टि मेप मा-
 ४ समुन सु(शु)क्लपक्षमुन अक्ष[य]त्रि(तृ तीय(या)-
 ५ यु स(श) [नि वारमुन] शी'मधुकेश्वर देव[र]
 ६ कु' [ई]पिलि कायस्तु'डैन प्रोलेता-
 ७ य[कुनि यरे]य नायकु [र'लि] कोडुक
 ८ [धीकर]ण ग'गविद्याधर' वैश्यमाराय'-
 ९ डैन ल रेचन पेष्टिन अक'(ख') [ड]व'रि.]-
 १० दीपमुन माड ५ दीनि नाच'द्राकर्क'-
 ११ [म'नडप'गल]-
 १२ बारु] [॥]

† On the first pillar in the left row of अश्वमेध इप, south face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The date is not regular. The वैशाख(मेप)शुक्ल तृतीया is a festival day. It is called अक्षय तृतीया
2. For यङ्ग विद्याधर see No. 160 above.

No. 162

Mukhalinga †

§ 1058

[Sopt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol V, no. 1061; A. R. no. 193 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 703, Ganjam, no. 344;
J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 106, no. 31.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] श्रीमद्भक्तवर्मादेवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजय-
२ राज्य संवत्सर] ६१ गृहि [॥]स (श)कृ.क) चरुषं वुल्लु
३ १०५८ गु ने [टि] विष्व संक्रा(क्रा)न्ति१ निमित्तमु-
४ न शीमधुकी(के)स्व(इष)रदेवर[कु]
५ पोतियपांगु 'पे'ङ्गलम्, शिसु-
६ म कोडुकु श्रीकामान्देव देव-
७ रव सा(शा)सन्निकु२ मुत्पनघणपति पे-
८ ट्टिन अखंडवत्ति(त्ति) दीपम्, अ(आ)चन्द्रा-
९ कर्कस्थाइ(यि)गा नडपंगल दीपम् [॥]

† It is on the 4th pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमण्डप, west face of the temple of Mukhalinga.

1. In S. I. I. it is read as विषुव for विषुव. The corresponding date is the 24th March, 1136 A. D.
2. The donor is one Muppana Vanapati who used the designation of शासनिक. He was an officer under Kamarnavadeva, the first son and immediate successor of Chodaganga (श्री कामान्देव देवर शासनिक). In S. 1058 (1136 A. D.) Chodaganga was alive. So, it is presumed that he left an office of administration in the hands of his eldest son Kamarnava,

The officer has used the designation of शासनिक. It is a derivation from शासन which denotes order or command (Vide V, R, Ramachandra Dikshitar's *Hindu Administrative Institutions*, P. 104)

In the copperplate inscriptions of the Gaṅgas of Orissa we get the following verse regarding the *Abhisheka* of Kāmārṇyadeva, son of Choḍagaṅgadeva:-

‘वेदत्तु व्योमचन्द्र प्रमितशकसमाः प्राप्तकाले दिनेशे
चापस्थे-न्यग्रहौघे बलवति रिपुषु प्रक्षयं प्राप्तवत्सु ।
अग्निं मूर्द्धाभिपिक्ते नृपवर तनये सर्वलोकैकनाथे
शीमन् कामारण्यवेशे जगदमवदिदं तत्तदानन्दपूर्णम् ॥’*

It proves that the ceremony of ‘*Mūrdhabhisheka*’ of the नृपवरतनय was taken place at Puri (Jagannātha) in Śaka 1064, in the month of Dhanus, which corresponds to the 24th December, 1142 A. D.

In ancient India there was the system of *Yuvarajyabhisheka* when a prince used to get consecrated during the life time of his father. In the *Ramayana* it is mentioned that Bharata’s two sons were given the charge of the kingdom at Takshaśilā and Pushkalāvati. Similarly, Śatughna’s two sons were posted at Mathura and Vidiśa; Lakhmaṇa’s two sons became the governors at the two cities of Kampatha and Rama’s two sons held the rulership at Uttara-Kosala and Dakshina-Kosala. (Vide the *Ramayana*, VII, 101, 11; 108, 9-11; 102, 1 and 107, 17).

According to *Arthasastra* (Bk. V, 2), a Yuvaraja is honoured by the king and entitled to get the allowance from the state to the extent of 48,000 ‘Paṇas’ like the Purohita, the Senadhyaksha, the Raja-Māta and the Rāpi. Usually the Yuvarāja held a regular office almost equal in status to a Governor; and he remained as a subordinate to the king. From the epigraphical records of the 7th to 10th centuries A. D. we come across the following titles:-

(1) Maharāja (2) Rāja (3) Kumara (4) Amātya (5) Uparika
(6) Vishayapati (7) Ayuktaka (8) Chāṭa (9) Bhaṭṭa etc. The posi-

* For details see *O. H. R. J.* Vol. V, pp 50 - 60.

tion of a Kumāra or Yuvarāja was, in many cases, kept in between the Rāja and Amātya. This order was, however, changed in the time of Choḍagaṅgadeva. In his inscriptions we find the following order: Purohita, Amātya, Yuvarāja, Sandhivigrahika, Dauvārika etc. So, the Yuvaraja's position was a bit lowered and he was placed between the Amātya and Sandhivigrahika.

No. 163

Vizianagaram 1

S. [1058]

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X. no. 687; A. R. L. O. 355 of 1905.

1st Face.

- १ स्वस्ति श्री शका
 २ श्रीमदन[त्त]
 ३ न विजयराज्य
 ४ [६] १ नेरिः उत्तरा[२]
 ५ श्याह्न समय
 ६ पुन सारेकि
 ७ पराकु बल[म]
 ८ ग ग्गदेवर श्री
 ९ प्रामवर्द्धनयु'
 १० ' छि.डदवर वेधरकु
 ११ नकु मड' गुक
 १२ निवेद्यमुनक
 १३ लवन्निह' मु'
 १४ ' रुपुन ईद
 १५ ल एलुदुमुं
 १६ पुटे'डुगा
 १७ ह' ल विंद्य
 १८ कं बोमि
 १९ लु स्थान२

1. This inscription is on a broken stone lying in the compound of the Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram, (Visakhapatna Dt.)
2. Some lines after this seem to have been lost. But, the 61st *srāhi* and Uttarayana corresponds to the 25th Dec. 1136 A. D.

2nd Face

- १ धरमट्लकु
 २ ... व . मानेल
 ३ मि अ(आ)चन्द्रा-
 ४ तिमि इधर्म]
 ५ ... घनमु सेयं दल
 ६ ऋत वेङ्ग
 ७ ... सपानमुनं
 ८ स्वदत्तः परद-
 ९ ... ति वसुन्दरा ष-
 १० ... हस्त्राणि विष्ठा
 ११ ... क्रिकृमि ॥
 १२ ... दीपमुनक
 १३ ... पेडितिमि ॥

No 164

Mukhalingat

Ś. [1058]

[Sept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1048; *A. R.* no. 181 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 702, Ganjam, no. 332.

- १ [स्वन्ति] [॥] मदन लवर्म देव प्रवर्द्धमा-
 २ न विजयराज्य [स]वत्सर बुलु ६[१]। श्रद्धि
 ३ युत्तरायन संक्रान्ति निमित्तमु श्रीमधु-
 ४ केश्वर [दे]श्वरकु ... न रायपनावकुनि केडकुलु-
 ५ राय पेट्टिन अख-
 ६ ' ड दीपमु
 ७ ' गलवारु [॥]

† It is on the 3rd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानन'रूप, north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. In *A. R.* it is given as "X7th year." But, in *S. I. I.* it is correctly put as "६[१] श्रद्धि".
2. The corresponding date will be the 25th December, 1135 A. D. if the श्रद्धि is 61 which commenced from the 22nd August, 1135 A. D. (Vide App. II-C).

No. 165

Alagum inscription †

Ś. [105-]

[Sept. N. Indian type; Lng. Snsk.]

E. I. XXIX, p. 47-8. Edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar.

- १ [सिद्ध] स्वस्ति [॥] श्रीमदनन्तवर्मदेवस्य
 २ प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्ये ॥* द्वाषष्टि(ष्ट)-
 ३ सम्बत्सरे माघ शि(सि)त तिथौ सप्त-
 ४ म्यां वारे गुरौ१ चोलदेस(श) प्रति-
 ५ बद्ध षडम्बुरग्राम विनिर्गत कास्य(श्य)-
 ६ पगोत्र पञ्चार्ष(र्षे)य प्रवर पिताम-
 ७ ह पोटाण्डि[:] तत्पुत्र भीमांडि[:] तद्वन्सो(‘शो)-
 ८ दूमव परममाहेस्व(श्व)र परमवैष्ण(ष्ण)व-
 ९ दिसा(शां)पति कामांडिनामा२ ख्यातः ॥
 १० इदानीं रामङ्ग विषय प्रतिबद्ध अल-
 ११ गुम्भ ग्रामीय कपालेस्व(श्व)र नाम भूमि इ-

† The village Alagum is situated about 23 miles from Puri and 10 miles from Sakhigopal in Puri district.

* Here the *dandams* are not necessary.

1. The grant is made during the 62nd आहि of Chodaganga, and in the 7th *tithi* of the bright fortnight of Magha. According to my calculation as shown in App. II - C, Chodaganga's 62nd आहि started from 10 - 8 - 1136 A.D. So, the corresponding date is the 31st December, 1136 A. D. It is necessary to state here that माघ-शुक्ल-सप्तमी is popularly called तिलसप्तमी which is a festival day in Orissa at the banks of the Chandrabhaga river near Konarka in Puri district.

Dr. Sircar, while editing this inscription in *E. I.*, has erred in saying that the 62nd आहि will "correspond to 1140 - 41 A. C." In the face of a large number of inscriptions in the reigning period (आहि) of the same king, the above view of Dr. Sircar should easily be rejected.

2. The name of Kamadi is found in Parlakimedi plates of Vajrahasta (Vide *E. I.* III, p. 220 and *I. O.* Vol. I, Pt. III) There he is the son of Erupamara-
 raja and belongs to the family of नगरि सलुकि probably Chalukya.

- १२ लैकं साधु प्रजालोक(का न् प्रमुखीकृ-
 १३ त्य स्वधनेन कृत्वाशेष धर्मं विव(वृ)-
 १४ द्वये श्रीगर्तैस्व(इव)र देवस्य मठ प्रति व-
 १५ स्त्रीकृत्य तपस्विनेऽभिजे भोजनार्थं
 १६ प्रदत्ता(त्तां) तन्मध्यादपि श्रीगर्तैस्व(इव)र-
 १७ देवस्य नैवेद्यार्थं धान्यं प्रवर्त्तत्रयं
 १८ नियोजितं ॥ अपरमपि श्रीग-
 १९ र्तैस्व(इव)र प्रीत्ये पञ्चपुराणाधि-
 २० क चूपणीं शतैकेन एतस्य कापर्य्य (?)
 २१ कस्य कुलतारणं अखण्डदीप प्र-
 २२ प्रधानार्थं३ इह समवासित
 २३ पल्लीदेव पालिताधिकारिणा [']
 २४ [ह]न्ते प्रद[त्ता]ङ्के हि(पि)पु १०५[1]४
 २५ [आचन्द्रार्ककाल] पर्य्यन्तं साधु पु-
 २६ [रुषैः] परिपालनीया ॥

3. Read प्रदानार्थं

4. Dr. Sircar suggests to read प्रदत्तं पञ्चदशकं पुण्यशतम् पुराण is the name of a coin, then used in Orissa.

It is necessary to give an idea about the coinage in Orissa. From the ancient times the cauri-shell (कपर्दक) was used in this country. That was the basic unit of coinage. The following tables are quoted from the लीलावतीसूत्रं and the प्रायश्चित्ततत्त्वम् of Raghunandana:—

वराटकानां दशकद्वयं यतः

सा काकिणी ताश्च पणश्चतस्रः ।

ते षोडश द्रम्य इहावगम्यो

द्रम्यै स्तथा षोडशभिश्च निष्कः । (लीलावती)

२० वराटक = १ काकिणी

४ काकिणी = १ पण

१६ पण = १ द्रम्य

१६ द्रम्य = १ निष्क

“अशीतिभिर्व्वराटकैः पण इत्यभिधीयते ।

तैः षोडशैः पुराणैः स्याद्रजतं सप्तमिस्तुतैः ॥” (प्रायश्चित्ततत्त्वम्)

८० वराटक = १ पण

१६ पण = १ पुराण

७ पुराण = १ रजत

According to these tables the total number of कपर्दक (cauri-shell), equal to 105 पुराण, is $80 \times 16 \times 105 = 1,34,400$.

No. 166
Draksharama (E. Godavari Dt.)

§. 1059

[Sapt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV, no. 1185; A. R. no. 309-A of 1893.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] शकवर्षेबुलु १-
 २ ०५६ण्ड(ण्डि) स'वत्स[र] १[२] आहि चैत्र व
 ३ [८] बृहस्पति वारमुन^१ कलु'(लि)गलो-
 ४ नि चोडग'गदेवनि प्राता(घा)नि^२ बु-
 ५ डुमि(मू)रि दामिनायकु^३ कोडुकु म-
 ६ ललय श्रीभीमेश्वर मा(म)[हा] देवरक्तुं वे
 ७ टिटन अ[ख]ण्डवत्ति लोहदण्डु दिविय
 ८ १ ण्डिकि देवर किलरमुना वोलु न-
 ९ डुपुन
 १० ५०
 ११

-
1. The corresponding date is the 15th April; 1137 A. D.
 2. Read प्रधानी. The donor of this grant is one Budumiri Daminayaka who calls himself as Pradhana of Chodagangadeva of Kalinga. The designation प्रधानी was changed into प्रधान. Mostly the cowherd class use this title in Orissa.
 3. बुडुमिरि seems to be a family title. Because, another man named Prolaya has used the same title. Probably it is the name of a village called Burumura.

No. 167

Sri Kurmam †

§ 1059

[Sept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1339; *A. R.* no. 386-L of 1893.

- १ स्थस्ति [॥] शकवर्ष बुल १-
- २ ०५६ ने'डु[श्री[म[दन'स्त]-
- ३ षष्मंवेवर प्रवद्धमान-
- ४ विजयराज्य स'वत्स[र]
- ५ [६३] श[हि]। मिथुन शुक्ल ए -
- ६ कादशियु२ शी'हश - नमा-
- ७ ल ... शी'कूम'नाय-
- ८ - नकूल अडकतम नाय-
- ९ कूनि कुं(कू')तूच [सोवि] र-
- १० म पेटिटन अखण्डवत्ति(त्ति)-
- ११ दीप १ एट(एिट) क'(कि) - क माडलु ५[॥]

† It is on a pillar to the left of the first entrance to the central shrine of the temple of Sri Kurmam.

1. The Govt. Epigraphist in *S. I. I.* read १ आ [हि]. But, when the date of the grant is Saka 1059, the अहे year of Chodaganga should be 63, which started from 29—3—1137 A. D. (App - II - C).
2. The corresponding date is the 1st June, 1137 A. D.

No. 168

Mukhalinga †

S. 1059

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1071; A. R. no. 202 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 704, Ganjam, no. 353.

- १ स्वांस्ति [॥] शकवरुष बु[लु] १०५६। यगु-
- २ नेण्टि त्रिचिच(श्च)क मास १यु सोमवार मुनण्टि
- ३ सूर्यग्रहण निमित्त(त्त)मु२ सप्तग्राममु-
- ४ दपरलि गगकरुत श्रीमधुकेस्व[श्च]र दे[व]-
- ५ रकु अल्लपवाड माक्काण्डि कोडुकु वीर...
- ६ अत्रा चन्द्राकर्क स्थाइ(यि गां बेट्टिन अ[ख'ड] वत्ति(त्तिं)
- ७ दीपयोक्क'टि माड ५[१]

† It is on the 4th pillar in the left row of the आस्थानम'इय, south face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Government epigraphists in A. R. and S. I. I. have read शक १०५[७] for शक १०५[६]. This wrong suggestion is also copied by Rangacharya.
2. The grant is made for the occasion of the solar eclipse, occurred in the month of वृश्चिक and on Monday which falls in S. 1059, but not in S. 1057. The corresponding date is the 15th November, 1137 A. D. Monday.

No. 169

Nilakanthesvara (Bobbili)

S 1059

[Scept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 689; A. R. no. 673 of 1926.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥] स(श)क वर्षं बलु १०५६
- २ यगु नेडु श्रीचोल गंग-
- ३ देवरु र) विजयराज्य संवत्स-
- ४ रंवलु ६ २)गु श्राहि त्रिदिच-
- ५ का मावास्य(स्या) सोमवारमु-
- ६ नांडु सूर्यग्रहण निमित्त।
- ७ मुन निलु जेरुवुन [नी]लेश्वर-
- ८ देवरकु निंदुल यात्यन मेलु[नाय]-
- ९ कुनि एञ्चक]म सुपुत्रि उक्त - ग[ग]
- १० [बे]लानि पेडलमु अइन सामरिमु
- ११ विज[म] अ(आ)चन्द्राकर्क स्थाइ(यि गा बे-
- १२ टिटन अखंडवर्ति दीपमु ओवकंदि[कि]
- १३ माडलु ५ ई दीपमुनक श्री-
- १४ -मवर्द्धनग अरनिक[ह.]
- १५ -कांपुलु नडपंग-
- १६ लवारु - का - चारिबालु [॥]

- i. The gift is made in the month of Vrischika when there was a solar eclipse. It corresponds to the 15th Nov. 1137 A. D. This is the day of Karthika Amavasya or दीपावली, which is an auspicious day for granting charities.

No. 170**Mukhalinga †**

§ 1060

[Sapt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol V, No. 1060; A. R. no 192-A of 1896.

- १ द्योरसखे'दु श[का]न्दे वैशाके(खे)मासि हिम क-
 २ र ग्रहणे मधुकेश्वराय भक्त्या सेतानी चांडपोत-
 ३ [व]र तनयः [११] कोम्मां वि२

- † It is on the 4th pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमण्डप, west face of the temple of Madhukesvara.
1. The gift was made on the auspicious occasion of the lunar eclipse, occurred in the month of Vaisakha in the Saka year 1060. The corresponding date is the 26th April, 1138 A. D.
2. The inscription is left unfinished.

No 170-A**Mukhalinga†**

S. 1060

[Scept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1092; A R. no. 222 of 1896;

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] शकवरुषं वुलु १०६० गुनेण (एट्ट) श्रीमदनन्त-
 २ व[म्म]देव(र) प्रवद्धमान विजयराज्य संवत्स^१

† It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानम इष, south face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

I. The inscription is left incomplete. The reason is not known.

No. 171

Mukhalinga †

§. 1060

[Sapt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1070; *A. R.* no. 201 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 704, Ganjam, no. 352.
J. A. S. B. Vol. LXXII. Pt. i, P. 106, no. 33 and
E. I. XXI, Insc. of N. India. No. 1979.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] शकवरुषंजुलु १०६० यगु
 २ नेण्डु शीम[दन] 'त घम्म देवर प्रवर्द्धमा-
 ३ न विज[य]राजे(ज्य) स'वत्स[र] ६३ [श.]हि रि. ऋ)ष[म]
 ४ क्रि (कृ)ण स(च)तुर्दसि(शि)यु सोमवारमुन। स-
 ५ सग्नममु३ ररोहपकलि. गग'को]डक
 ६ शीमदु(धु)की(के)स्व(इध)[र दे]वरकु मुद्रहस्तु^३
 ७ सडिवता पेंडलमु कं - एडुम या(आ)च -
 ८ द्राक्क' स्थाइ(यि)[गा] ' वेट्टिन य (अ)ख'ड दीप १
 ९ ' टि मा ५ [॥]

† It is on the 4th pillar in the left row of the *ब्राह्मणमन्दिप* south face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The corresponding date is the 9th May, 1138 A. D., Monday.
2. For Saptagrama see No. 168 above.
3. The title "मुद्रहस्त" seems to have been used by the Officer who was in charge of the royal seal. This title was subsequently changed into मुदिरथ in Orissa. In the temple of Sri Jagannatha at Puri an officer is appointed with this title (मुदिरथ).

No. 172

Mukhalinga †

§ 1000

[Sept: Tel: Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1074; *A. R.* no. 205 of 1893;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 704, Ganjam, no. 356;
J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 106, no. 34 and
E. I. XXI, Insc. of N. India. No. 1986.

- १ [सिद्धं] स्वस्ति [॥] शकवर्ष[...] बुलु १०६० नेंडु श्री मदन-
 २ त्तधर्मदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजय
 ३ राज्यय [स] वत्सर [६४] श्राहि उत्तरग[य]-
 ४ ण संक्रान्ति [नि मिय(त्त)मु] श्रीमदु(धु) केम्ब(स्वर)-
 ५ देवरक योडयांडिनायकुनि एरु-
 ६ कमनायकुर्गलि कोडुक मुन्नञ्च-
 ७ लय ध)रिरायमैरव २ गंगवेलां डै
 ८ न कोमराण्डि नायकु डुनु वीरि पेण्डुल-
 ९ मु कोम्मम नाय[कु]रुलुनुनै पेट्टिन
 १० [अ]खड्वर्त्ति दीप मोकट्टि माड ५ दी-
 ११ नि नाचां(च)द्राक्क स्थाइ(यि)गा नडप
 १२ गलषा[रु] [॥]

* It is on the 4th pillar in the left row of the आस्थानमठ्य. west face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1138 A. D.

2. अरिरायमैरव seems to have been a royal title bestowed on some military officers.

No. 173

Kedaresvara temple † (Bhubaneswar)

Ś. 1' 61

[Sept. N. Indian type; Lng. Snsk.]

deciphered by the author as given below and read by
Dr. D. C. Sircar in XXX, p. 92, as given in foot note.

- १ शाकाब्दानां प्रमाणे भुवि रस विय चंद्र संख्ये प्रयाते
- २ सूनुः प्रमाडि देवस्य चोडगङ्ग नामकोदयः ।
- ३ दद्या देवेश केदारेश्वराय महेश माचन्द्र ता-
- ४ रकं

† This inscription is on a stone at the entrance to the temple of Kedaresvara at Bhubaneswar. It is just below the inscription No. 153 above.

Subsequently Dr. D. C. Sircar edited this inscription in *B. I.* XXX, P. 92, and read it as follows :-

- १ [सिद्ध] शाकाब्दानां प्रमाणे मुनिरसवियच्चन्द्र १ संख्या प्र[मा]
तो(त)॥
- २ सु(सूनुः) प्रमाडि देवस्य चोडगङ्ग नामको दीप' (पम्)॥
- ३ [व्यधा] द[ख]ण्ड' केवा दा)[रे]श्वर [ना]मेऽस्ने दे[वाया] [त]
न्द्र म]-

The reading differs as the inscription is not clear.

No. 174

Mukhalinga †

§. 1061

[Sept: Tel: Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. No. 1107; *A. R.* no. 236 of 1896;
Rangacharya's, Vol. I, p. 706, Ganjam, no. 387;
J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 106, no. 35;
E. I. XXI, Insc. N. India, No. 1981.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] शकवरुपं बुल(लु)
- २ १०६१ अगुने[]डु श्रीमद-
- ३ न[]स्तवम्(म्) देवर प्रवद्ध(द्ध)मान विज-
- ४ य राज(ज्य) संव्य व[]स्तर म, लु ६४ श्राहि वि-
- ५ शुम(ध) स'क्रान्ति। निवि(मि)त्त म, [न] धी म]-
- ६ शु केद्वर देवर[कु] लोलेप अ-
- ७ रयनिकि? मेडमनायकु र्-
- ८ लि कोडुकु गजसाहिनि कुप्पन
- ९ धीरलकु धम्मपुगा ना च[]द्राद्रा कर्क स्था-
- १० इ यि)गा अखड दीपम नक
- ११ नेतिकि वेट्टु माडलु ५ [॥]

-
- † It is towards the right of the entrance into the आस्थानमंडप of the temple of Madhukesvara,
1. The corresponding date is the 25th March, 1130 A. D.
 2. लोलेप अरय seems to be the name of a person, whose sur-name is Lolepa. At present some people among the Telugus use the sur name as लोलेग and लुकलापु
 3. The title गजसाहिणि seems to have been used by an officer who used to command the war-elephants. The Gajasahini kuppana Vira is the son of Medama Nayikani.

No. 175

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1061

[Sapt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1063; *A. R.* no. 195 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 703, Ganjam, no. 346.

- १ स्वस्ति [II] शकवर्षमलु १०६१ नेडु श्रीमदनत्त-
- २ वर्मदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजय राज्य स
- ३ ब्वत्सरमलु ६५ श्राहि¹ सि(सि)ह कृष्ण चतु-
- ४ ईशियु² वि(व्य)तेपात निमित्तमुन श्रीम-
- ५ धुक्की(के)स्व[श्व]र देवरक जीयन कामान्नेवदेवर⁴
- ६ क'ददु एन्नपोतु कोडुक कुप्पसाहिनि⁵ अ(आ)च'द्रा(द्रा)क्क⁶-
- ७ स्थाइ'(यिं)गां वेट्टिन दीपम् ओक्कट्टिट
- ८ माडलु [५] [II]

* It is on the 4th pillar in the right row of the आस्थानम'डप, west face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Government epigraphist in *A. R.* did not give either the Saka year or the Srahi; but he remarked 'obliterated'. The same remark was copied by Rangacharya.
2. The corresponding date is the 13th August, 1140 A. D. Because the 65th श्राहि started from 7—9—1139 A. D.
3. Why it is called व्यतीपात is not known. There is no astronomical combinations on this day to create व्यतीपात योग (for व्यतीपात please see App. V.)
4. The title जीयन was used by Kamarnavadeva, the son of Chodaganga, when the formar was युवराज . This title seems to have been converted into जेन्ना and जेन्नामणि in Orissa, which are still in vogue.
5. The title साहिनी was used by an officer who was posted under Kamarnavadeva.

No. 176

Vizianagaram †

§ 1061

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, No. 691; A. R. no. 354 of 1905.

First face.

- १ स्वस्ति श्री स(श)क वरुप'वुलु
 २ १०६१ - गुने'टि श्रीमदन'त्त-
 ३ [ष]म्भदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजय-
 ४ राज्य स[-]वत्स[र] ६५ श्राहि तु(तू)लासु(शु)१-
 ५ क्ल पुन्न(एण्ण)म(मि)यु गुरुवारमु-
 ६ न२ विहारवाइवीट श्री पा-
 ७ दमुलु गंगस्था(स्ता)नमु सेसिन^३
 ८ यवसरमून जो (चो)लगंग-
 ९ राद्युन४राजु लकु विन्नप(य)म्
 १० सेसि पोकरे'रिग पेण्टपानु वा-
 ११ नियु सू'क्कांडि यैन विक्रमग-
 १२ ग देसियप्पकिकि सारकिनांडु टटु-
 १३ लो जीतपट्टुन मञ्चचेवुन नितिति
 १४ प्रोप्पि'च्चिन चेवु डिगिट' वुण्टेण्डु ने-

† The inscription is on a slab lying in the same place where No. 177 is found.

1. In S. I. I. the line number is wrongly put as 4 for 7.

2. The date is not regular. For details see No. 177 note.

3. श्रीपाद is an honourable title given to the Vaishnavite Gurus or Acharyas. According to the Bengali Visvakosha, श्रीपाद means पूज्यपाद, सिद्धपाद, श्रेष्ठपाद etc. But, here it is used as a title of a Brahmana guru. The word आचारी seems to have been derived from आचार्य who used the title श्रीपाद amongst the Sri Vaishnavas.

4. Chodaganga had a title of राजतराज

Second face.

- १५ ल एनुमाडलु ग-
 १६ ट्टुगोनि इ इल श्रीक-
 १७ ण्ठम नायकु वट्टिनायकु
 १८ कोम्मिनायकु पोतिनाय-
 १९ रु(कु) काटम नायकु बेर-
 २० सिन वारि सम्मद(त)मून निच्चिचतिमि
 २१ यतण्डुन्नु निहल सोमीश्व-
 २२ र देवरकु नख[ड] दीपम् या-
 २३ चन्द्राक्कर्मनर्क वेट्टिट दीनि
 २४ नेव्वरेनि विघ्नम् सेसिरेनि
 २५ ग ग्गकञ्चत बेई गविल-
 २६ ल वधिइच्चिन पापम् न-
 २७ वडंगल वारु श्री [॥]

No. 177

Vizianagaram†

S. (?)

[Scept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 690; A. R. no. 357 of 1905.

First Face.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] शकाब्द'बुलु
 २ १०१६ (?) १ एडबु धीम-
 ३ दनन्तवर्मदेवर प्र-
 ४ वद्धमान विजय रा-
 ५ ज्य संवत्सरं बुलु
 ६ ६५ गु श्राहि तु(तू)ला(ल) शुक्ल
 ७ कात्त्य(त्ति)[क] पुन्न(णर्ण)म(मी)यु गुरु-
 ८ वारमुन^२ विहारवाल ड-
 ९ पीट श्रीपादमुल्लु गंग(गा)
 १० स्नानमु^२ सेयुन वसरमु-
 ११ न अल्लुं जो (चो)डग[', रगराजु
 १२ श्रीपादमुल्लुकु विन्न(न)-

† It is found on a slab lying in the compound of the Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram, Visakhapatna district.

1. The 65th श्राहि of Chodaganga started from the 7—0—1139 A. D. (Vide App. II-C). The corresponding Saka year is 1061. Therefore, the reading of शकाब्द here must be wrong.
2. Most probably the grant was made on some auspicious day as prescribed for गङ्गास्नान according to the following verse:-

मःक्रान्तिपुं व्यतेपाते ग्रहणे चंद्रस्ययोः । पृथे स्नात्वा तु गङ्गायाः कुलकोटिं समदरेत ॥

The merit (पुण्य) of the performer will be increased if it happens in चतुर्दशी together with श्राद्धं नत्रत्त. The corresponding date is the 20th October, 1138, A.D., Thursday, when there was a lunar eclipse in the previous night and the *nakshatra* was अश्विनः. Any way, the date is doubtful.

Second face.

- १३ व(अ)मु सेसि या (आ)नति-
 १४ पडि दन तल्लि द[ण्ड]-
 १५ क्लधर्मगा नेरुद्-
 १६ प'प्पुन सारिकिनांदि-
 १७ लोपल' दनजीत व-
 १८ ट्टै'नमच्छेर्बु इ'दुल
 १९ सोमिश्वरदेवरकु
 २० [अ]खण्डवर्ति दीपमु-
 २१ लु रे'टिकि रे'डु पुट्ल-
 २२ नु यमुवुन कुं वु-
 २३ ट्टे'डुनु अ(आ)चाय्य' भो-
 २४ गमु' पुट्टे'डुनु' गा वे-
 २५ रसि नालु पुट्लु नेल
 २६ इ चेर्बु डिग्गु वलन
 २७ अ(आ)च'द्राक्क'मुनक्कु वे-
 २८ ट्टिटिमि

Third face.

- २९ दीनि नेव्वरेनि
 ३० काल विपरीत-
 ३१ मुल[इ] वि-
 ३२ च्छिन्नमु सेसि
 ३३ रेनि ग'गकच्छ-
 ३४ [त] बेयुग-
 ३५ वुलल वधि-
 ३६ ' चिन पडु-
 ३७ पात[क]मु न-
 ३८ ' वड'गल
 ३९ वारु [॥]

4. 'Acharyabhoga' indicates a gift to the Acharya or the Guru whom Choda gangadeva addressed as श्रीपादम्. After returning from Gangasnana, Chodaganga granted one *Putti* of paddy to his Guru to be paid to him in every month for his consumption. For details about श्रीपाद see No. 176 note.

No. 178

Mukhalinga †

§. 1061

[Scpt. Tel; Lng. Susk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1042; *A. R.* no. 176 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 702, *Ganjam*, no. 327.

- १ शशिरसखेटु शकाब्दे तौलिनि मासे
- २ शशांकवारे च[॥]लोमग(प्र)हणः निमित्ते
- ३ नगरे मधुकेश्वराय देवाय [॥] दा(द्रा)क्षा-
- ४ राम निवासः का[स्य]पगोत्रो [वक्रि]गा(प्रा)म
- ५ च भूपः[॥]२ नागतशम्भुपुत्रो वान-
- ६ स भूदेवव'श चारिजमित्तः [॥] अल्लन-
- ७ शौरि[ः]३ प्र(प्रा)दाद्दीपम'खड ['] दिवानिश' वि-
- ८ म[ल] ये(ए)ककं भ[ग]वते यत्तेहलदग्रामे
- ९ क ... इशाशा(सा)त् [॥]

- † It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंडप, west face of the temple of Madhukesvara.
1. This grant was made in S 1061, in the month of तुला, Monday, on the occasion of lunar eclipse. The corresponding date is the 9th October, 1139 A. D., Monday.
 2. For the *title* चम्पनि see No. 140 *f. n.* above.
 3. The family *title* 'शौरि' or 'शरी' was used by some Telugu Brahmanas of the South. The great Commentator मल्लिनाथ शरी belonged to that group.

No. 179

Neelakanthesvara temple (Bobbili)

S. 1061

[Sapt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 692; A. R. no. 690 of 1926.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] स(श)क वरुष'बुलु १०६१-
- २ गु नें द्वि मकर शुक्ल . ययु
- ३ सोमवारमु उत्तरायण सक्रांति¹
- ४ निमित्य(त्त)मु न निडु'जेरुवुन नी-
- ५ लीश्वरदेवरकु पेद्दपेर्माडिराजु कोडकु रा-
- ६ जेन्द्रचोडदेवनि² पेट्टिन अख'ड व-
- ७ त्तिदीप मोक्क'टिकि अ(आ)चन्द्राक्क'म्,
- ८ नडपङ्गलवारु'गां वेट्ट, मा-
- ९ ड ५ पिन्नोजुब्रालु

1. The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1139 A. D.

2. The donor of this grant is the son of Pedda-Permadideva, the brother of Chodaganga. For Pedda-Permadiraja see No. 109 above.

No. 180**Mukhalinga †**

§. 1062

[Sapt: Tel; Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. V. no. 1065; A R. no. 97 of 1896;

Rangacharya's, Vol. I, p. 704, Ganjam, no. 348.

- १ शाकाब्दे करचक्रवर्त्तिगगन-
 २ प्रालेय पादान्विते मेषे
 ३ मासि सिते दिनेश दिवसे
 ४ पक्षे तृतीयायुते [1] दी-
 ५ पं. श्रीमधुकेश्वराय
 ६ सतत देदीप्यमान-
 ७ म्मुदा प्रादात्सुंदर नंद (दि)
 ८ नी सुकथिता श्रीमांक-
 ९ माख्या स्वयं । [1]

† It is on the 4th pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमंडप, north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The corresponding date is the 24th March, 1140 A. D. Sunday. Of course the *tithi* is चतुर्थी, but not तृतीया. This is the day of मेष or विषुवसंक्रांति.
2. The donor of the grant is one Mānkm, who is the daughter of one Sundara. There was a king in the Chola family named Sundara chola, *alias* Jatavarman. He ruled from 1021—43 A.D. So, it is not possible to identify Sundara with Sundara chola.

No. 181

Mukhalinga †

§ 1062

[Sept: Tel: Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1072; A. R. no. 203 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 704, Ganjam, no. 354.

- १ शाकाब्दे करचन्द्रवर्ति गगन-
- २ प्रालेय पादांक्विकते श्रीगंगे[श्व]-
- ३ र देष भूप दईता देदीप्यमानम्मु-
- ४ दा[] अ(आ)कल्पमधुकेश्वराय सतत
- ५ दीपं व्यतीपातयुक्तिभ्यां कक्कट-
- ६ ट गे रवौ। कोसनमाख्या सा महा-
- ७ देव्य[दा]त् । []

† It is on the 4th pillar in the left row of the आस्थानमण्डप, south face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The date of the record is S. 1062, कर्कट when there was व्यतीपात योग which will have अमावास्या in Sunday associated with one of the *nakshatras* such as अश्विनी, श्रवणा, धनिष्ठा and आर्द्रा. According to Swamikannu Pillai's *Indian Ephemeris*, Vol. III, P. 282, the व्यतीपात योग in शकाब्द 1062 occurs on the 16th June 1140 A. D. when there was Amāvāsyā associated with Sunday and Ardrā nakshatra, and thus formed the व्यतीपात योग. But the month is मिथुन and not कर्कट. Probably it is a mistake of the writer or the engraver of the inscription.
2. The rhythm of this verse at the last line (पाद) is not correct. The छन्द used in it is शार्दूलविकीर्णितं.

No. 182

Mukhalinga †

S. 1062

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1030; *A. R.* no. 164 of 1896:
Rangacharya's Vol. I, P. 701, Ganjam. no. 315.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] शकवर्षबु[लु] १०६२। गुनेण्डु
 २ धीमदन[.]सवर्म्मदेवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजय-
 ३ राज्य स[व]त्सर ६५ श्राहि एदुरे'टि उत्तरा-
 ४ यनसंक्रान्ति पुन्न(र्ण)मियु मंगलवारमु-
 २ नांडु श्रीमधुकेश्वरदे[व]रु(र) पंज्यण्ड नायकु वी(भा)-
 ६ मम नायकुरूलि कोडुकु ले'कवल्लेपनाय-
 ७ कु'डु अखंडवर्त्तिदीप'मु| अ(या)चंद्रार्कस्थाइ(यि)गां वे-
 ८ ट्टिन माड ५ [॥]

* It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the अस्थानम'द्वय north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Government Epigraphist reads 1063 शक. Bu. it should be read as 1062 for the sake of astronomical combination, which does not happen during S. 1063. So, it may correspond to the 24th Dec. 1140 A. D. Tuesday. It should be noted here that Rangacharya has given the correct date although he used to copy the matter from *A. R.*

No. 183

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1063

[Scept: Tel. Lng. Tel. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1133; A. R. no. 261 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 708, Ganjam, no. 412.

- १ शाकाब्दानां प्रमाणे नयनरसवि-
- २ यच्चंद्रगे मीनमासे सामावास्ये'दु-
- ३ वारे सवितरि सहिते राहुना स्पश(श)काले[1]
- ४ सेनाधीशाऽप्यनायो र्यो) द्विजकुलतिलको नागनार्य-
- ५ स्य सूनु(र्ही)पं त्वाचंद्रतार' समदिशदिनि-
- ६ य'ककाख्यभीमेश्वराय । [1] ई दीपमुन-
- ७ नऽ का(आ)चंद्राकर्क'मुनु नकरपुवाड
- ८ पल्लिनायक, रेविनायक, वेरसिन का
- ९ 'पुलु नेयी सरिहंपंगलवारु [1]

† It is on the 3rd pillar in the right row of आस्थानम'डप of the temple of Bhimesvara in Mukhalinga

1. The grant is made in S. 1063 when there was a solar eclipse in the month of Mina. It corresponds to the 10th March, 1141 A. D. According to the astronomical reckoning, the शक year starts from मेषसंक्रांति. But, from the present record it is clear that it was started, according to the Telugu Panjikas of Kalinga, from the चैत्र अमावास्या which is called कत्तासम्बत्सर' or the new year's day.
2. The designation of सेनाधीश is similar to that of सेनापति whose qualifications, according to the *Arthashastra* of Kautilya, are as found in the following:—
“तदेवंसेनपति सर्व्वयुद्ध प्रहरणविद्या विनीतो हस्यश्वरथचर्यासंपुष्टश्चतुरङ्गस्य बलवस्थानुष्ठानाधिष्ठानां विद्यात् । स्वभूमिं युद्धकालं प्रत्यनीकमिन्नभेदनं मिन्न साधनं स'हत भेदनं मिन्नवधं दुर्गाविधं यात्राकालं च पश्येत् ।” (Vide अर्थशास्त्र BK. ii, Sec. 33). Kautilya says that the salary of a सेनापति will be 48,000 Panas per year. For status of सेनापति see No. 140 note above.
3. The letter न is superfluous.

No. 184**Nilakanthesvara temple of Narayanapuram (Bobbili)**

§ 1063

[Sept: Tel; Long: Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, 693, A. R. No. 687 of 1925.

- १ स्वस्ति श्री शकाब्द'बुलु १०६३ गु-
 २ ने'टि कन्यमास सूर्यग्रह-
 ३ ण निमित्तमुन नावपल्लि[नी]
 ४ लीश्वर देवरकु कण्टमनायडु
 ५ कोडुकु राचपुरवे(प)रि गु'ड[म]
 ६ तम्मुण्डु नागदेव . पेट्टिन अ-
 ७ खंडवर्त्तिदीप मोक्कण्टि ' मा[ड ५]
 ८ दीनिनाच[न्द्रा]क्केमु न्निटुलवारु न-
 ९ ड पङ्गलवारु ' [मा]चारि ब्रा-
 १० लु

i. The corresponding date is the 2nd September, 1141 A. D. There was a solar eclipse on this day which is Tuesday.

No. 185

Mukhalinga †

S. 1063

[Scept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1136; A. R. no. 259 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 708, Ganjam, no. 410.

- १ स्वस्ति श्री[॥]शकवर्षं बुलु १०[६]३१
 २ नेण्डु श्री मदनंत्तवम्म देव-
 ३ र प्रवद्धमान विजयराज्य-
 ४ संवत्स[र]६७ आहि कन्य अमा-
 २ वास्ये(स्या)यु मंगलवारमुज[सू]-
 ६ र्यग्रहणनिमित्य(त्त)मु न श्री-
 ५ अनियंक्कभीमी(मे)श्वर देवरकु [कु]२-
 ८ पिपलिकायस्थुण्डेन पोलिनायकु
 ६ परकमनायकुरालि कोड्कु
 १० श्रीकरण गंगगविद्याधर वैश्य-
 ११ मारायडैन सोम्मूल रेवन
 १२ पेट्टिन अख[एड]वर्त्ति)दीप १ण्टि मा-
 १३ ड ५ दीनि नाचन्द्राक्कर्म नड
 १४ पंगलवारु [॥]

- † It is on the right side of the east entrance into the temple of Bhimesvara at Mukhalinga .
1. The Government epigraphist, in *S. I. I.*, reads S. 10[6]4. It is not fitting to the astronomical combination, given in the record. So, I propose to read it as S. 1063, so that the corresponding date will be the 2nd September, 1141 A.D. Tuesday, when there was a solar eclipse in the month of Kanya. This record is helpful to make further study on the question of the actual starting point of the आहि. According to my calculation, the 67th आहि was started from the 16th August, 1141 A. D. *i. e.* about 17 days after this grant is made.
- 2 The Govt. epigraphist suggests to read कु which is not clear. Most probably two more letters after कु are there which might have formed the word कुम्बिलि. It is a village in Srikakulam district where the Sishtha-Karanas are living.

No. 186

Lingaraja temple (Bhubaneswar)

S. 1063

[Sept; N. I. Type; Lng. Snsk.]

Deciphered by me from the original.

१ स्वस्ति [॥] श्री चोडगङ्गा देवस्य प्रवद्धं -
 २ मानु(न)विजयराज्ये संव[त्सरे]६७ ...२
 ३ आदत्वा द्विग्रामाय अगु ...
 ४ [ए]काम्ना ३विनयदेवि- अखण्डु- र्ध कस्य
 ५ ना ॥

-
1. The 67th year of Chodaganga was commenced from the 16th August, 1141 A. D.
 2. There is an auspicious symbol at the end of this line.
 3. Ekāmra was the old name of Bhubaneswar. It was a sacred place for the Hindus. According to the Brahma Purāna, it was situated on the banks of the Gandhavati river—(Vide Brahma P. 40 th Chapter). The present name of the Gandhavati is Gangua.
 4. Vinaya Mahadevi is one of the queens of Chodaganga.

No. 187**Akavaram (Tekkali) †**ś. 106]³

[Sept: and Lng. Tel;]

A. R. no. 636 of 1926.

A damaged fragmentary stone inscription which records the gift of a lamp in Śaka 106 [3] during the time of Chodaganga^a. It mentions Garakhona-Visha[ya] and..... Jala-Mahadevulu, perhaps a queen of Chodaganga.²

-
- * It is on a slab at Akkavaram. It is found in the house of the Zamindar of Akkavaram in Srikakulam district.
 - 1. Probably Gara-Khonna-Vishaya comprised of the locality where Chodaganga's Kornī plates were discovered (Vide No. 53 above). In that grant the villages named Khonna and Gara have been mentioned. The present village of Kornī may be identified with Khonna.
 - 2. The text of the inscription is not available. So, the above note is got from A. R. no. 636 of 1926.

No. 188

Mukhalinga †

S. 1063.

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Snsk & Tel.]

s. l. l. Vol. V. no. 1064; *A R.* no. 196; of 1896;
Rangacharya's, Vol. I, p. 704, Ganjam, no. 247.

- १ शाकाब्दे भुवनत्तुखे'दु गणिते प्रा-
 २ दा[त्]द्विख'डि'क्षिति[म]क्त्या श्रीमधुकेश्व-
 ३ राय विलसद्दीपाय श(शा)श्व सुलग्रामे
 ४ पुण्ययुतो त्तरायण1 निमि-
 ५ त्ते विप्रव'शोत्तमः प्रख्यातो बु-
 ६ डुमूरिपूलयसुतस्से-
 ७ नापतिः क'च्चेनः3 ॥ इ अख'-
 ८ ड दीपमुनक, घराहवर्त्तनिय-
 ९ लोनि तुलग्राम4 वेट्टिन भूमि पुट् लु २ [11]

† It is on the 4th pillar in the right row of the अस्थानम'दप north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1141 A. D
2. बुडुमूरि is a village near, Srikakulam.
3. Probably the reading is सेनापतिःक'च्चनः otherwise the metre will be incorrect.
4. Tulagrama is still goes by the same name. It is situated in the Srikakulam district near Tekkali. This village was in the revenue division of Varahavarthani,

No. 189
Mukhalinga †

§ 1063

[Sept: Tel: Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1036; A. R. no. 170 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 702, Ganjam, no. 321.

- १ पु[र]िसखे[द्] शकाब्दे संक्रा[त्या] मुत्तरा-
२ यनस्य दिने[] कालिगदेशनगरे श्रीमन्मधुके-
३ इवराय देवाय [] अ(आ)दित्यसुतो विजयपुरे[] वि-
४ क्रम गंगोद्वरस्य[] पिन्नयप्रधानी [] दीपमखण्ड[]
५ प्रादाद्भूसुरवंशः पतिहितः ख्यातः []
६ दीपं प्रवर्त्तयते सम[]विषये[]

- † It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the आस्थान म'डप, north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.
1. The Government epigraphist in *A. R.* gives the date as ३. १०६×. Rangacharya who copied the notes from *A. R.* wrongly puts the date as S. १०६८. Actually the word पु३ means three (स्वयं, मय्यं, पाताल). So, the date is S. १०६३. The corresponding date is the 25th Dec. 1141 A. D.
 2. Vijayapura is mentioned in Andhavaram plates of Anantasaktivarman of Māthara dynasty of Kalinga (*E. I.* XXVIII, p 175). It was the Capital of the above named king who lived about the last part of the 4th century A. D. (Vide *Ins. of Orissa*, Vol. I, pt. ii, Sec. I, App. i)
 3. The Govt. epigraphist says that the inscription belongs to "another minister of Vikramaganga".
 4. The rest of the inscripition is covered under the mason, done subsequently.

No. 190**Sri Kurmam**

§ [1064]

[Sept: Tel; Lng: Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1320, *A. R.* No. 331-C of 1896.

- १ शाकाब्दं बुलु १०६४ नेटि ...
 २ ... धम्म^१देवर प्रवर्द्धमान ...
 ३ ... ज्य संवत्स ६८ श्रा ...
 ४ एकादशियु[व्यती]पात निमित्त। ...
 ५ न्न^२(ण^३)कोटि धीकूर्म्मस्वामि देवर^२ ...
 ६ नष . य
 ७ यर्कु[ड]द[म]तल्लिदं^३डु ...
 ८ पोतिनायकु ... नि चीइमु ...
 ९ रालिकि धम्म^४बुगा नाच^५द्राक्क ...
 १० वेट्टिन अख^६डवर्त्तिदीप मोक्क ...

-
1. The month is not given. So, the corresponding Christian date cannot be ascertained.
 2. पूण^१कोटि seems to be the old name of Sri Kurmam. For its details see notes in Nos. 197, 202 and 227,

No. 191

Mukhalinga †

§. 1064

[Scept: Tel. Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1110; *A. R.* no. 239 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 707, Ganjam, no. 390.

- १ श्री[॥]शाकाब्दे वार्द्धितक्कं बरश-
२ शिगणिते शुक्लपत्तैकदश्यां ग-
३ गाधीशस्यसूनु[र्ज]न विनुत नि-
४ व ग्राम। रामाभिधाने[॥]दीपं प्रादा
५ दखण्डं सुरगण गुरवे श्रीमधु-
६ केश्वराय वीर[ः]भीमानुमाव-
७ ह्लभ धरणिपति।गगवशाव-
८ तंसः[॥]

† It is on the left door of the entrance into the आस्थान मंडप of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. Nivagam is the name of a village on the bank of the Vansadhara, now situated in the Patapatam taluk, not far from Mukhalingam, Probably Umavallabha Dharanipati was living at the time when the grant was made.
2. Umavallabha Dharanipati belongs to the Ganga dynasty and he is the son of Gangadhisa, i. e. Chodaganga. Since Umavallabha did not succeed either to his father or to any of his brothers, it is presumed that he died before the turn of his secession commenced

No. 192

Sri Kurmam†

§. 106‡

[Sapt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1319; *A. B.* no. 381-Bof 1896;

- १ स्वस्ति[॥]स(श)कवर्षब्रुलु
- २ ने[ण्ट] [श्री]मदन'त्तव[र्मदे]-
- ३ षर [प्र]वर्द्धमान विजयरा-
- ४ ज्य स'वत्सर'बुलु ६८[श्रा]-
- ५ हि१मेष क्रि(कृ)[णत्रयोद ...
- ६ रवारमुन श्री
- ७ कु सकल
- ८ दामनायकु[रुली]कृतु ...
- ९ पे[ट्टि]न अख'डवर्त्तिदीपमो ...

- †. It is on a slab to the left of the south entrance to the भोगमण्डप, in the temple of Srikurmam.
1. The 68th Srahi of Anantavarma Chodaganga was started from the 3rd Sept. 1142 A. D.
2. The corresponding date is the 14th April, 1143 A. D. and it is Wednesday.

No. 193

Mukhalinga †

S. 1063

[Scept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1053; A. B. no. 186 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 703, Ganjam, no. 837.

- १ स्वस्ति[॥]धीमदन[त्त]वर्गम[दे]वर प्रयद्धमान वि-
२ जयराज्य संवत्स ... ८ श्राहि कक्कटक
३ [मासशु]क्ल एकादशियु नादिवारमुन१ श्रीमधु-
४ केश्वर देवरकु विष्णुदेवरसानि चुत्ताडि कूतुञ्ज पर-
५ कम२ पैट्टिन अखण्डवत्तिदीपमु अ[त्रा][च]द्रा(द्रा)क्क स्थ(स्था)इ(यि)ग'(गा) नडप
६ माल माडलु ५ [॥]

- † It is on the 3rd pillar in the right row of the अस्थानम'दप north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.
1. The date portion of this inscription is damaged, except that which gives the श्राहि. In the 2nd line there is a number 8 found after about three mutilated letters. It may be any number of श्राहि, followed by eight. *i. e.* 18, 28, 38, 48, 58 and 68. When we examine the following corresponding *Srahi* years as per App. II-C with the astronomical combinations as found in the record, it is known that it must be Chodaganga's 64th *Srahi*:—A.D. 1082, 1094, 1104, 1114, 1122, 1132, 1142 श्राहि 8, 18, 28, 38, 48, 58, 68. It fits to 1142 and the corresponding *date* is the 5th July 1142 A.D. Sunday. Here again arises a difficulty. The 68th श्राहि started on the 3rd September of that year, according to my assumption, namely that the श्राहि year starts from भाद्रपद शुक्ल द्वादशी, the day of मुनिआ in Orissa. This question, therefore, awaits further consideration.
2. Although Mukhalinga is a centre of Saivism there is a temple of Vishnu where *Devadasis* were appointed for dance. The Vishnu image of the temple is four-armed and the following ध्यान is fitting:—

उद्धत् प्रद्योतन शतरुचिं तप्तहेमावदात'
पार्श्वद्वन्द्वे जलधिसुतया विश्वधास्यू च जुष्टम् ।
नानारत्नोल्लसितविविधाकल्पमापीतदस्त्र'
विष्णु वन्दे द'कमल कौमोदकी चक्रपाणिम् ॥

No. 194

Kedaresvara temple (Bhubaneswar)

S. 1064

[Sept: N. I. Type; Lng. Susk.]

The Orissa Historical Research Journal, Vol. I. No. 2, P. 8. Ed. by Dr. K. C. Panigrahi and re-edited by Dr. D. C. Sircar in *E. I.* XXX. P. 94.

- १ ॐ शकस्य गतवर्षाणां दशानां चतु[प]ष्टि सम्बतां
 २ अधुना^१ कर्कर्कटक मासस्य कृष्णशुक्ल[तु]र्दस(शी)सम[ये]^२ श्री मदनंत-
 ३ वम्मणचोडगङ्गाधिपस्यानुजो भगवतः श्री[के]दारेश्वरे
 ४ एकपरः राजा श्रीप्रमांडि नामः(मा)विभुवनविभवे [श्री]केदारे[श्व]र-
 ५ आग्रतः^३ दीपं प्रादादखण्डकं[॥पैदाधिषय[पुनागभा] ग्रामाय पु-
 ६ गसण्ड प्रभृतिभिः ग्रामवासिभिः सहित से(स्ये)कमाद् मास
 ७ ... ककला(डा)पचपाद कृत्यभै देयमाचन्द्रताराय [॥]

* It is on a slab on the right wing at the entrance to the temple of Kedaresvara, near Kedaragauri at Bhubaneswar, Orissa.

1. Dr. Sircar reads 'मधुना'
2. The corresponding date is the 23rd July, 1142 A. D. Dr. Sircar reads 'कृष्ण-श्चेदस(रा)पच[के]'
3. Read 'कदार[श्व]राग्रतः'

No. 195**Muktesvar temple (Khallikota Taluk, Ganjam Dt.)†**

S. 1064

[Sept: N. Indian Type; Lng. Snsk,]

This inscription was deciphered by the author and it is not yet published.

- १ शाकाब्दे युगषट् खचन्द्रगणिते भा-
- २ नौ तुलाराशिगे[घ]स्त्रे तदशमे त(ति)
- ३ था(थौ)सुरगुरोर्वारे२ सु(शु)भेक क्षणेः ॥
- ४ आचन्द्रावर्कमखण्ड दीप ... [प्रा]-
- ५ दात्प्रचारीपहादेव्या उक्तल ... म [:-]
- ६ क्षितिपतेः श्रीचोडग[ङ्ग]मु[म्मु]दा । [।]
- ७ श्री वारेग

† There is a place in the Khallikota taluk in Ganjam district called Nirmalajhara where a spring from Krishnagiri flows. It is near a village called Phasi. The names of Krishnagiri and Phasika are found in the copper plate inscriptions of the Sailodbhava Kings of Kongoda-Mandala (7th—8th century A.D.). There are a few Siva temples found here. One of them is called Jhadesvara and another is called Muktesvara. At the entrance of the latter some inscriptions of Chodagangadeva are found. It was noticed by the author in *J. B. & O. R. S.* Vol. XVI. P 186 in 1930.

2. The corresponding Christian date is the 1st Oct. ber, 1142 A.D. Thursday.

No. 196

Mukhalinga †

S. 1064.

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Snsk]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1045; *A. R.* no. 179 of 1896;
Rangacharya's, Vol. I, p. 702, Ganjam, no. 330.

- १ शाकाबे(ठदे)परिमाणे युगरस वियदि-
२ दुगे स(श्रा)व[ण]मासे विदित महाद्वादस्यामु-
३ डु नाथदिने युते ३ व्यपेतपाते ४ व्रीडेमांविक्का(सु)-
४ सु पुत्रो घर्म्मपुरस्य प्रभुः ५ [क]लाकुशलो ये-
५ ल[स्व]कुलादित्यः ६ प्रादान्मधुकेश्वराय दीप-
६ मखण्ड' [11]

† It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमन्त्र west face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Government epigraphist in *A. R.* remarks in his note that the grant was made in S. 1062. The last number is युग (4) but not युग्म (2). Rangacharya copied the above mistake from *A. R.*
2. The Government epigraphist writes in *S. I. I.* as सब[न्ति] मासे. I think, this reading is erroneous.
3. The date is not regular. But, the term महाद्वादशी is there. So, the reading सब[न्ति] मासे may be a mistake for कात्तिकेमासे for महाद्वादशी *alias* उद्यापन द्वादशी occurs in कात्तिके-शुक्ल-द्वादशी. Therefore, the corresponding date for S. 1064 कात्तिके, शुक्लद्वादशी. सुदुनाथ (सोम)वार is the 2nd November 1142 A. D. Monday. The *Nakshatra* is Revati which is auspicious for महाद्वादशी according to the following verse:—

रेवत्यन्तो यदा रात्रौ जगत्स्यां च समथितः ।
तदा विकृत्यते विष्णुर्दिनान्ते प्राप्य रेवतिम् ॥

For details see App. IV.

4. Read व्यपेतपात. There is, however, no व्यपेतपातयोग occurred on that day.
5. A king named Dharmakhedi was living in Kalinga under the Gangas as a प-नविषयाधिपति. There was matrimonial relationship of him with the Gangas of Kalinganagara. As he was a popular king, there is every possibility that a town in his name was established. Probably, Kuladitya (the donor) who is the lord of Dharmapura, belonged to the family of Udayaditya, the son of Dharmakhedi. (Vide Journal of the Bombay Hist-Society (March 1931) Vol IV, No I)

No. 197

Sri Kurmam ‡

Ś. 1064

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1280; A. R, no. 373-Q of 1896;

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] शकाब्द'बु[लु] १०६४ ने'टि श्री-
 २ मदन'त्तवम्म'देवर प्रवद्धमान-
 ३ विजयराज्य संवत्सर[']बु ६८ आहि का-
 ४ र्तिक महाद्विदसि(शी) निमित्त(त्त)मु-
 ५ न। श्रीपुन्न(एण')कोटि^२कूर्मस्वामि देव-
 ६ रकु निंदुल सुत्तांडि ना-
 ७ यकुरालु दन तल्लि दू-
 ८ रग(र्ग)मनायकुरालिकि-
 ९ वेट्टिन अख'डवर्त्तिदीप १
 १० एटि माड ५ [॥]

‡ It is on the jamb opposite to the 4th pillar in the second row of the Mandapa in the temple of Srikurmam.

1. The corresponding date is the 2nd Nov. 1142 A. D. This inscription is granted on the same date when No. 196 above is granted.
2. पूणकोटि is the old name of Srikurmam. Further details regarding पूणकोटि are given in No. 227, note.

No. 198

mukhalinga †

§ 1064

[Sept: Tel: Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1069; *A. R.* no. 200-A of 1896.

- १ स्वस्ति श्री[॥]शकवरुपं बुलु १०६४ गुने-
- २ षिट उत्तराणसंक्रांति १ निमित्तमुन
- ३ श्री मधुकेस्वर देवरकु सू[र]प कू'तुन
- ४ महादे[व]नि भाय्य' (य्यी)पे[]ङ्ग्लम^२ पेदि-
- ५ [न]अख'(ख)ण्डवत्ति(त्ति)दीप मोक्क'डि(टि) माङ्ग^३[॥]

† It is on the 4th pillar in the right row of the आग्यानमण्डप ,north face of the temple Madhukesvara.

1. The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1142 A. D.
2. The words 'पेङ्ग्लम' and 'पेङ्ग्लम' are superfluous since 'भाय्यो' in Sanskrit and 'पेङ्ग्लमु' in Telugu give the same meaning.
3. The amount is not given, although माङ्ग is mentioned.

No. 199

Mukhalinga †

S. 1064

[Scept: Tel. Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1036; *A. R.* no. 198 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 704, Ganjam, no. 349.

- १ स्वस्ति श्री [११] शकवरुष'बुलु १०६४ अगु-
२ ने'ट्टि उत्तरायण स क्रांति^१ निमित्तमुन
३ मधुकेश्वर देवरकु अम्मांडि कोडूकु क-
४ षहर द'डासि^२ पेय्यन पेट्टिन अख'ड्वर्त्ति
५ दीपमोक्तकण्ड(रिट) माड ५ [११]

-
- † It is on the 4th pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमण्डप north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.
1. The corresponding Christian date is the 25th Dec. 1142 A. D.
2. The title 'Dandasi' is still in vogue in Orissa. A sheduled cast is known as द'डासी. The word द'डासी seems to have been derived from the combination of two Sanskrit words, namely द'द and असि. Dandasis are the village watchers. The people of the caste are turbulent and in the British regime they were classed as the criminal tribe.

No. 200**Sri Kurmam†**

§ 106[4]

[Sept: Tel; Lng: Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1278; *A. R.* no. 373-O of 1896 .

- १ शकवर्षबुलु १०६[४]नें टि श्रीमदनन्तवर्म-
 २ देवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य [सं]वत्स[र] ५[६]आहि¹ उ-
 ३ स्तरायण संक(कां)ति² निमित्तमुन श्रीकूर्मस्वामि
 ४ ... रान नू किनायकु पेड्लमु ...
 ५ मा ... लु पेड्लिन अखंडवर्तिदीपमु ...
 ६ इलु ५ [11]

† It is on the 4th pillar in the second row of the मन्दप in the temple of Sri Kurmam.

1. The Government epigraphist in *S. I. I.* reads the आहि as 5[9] for 6[9], which starts from 3-9-1142 A. D.
2. The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1142 A. D.

No. 201

Sri Kurmam ‡

§. 106†

[Sapt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1281; A. R. no. 373-R of 1896;

- १ शकाब्दं बुलु १०६४ नें टि श्रीमद-
 २ नन्तवर्मदेवर प्रवद्ध(द्धं)मान वि-
 ३ जयराज्य संवत्सरं बु ६८
 ४ श्राहि उत्तरायण सक्रा[']त्ति१ निमि-
 ५ त्तमुन श्रीपून्न(र्ण)कोटिकूर्मस्वामि-
 ६ देवरकु महाद'डवासि२ वय्यप-
 ७ नायकुनि पेण्ड'लमु नायकुर'लु
 ८ पोट्टेन अख'डवर्त्ति दीपमु १कि माडलु
 ९ [५] दीनि अ(आ)चंद्र(द्रा)क्क'मु३

- * It is on the Jamb, opposite to the 4th pillar in the second row of the म'डप of the temple of Sri Kurmam.
1. The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1142 A. D.
 2. The title 'महादण्डवासि' seems to be an official designation. In several copper-plate grants the designation of दण्डवासि or दण्डपाशिक is given. Probably, महादण्डवासिक is a superior title than दण्डवासिक or दण्डपाशिक.
 3. The inscription is left incomplete.

No. 202

Sri Kurmam;

§ 10[6]4

[Sept: Tel; Lng: Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1279; A. R. no. 373 P of 1896.

- १ स्वस्ति श्री [॥] शकवर्ष^१बु^२लु] १०[६]४ गुने^३टि
 २ श्री मदन^४सवर्म्म^५देवर प्रवर्द्ध-
 ३ मान विजयराज्य संवत्स[र]६८ श्राहि
 ४ कु^६मपौर्न्न^७(र्ण^८) मास्ययु सोमप्रहण निमित्तमु-
 ५ न१ पूर्न्न^९(र्ण^{१०})कोटि कूर्म्मस्वामिदेवरकु^{११}२
 ६ वाकटां [श्री]केशवनायुकुनि कोडुकु
 ७ . मदे[व]पेरगड पेट्टिन अख-
 ८ 'डवत्ति(त्ति)[दीप]मुन माड ५रिट पोलि-
 ९ कड . अ(आ)च^{१२}द्राक्क^{१३}मु^{१४}

- ‡ It is on the 4th pillar in the second row of the Mandapa in the temple of Sri Kurmam.
1. The corresponding date is the 1st February, 1143 A. D. There occurred a lunar eclipse in this day.
 2. It is an interesting fact to note here that the expression पूर्ण^१कोटि कूर्म्मस्वामि देवरकु indicates that the God Kurmasvamin was in the place named 'पूण^१कोटि'. In some Tantric works we find the mention of पूर्ण^१कोटि(according to some books, it is पूर्ण^१गिरि as an important seat for Tantric worship. After words, it was turned into a seat of Sri Vaishnavism.
 3. The record is left incomplete .

No. 203

Sri Kurmam †

§. 1064

[Scept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

s. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1277; *A. R.* no. 373-N of 1896

- १ १०६४ एङु श्रीमदन[त्तव]-
 २ म्मदेवरप्रवद्धमान विजयराज्य स[व]-
 ३ श्राहि कुम्भपौर्न(र्ण)मास्ययुतु1
 ४ नर[वुतु]नृत्तिकनायकु एर-
 ५ ऋ श्री गंगेश्वरदेव
 ६ देवि श्री कूर्म्मस्वामि-
 ७ पेट्टिन अखडवर्त्तिदीप[मुकु]निम्मि-
 ८ यत्तरि तूप्पन चेत्तवुक्किदि मुप्प दुमुनेल यूदा-
 ९ ल्लुनि ईयूरिवा राच द्राक्कमु पोलि नडपङ्गलवारु

- * It is on the 4th pillar in the second row of the मउप in the temple of Sri Kurmam.
 1. The corresponding date is the 1st February, 1143 A. D. There was a lunar eclipse occurred on that day. The grant is made on the same day when No. 202 is issued in the same temple.

No. 204

Mukhalinga†

S. 1064

[Sapt: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1067; A. R. no. 199 of 1896.

Rangacharya's Vol. I, P. 704, Ganjam. no. 350.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] श्रीमदनंतघर्मदेवर प्रव-
 २ र्थं (द्ध)मान विजयराज्य सवत्सरम्बुलु ६८
 ३ गु शाहि शकवर्षबुलु १०६४ गु नेट्टि कुम्ममा-
 ४ स कृ[ष्ण] दशमियु गुरुवारमुन वि(द्य)-
 ५ तिपात निमित्तमुन श्री मधुकेस्वरदेवर
 ६ कु' वीजयकामान्निवदेवर कन्दुगु2[व]ताड-
 ७ म कोड् कु का[प]रिसाहनि पेट्टिन अ[ख]-
 ८ ंडवत्ति(त्ति)दीप मोक्कडि(टि) माड ५ [॥]

- † It is on the 4th pillar in the right row of the आस्थानमठ्य north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.
1. The corresponding date is the 12th February, 1143 A.D. The 11th *tithi* was ended on the previous day.
 2. "Kandu" seems to be an official designation used by an officer under the *Yuvaraja*.

No. 204=A

Mukhalinga †

§. 1065.

[Scept. Tel; Lng. Snsk]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 111; A R. no. 240 of 1896;

Rangacharya's, Vol. I, p. 707, Ganjam, no. 391.

- १ शाकाब्दानां प्रमाणे विषयर-
- २ स वियच्च'द्रगे[वे]षुवाक्ये मेषस'-
- ३ क्रात्तियुक्ते विनुतबुधदिने१ श्रीघ-
- ४ राख्यस्य पुत्रः [I] प्रादादेवस्यश'त्तो-
- ५ र्मधुक[स]मुदयस्यादिमू-
- ६ त्तः प्रदीप' धीमानु(न्) श्रीमेडशौरि(री)-
- ७ स्सकल गुणनिधि ऋम्म पुय्या२-
- ८ चिवासः [II]

† It is on the left door pillar of the entrance into the आस्थानम'ङ्ग of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The corresponding date is the 24th March, 1143 A D., Wednesday. The Mesha Sankranti actually started from the succeeding day.
2. For Dharmapura see notes in No. 196 above.

No. 205

Sri Kurmam †

S 1065

[Sept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1328; *A. R.* no. 386 of 1896.
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 695, Ganjam, no. 264.

- १ शाकाब्दम्बुलु १०६५ नेंडु श्री मयनंतव-
- २ म्म देवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजयराज्य संव-
- ३ त्सरंबुलु ६८ आहि मेप कृष्ण त्रयोदशियु वु-
- ४ द(ध)व(वा)रमुन श्री पु(पू)णिकोटि कूर्मस्वामिदेव-
- ५ रकु निंदुलु वानया कापमनायकुरलि
- ६ सुपुत्रु [] चैन केतनसाहिनिऽ अ(आ)चंद्रा-
- ७ कर्कमुनकु वेट्टिन अखडवर्त्तिदीपमु
- ८ ओक्कट्टि माडलु २ [11]

† It is on a pillar to the left of the first entrance to the central shrine in the temple of Sri Kurmam.

1. The corresponding date is the 14th April, 1143 A. D. Wednesday.
2. For पूणिकोटि see not in No. 227.

No. 206

Drakshārama (E. Godavari Dt.)

§. 1065

[Scept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV. no. 1190; *A. R.* no. 311 of 1898;
Rangacharya's Vol. II, p. 733, Godavari district, no. 216.

- १ शकवर्ष १०६५ गु नुं टि स्वस्ति [॥] शी कुलोत्तुंगचोड देवर दिव्यराज्य संवत्स
१७ शहि दक्षिणायन सक्रांति निर्मित्तमुत्त^२ चोडग-
- २ [ग]ण्डु शी भीमेश्वरमहादेवरकु विहारवाड ग'गगत्तनुं डि^३ ग'गगोएड चोडग'ग-
वैरागियाण्डरिचेतं वेद्विपुत्तं चिन केसियदे वेद्रुण्डु १
- ३ श्रीदेवम १ वीरिपीठ^४ [ए]नु गु[ना]रायण्डु १ मा[णि]क्यम्लु रेण्डु गट्टिन पट्टिडिपाणि
संक्रुलु २ नवरत्नमुलु' गट्टिन पट्टिडिपानलु रेण्डु अ'खड-
- ४ ... १ पहिण्डिनीरु वरुडिन को[म]ल बे'जामरलु २ चोडग'ग देवनि तम्मण्डु
पेम्मडिराजु पेट्टिन बेण्डिपरियल १ एट ग-
- ५ [ग]द्य ३७ [॥]वीनि महादेवि परलवमाहादेवि पेट्टिन अखण्डानुकु
- ६

1. A local king of E. Godavari Dt. in S. 1065 was Kulottunga Choda of the E. Chalukya dynasty.
2. The corresponding date is the 27th June, 1143 A. D.
3. The grant is made on the occasion of Chodaganga deva's return from the holy bath in the Gangas which took place in the "विहारवाड"
4. 'वीरिपीठ' seems to be the Oriya word i. e. विरिपीठा (cake)
5. Pallava Mahadevi is the wife of Permmadiraju, the brother of Chodagangadeva.

No. 207

Mukhalinga †

S. 1065 (?)

[Sept: Tel. Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1140; *A. R.* no. 263 of 1896;*Rangacharya's* Vol. I, p. 708, Ganjam, no. 414

- १ शाकाब्दे वाणरत्नांबर शशिगणिते । कृष्णप-
 २ [क्षा]दितिथ्या कन्यासंक्रांति काले र-
 ३ वितनय [दिने]रायनामात्यभार्या [।]
 ४ शीमूर्तिर्माकमांवा समदि-
 ५ शदनिय ककाख्य भीमेश्वराय दी-
 ६ पशश्वत्प्रोसिद्धं निजविनुतकुलां
 ७ व्वोनिदे(धे)श्च'द्वरेखा [॥]

† It is on the 3rd pillar in the right row of the आग्यानम इप of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Government epigraphist in *A. R.* puts the date as S. 1065 although the word रत्न represents the number 8, but not 6. But, the grant is made in Saturday on the occasion of कन्यासंक्रांति which fits to S. 1065 and not to S. 1068. Therefore, I am inclined to adopt the view of the Govt. epigraphist. Thus the corresponding date should be the 28th August, 1143 A. D. Saturday.

No. 208

Mukhalinga †

Ś. 1066.

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Snsk]

*S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1097; A R. no 227 of 1896;
Rangacharya's, Vol. I, p. 706, Ganjam, no. 374.*

- १ ... वषे(षे)षु रस[त्तु]खिंदौ। कुप.. जिवा-
२ ह कलशं कीर्त्तिं त्रिलोक..मलम्ब..व-
३ रियो नियोगे कलिगेश पदांबुजालिः
४ कृ[षी]बलायैरनुवत्स्य म'वावली निवासै-
५ विदुषा[नि]वासः कुमारनारायण वाहिनी-
६ शः२ प्रादात्प्रदीपं मधुकेश्वराय [॥]

† It is on the 1st pillar in the left row of the आस्थान मण्डप of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. रस—6, अ०तु—6, ख—0, इन्दु—1. Therefore, the date is S. 1066, corresponding to 1144—5 A. D.
2. अम्बाली is the name of a village. It may be identified with the modern village of अम्बाली near Hiramandalam in the Patapatam Taluk of Srikakulam District (Andhra).
3. वाहिनीश is a military officer, who controls a battalion consisting of 81 chariots, 81 elephants, 243 horses and 405 infantry. For details regarding military officers, see notes in No. 140 above.

No. 209

Nilakantheswar temple (Bobbili)

S. 1066

[Scept: Tel. Ling. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 695; A. R. no. 644 of 1926;

- १ शाकाब्दे रसतर्क दिक्परि]मिते
 २ कि(कृ)ष्णांगजन्ने(न्मे ?)तिथौ मूर्त्ये
 ३ स'क'मितोत्तरायणपदे।नी-
 ४ लीश्वरायाददत्[।]श्रीमत्त(म्)ण्ड-
 ५ लिभीमनाथ सहजः कायस्थव'-
 ६ शोत्तमो दीपन्नित्य मख'डवर्ति
 ७ [क]लित' श्री मन्त्रिपोतो...
 ८ [शाकाब्दा]णां(नां) प्रमा[णे] रसरि(ऋ)तु वि-
 ९ यदिद्व'किते क्रि(कृ)ष्ण पत्ते प्रा-
 १० [दा]दख'डदीप' क्षितिमुमनय-
 ११ ण्ये पङ्कजाप्ते च वारे[।]कायस्था-
 १२ 'भोधिच'द्रो हरित येतित्रौरे-
 १३ त्र भक्त्या^३ विशेष पो[ता]वा[व]च्छ(स्)
 १४ नीलेश्वर पशुपतये धार्मिको
 १५ वचनारण्यः [॥]

1. The corresponding date is the 24th December, 1144 A. D., Sunday.

2. Read 'मुदगयने'

3. This line of the verse seems to have not been correctly deciphered. Thus, it gives no clear meaning.

No. 210**Nilisvara temple of Navapalli**

§ 1066

[Scept. Tel; Lng. 'Tel.]

s. I. I. Vol. X, No. 696; A. R. no. 691-A of 1926.

- १ स्वस्ति शकाब्द बुलु १०६६
 २ गुने'टि कु'भ (।).... यु बु-
 ३ धवारमुन नावपल्लिनीली-
 ४ श्वर देवरकु [म]त्तनपर्कुम ड-
 ५ लिकु'ड पेद्रिन अखंडवत्ति दीप-
 ६ वि १ षिट माड [५] न्नु ... रि वारु
 ७ [आच'] द्राक्क'मु नड पंगल वा-
 ८ [रु]

- i. The date of this inscription must be between the 22nd Jan. 1145 and the 21st Feb. 1145 A. D. as the month of कुम्भ falls within these dates.

No. 211

Mukhalingat†

S. 1067

[Sept: Tel; Lng. 'Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1068; A. R. no. 200 of 1890;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, P. 704, Ganjam. no. 351.

- १ स्वस्ति श्री [॥] शकवरूपंबुलु १०६[७]
 २ गुने'द्वि त्रि(वृ)दिचकसंक्रांति क्रि(कृ)ष्ण १४ यु
 ३ शौरि वारमुन१ व्यतिपात निमित्तमुन श्री-
 ४ मधुकेश्वरदे[व]रकु' दीर्त्थि'२मुन केनमनायकु
 ५ नि कोडुकु पुरवरि मांकन अ(आ)[चं]द्राकर्क स्ताई (गि)-
 ६ गां वेद्विन अखंडवर्त्तिदीप मोक्कंदि
 ७ माडलु ५ [ई] माडलु मत्तनिय प-
 ८ ल्लुललोनि र'द्वे'रिग पोलमुन दु
 ९ द[क्षि]ण दिक्कनुन कडमूल पट्टल [पुट्टलु] २ [॥]

- * It is on the 4th pillar in the right row of the आग्रयान मंदिर. north face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.
1. The Government epigraphist in A. R. gives the date as S. 1065, and the same has been copied by Rangacharya. But, in S. I. I. it is correctly read as S. 1067. The corresponding date is the 27th October, 1145 A. D. Saturday. But, it is the 14th *tithi* of कृष्णपक्ष. So, the actual date may be the 2nd Oct. 1144 A. D. Saturday.
2. Ramtengi (इ'द्वे'गि) appears to be the name of a village.

No. 212

Mukhalingat

S. 1067

[Sept. Tel; Eng. Sansk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1112; *A. R.* no. 241 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 707, Ganjam, no. 392.

- १ शाकाब्दे मुनिषड् (ट् खे)द्दु गणिते पु-
 २ ष्ये रवि सक्रमेऽ काले साहिणियो-
 ३ न नात्म[जि] श्रीयानपपडिनामांकि-
 ४ त'[I] श्रीमत् श्री मधुकेश्व[राय] स-
 ५ ततं दीपं प्रदद्यु[चिचर] श्रीम-
 ६ मड्गगमडलीक नियमादाष -
 ७ द्रतारार्ककं [II].

- * It is on the left door pillar of the entrance into the आस्थान मंडप of the temple of Madhukesvara.
1. The Government epigraphist in *A. R.* has put a question-mark after the date S. 1067. In *S. I. I.* the passage is given as शाकाब्दे मुनि षड् खे(ट् खे)द्दु गणिते for शाकाब्दे मुनि षड् ख(खे)द्दु गणिते (मुनि=7, षट् = 6, ख = 0, इद्दु = 1).
2. The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1145 A. D. It is again the day of उत्तरायण सक्रान्ति.
3. The letter म is superfluous.

No. 213

Akkavaram (Tekkali Taluk)

§ 10[67]

[Sept: Tel: Ing: Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 699; *A. R.* no. 636 of 1926.

- १
 २ लु १०[६७]गु ...
 ३ ... चोलगंगदेव ...
 ४ ... [पि]ल महादेवुलु^२ त
 ५ [ध]म्मवुगा गर[ग्वो]३. दि .
 ६ वर प्रतिष्ठिच्चि गुडि कट्टि पेह-
 ७ म[ल]कु अखडवत्ति दीपमु
 ८ ... माडलु[८] ...
 [९ and १० damaged]

- † This inscription has been preserved in the **Ex-Zamindar's** palace at Tekkali.
1. The Government epigraphist in *A. R.* puts the date as §. 106[3]. But, in *S. I. I.* it is given as S. 10[67]. I have adopted the second reading after examining the original inscription.
 2. The donor seems to be a queen whose name is lost.
 3. The Govt. Epigraphist in *A. R.* remarks that 'the village meant here is probably Gara-khonna' (*Ep. Rep.* 1924-25, *App. A.* Nos. 6 and 7.)

No. 214

Nilakantheswara temple (Bobbili)

S. 1067 (?)

[Sept: Tel; Ing. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 698; A. R. no. 652 of 1926.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] श्री शकाब्दालु १०६७ (?)
- २ तु(तू)ला सुद्ध त्रिय(ह)स्पति वारमु
- ३ महाद्वादशि(शी) निमित्तमुन निड-
- ४ जेरुवुन नीलीश्वर देवकु भम्म
- ५ तिगाजु कुं(कू)तुरु . नि[ल] . नएट
- ६ प्रोलमराजुन ... पित्ति(धि)विदेवि वे-
- ७ ट्टिन अखंडवर्तिदीप मोक्कण्टिकि पेट्टि
- ८ माड ५ दीनि नास (च) द्राक्कमु नडप-
- ९ गलवारु पिनोजुत्रालु [॥]

I. Most probably the correct date of this record is S. 1068, because it is granted in तूल on the day of महाद्वादशी *alias* कार्तिक-शुक्ल - द्वादशी. In S. 1067 the month तूल was ended before कार्तिक-शुक्ल-दशमी or two days before महाद्वादशी. The 12th *tithi* of the bright-half of Kartika in that year falls in Monday, but not in thursday, as found in the record. Therefore, I think, the date is not S. 1067. But, in S. 1068 the astronomical combination, as given in the inscription, fits well. Accordingly, I think, the corresponding date of this record is the 17th October. 146 A. D., Thursday. For महाद्वादशी see notes in No. 196, above.

2, Read पेट्टि दत्त,

No. 215

Nilakantheswara temple of (Bobbili)

S. 1069 (?)

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. X, no. 700; A. R. no. 654 of 1926;

- १ स्वस्ति[॥] श्री प(श)काब्द'बुलु १०६-
 २ ६(?)गुने'टि मकरशुक्ल त्रयो-
 ३ दसि(शि)यु गुरुवारमुन¹ उ-
 ४ त्त[रा]यन स'कांति निमित्य(त्त)-
 ५ मुन नावपल्लि नीलीश्वर देवर-
 ६ कु धर्म[पुर]मुन² ...
 ७ नायकुवे[द]म कोड कु श्रीकर-
 ८ ण ... पोत'न'पेट्टु अखंडवत्ति(र्त्ति)-
 ९ दीपमु ... वे[ट्टिन मा]ड लु [५] दीनि
 १० निंदुलवारु अ(आ)च'त्राक्क'मु नड-
 ११ पंगलवारु . समपो[जु]बालु

1. The correct reading of the date of this inscription is S. 1068; but neither S. 1069 as read by the Govt. Epigraphist in *S. I. I.* nor S. 1099 in *A. R.* Because, the corresponding date fits only with 2nd January, 1147 A. D. which is S. 1068.
2. धर्मपुर seems to be a revenue-division of Kalinga. It was probably named after the capital town of Dharmapur. For Dharmapura see nos. 196 and 214 above.

No. 216

Suryanarayana temple of Arsavelli† (Srikakulam Dt.)

§ 1068

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. No. 1343; *A. R.* no. 387 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 682, Ganjam, no. 136;

J. A. S. B. Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 106, No. 36;

E. I. XXI, I. N. I. No. 1982.

- १ स्वस्ति श्री [॥] शकवर्ष[वु]लु
 २ १०३८ यगु श्रीमदन[]-
 ३ त्तवर्षि देवर प्रवर्द्धमा[त]-
 ४ विजयराज्य संवत्सर[वु]-
 ५ लु ७२ श्राहिगं(कु)भमासरु
 ६ य(अ)मावास्ययु नादिवार-
 ७ मु महाव्यतीपातय'३
 ८ गङ्गास्नान निमित्त(त्त)मुन धमा(म्म)[पु]-
 ९ रमुन४ वेमिनाय[कु] कोडकु मा...
 १० नाराक प्रोलन यरसवेस्लि [भो]-

† It is on a slab built in the wall or the प्राकार of the temple of Suryanarayana at Arsavelli village near Srikakulam.

1. In *S. I. I.* the number is wrongly given as A. R. no. 388 of 1896 for A. R. no. 387 of 1896.

2. It seems to be the final श्राहि of Chodaganga found in the records of his time

3. The grant is made for the occasion of महाव्यतीपात which occurred in the month of कुम्भ in अमावास्या and Sundy. It is again said to be a grant made for गङ्गास्नान. The व्यतीपात योग occurs when the Amavasya is either in श्रवणा or धनिष्ठा or आर्द्रा. In the present case it is अमावास्या+रदिवार+धनिष्ठा नक्षत्र. Thus, there is the व्यतीपात योग complete here. The corresponding date is the 2nd February, 1147 A.D. Sunday. For व्यतीपात and गङ्गास्नान योग see App—V.

4. For धम्मपुर see nos. 196, 214 and 215 above.

- ११ भोगेश्वर देवरकुं य(वे)द्विन यम्वण्ड
 १२ भोगेश्वर ई धम्मर्प ई युरि-
 १३ [ना]यक, लु अ(आ)चन्द्रामुन वेदृ ...
 १४
-

5. The original temple of Suryanarayana at Arsavelli village was dedicated to Bhogisvaradeva (Siva) for whom this grant is made. It is also possible that there were two temples here, one for सूर्यनारायण and the other for भोगेश्वरदेव.

No. 217

Arsavelli temple of Suryanarayan† (Srikakulam)

§. 1069

[Scept: Tel. Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1344; *A. R.* no. 388 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, P. 682, Ganjam. no. 137;

J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII, Pt i. P 106, no. 37;

E. I. XXI, I. N. I, No. 1983.

- १ स्वस्ति श्री [॥] शकवर्ष-
- २ बुलु १०६६ द(य)गुनेदि श्री-
- ३ मदनस्तवम्मी देवर प्रवर्द्ध-
- ४ मान वि[ज]य राज्य सवत्सरबुलु
- ५ ७२ आहि विषुव सक(कां)त्तियु शुक्ल
- ६ त्रि(त्)तीययु सोम(सौम्य)वारमु नांडु 1 अरुसु-
- ७ वेल्लि परिचे[र ल]पोतनायकुनि कामवनाय-
- ८ कुरालि कोडकु मेडपोतु नायकुण्ड
- ९ इ[द्द]ल सूर्य्य देवगकु २ अ(आ)चंद्रा-
- १० कर्क स्थाइ (यि)कि(गा) वेट्टिन अखण्डवर्त्ति दी-
- ११ पमु १पिट मा ५ ई पहिडि यप्पु-
- १२ गोनि पोलि नडपनि वारु ब्रह्म[द्द]त्यादो-
- १३ षमुल'-वो'द्दंगलवारु [॥]

† It is on a slab lying at the front of the temple of सूर्यनारायण. In *S. I. I.* the number is wrongly given as *A. R.* no. 389 of 1896 for *A. R.* no. 388 of 1896.

1. Read "सौम्यवारमुनांडु" (सौम्यवार = Wednesday). The corresponding date is the 24th March, 1148 A. D. Wednesday.
2. For the temples of सूर्यनारायण and भोगेश्वर देव see note in No. 216 above.

No. 218

Mukhalinga †

§. 1070.

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1147; *A. E.* no. 269 of 1896;
Rangacharya's. Vol. I, p. 709, Ganjam, no. 420.

J. A. S. B. Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 111, no. 2.

E. I. XXI, 1. N. 1. No. 1985.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] श्री मदनन्त वर्म-
- २ देवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजय-
- ३ राज्य सवत्सरमूलु ३ श्रा-
- ४ हि। शकवरुपा(प)मूलु १०७०
- ५ अगुने'टि दाक्षिणायन संक्रा-
- ६ न्नि निमि'त्तमून श्री अति[य]'-
- ७ ककभीमेश्वरदेवरक् विद्या-
- ८ पति ष'डितुल कृतु-
- ९ सुरम तन सेलियलु दा-
- १० समकु'रगां वेटिन अख-
- ११ एडवर्त्तिदीपम् ओक्क'टिकि अ(आ)-
- १२ च[']द्राक्क'र स्थार्ई(यि,गां वेटिन मा-
- १३ डलु ५ [॥]

* It is on a slab to the left of the second entrance into the central shrine of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The third Srahi of Anantavarma (Jatesvara Kāmārgava), son of Chodagaṅga, falls, according to this record, on or before the 20th June, 1148 A. D., which is the day of Dakṣiṇāyana or Karkāṣa-sankrānti of § 1070, the date of this grant.

No. 219

Mukhalinga†

S. 1070

[Scept: Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1073; A. R. no. 204 of 1896;
 Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 704, Ganjam, no. 355;
 J. A. S. B. Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 111, No. 3;
 E. I. XXI, I. N. I. No. 1986.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] श्रीमदनन्तवर्मा देवर प्रवर्द्धमा-
 २ न विजयराज्य सवत्सरं] श्राहि शकवर्ष-
 ३ बुलु वेईडेवम[द]१पु ने'गिट सिंह क्रि ४ ये गुरुवारमु 2-
 ४ न श्री मधुकेश्वर देवरकु महामं(मांडलिकं साहसग-
 ५ रंग वेलांडेन कापरि मंडालकुनि पेड्लम सोममु-
 ६ नायकुर्लु अ(आ)च'द्राक्क' स्थाई(यि)गां वेट्टिनाअ]ख-
 ७ ढवर्त्ति दीपमु म(मा)ड ५ [॥]

- * It is on the 4th pillar in the left row of the आस्थान मण्डप, west face of the temple of Madhukేశvara.
1. Unlike the other inscriptions, this record mentions the date in Telugu words for 1070.
 2. The corresponding date is the 5th August, 1148 A. D. Thursday.
 3. The title "Mahāmaṇḍalika" is generally used by a subordinate chief, 'Maṇḍalika' being the next to him.

No. 220

Mukhalingat

S.

[Sept. N. Indian Type: Lng. Snsk.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1010; A. R. no. 145 of 1966:

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 700, Ganjam, no. 196.

- १ [सिद्ध]I स्वस्ति श्रीम[न] कलिग नगरान् प-
 २ रम माहेस्व इव)र परम भद्रकर म-
 ३ हाराजाधिराज त्रिकलिगाधिपतिः श्रीमद-
 ४ नञ्चवर्म्मि महाराजश्चोडगङ्ग देवः क-
 ५ [शली]I सामन्तामात्य प्रमुख जा[न]पदानाहृतय
 ६ समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु भवतां, पूर्ण-
 ७ कोटि स्तान् निवामि जाज्यकुल^२ समुद्भूत क-
 ८ रिकाल नायकपुत्रौ गुण्ड्यतपोतये य)
 ९ नामानौ ताभ्यां . तयो[र्ध्व]स्य न समा-
 १० ख्याय भोगाय त्रिकलिगदेव भोग
 ११ निबद्ध नर्तक देवग[णि]कायाः
 १२ . एडयत भ(भा)र्या पुर्न(र्ण)कोटि न[र्त]गुरोपुत्रुभ्यां च भान्भ्यां

* It is on a pillar to the right of the entrance to the central shrine, east face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. Expressed by a symbol.
2. The Government Epigraphist reads in S. I. I. as महाराज चोडगङ्ग देवः
3. जाज्यकुल is not intelligible. Probably it is वाजकुल
4. The introduction of देवगणिका or देवदासी for musical performances in the temple seems to have been accomplished after the Śrī-Vaiṣṇavas, e. i. the disciples of Rāmanuja, established their seat of religion in the temple of Srikuṁṁam, under the support of Chōḍagaṅgadeva. The same system was afterwards introduced in the Jagannātha temple at Puri.
5. This line is written by way of inter-lineation between the lines 11 and 12.

- १३ वाद्यकार ग(गा)वकाना माधिपत्यं य(या)वदाचं-
 १४ द्रतारकमस्माभिर्द[त्त]मिति । क्तम्व
 १५ स(श)ज भूपालैः परिपाल्यमिदा(द) सदा [] स्वदत्तात्प(प)रदत्तस्य
 १५ पालने तु मह[त्फलं] ॥

It is interesting to note here that the temple of Mukha-
 lingam was provided with some services for dancing, singing
 and drumming which were performed by the '*Deva-
 ganikas*' or the "*Devā-dāsīs*". These duties were performed
 by both males and females of a selected family. The Indian
 music, according to the sāstras, is only complete when dancing,
 singing and drumming were simultaneously performed:-

“गीतं वाद्यं तथा नृत्यं
 त्रयं सङ्गीतं मुच्यते”

(Vide the Sangītaratnākara)

“गीतं वाद्यं नतनिच त्रयं सङ्गीतमुच्यते”

(Vide the Sangītadarpaṇa)

गीतं कौशिकं नतनिच कौशिकदुक्तं
 कौशिकदवाद्यं तदद्वयेनापि कौशिकम् ।
 स्वल्पेऽप्यस्मिन् दृश्यतां सर्वमेत-
 द्वाङ्गः सौम्यं काच मित्ते रिवान्तः ॥”

(Vide the Sangīta Nārāyaṇa Vr. 12.)

6. As this record contains no date, I placed it at the end of those
 inscriptions which have been incised during the reigning
 period of Choḷagaṅgaḍeva.

No. 221

Muktesvara temple (Khallikota Taluk, Ganjam Dt.)

Ś. 1.... (?)

[Scept. N. Indian Type; Lng. Snsk.]

This inscription was deciphered by me. It is not yet published,

- १ शकाब्दा सहस्रमा[द्वये]द्वययोः
 २ त
 ३
 ४
 ५ विताय स्वर्गापवर्गाफलदा यद्दाव ...
 ६ दीपोत्तमंक्रममां कलिश(स)त्यभामा श्रीमत-
 ७ गङ्गेश्वरः(३)पोतमभानिसि ॥ [आ]चन्द्रार्कमया-
 ८ दत(त्त) ... न्ति गुवजाः । ये [ऽव]स्ति(स्थि)ते भव-
 ९ न्ते (न्ये)व ब्राह्मण[ः]वचनं यथा ॥१॥ अखण्ड दी-
 १० पस्य ... ईदृशं कृत्याधि षौ(सौ)ष्टव निधि
 ११ धान्वपर्वकाः, विशिलावपाख-
 १२ यङ् स(प)ष्टि निवाटि]जम्या वर्ग श-
 १३ ... रिसा . ए मा-

* It is on the door Jamb of the temple of Muktesvara near Khallikota in Ganjam.

1. The inscription is much damaged for which reason it could not be deciphered completely, and the reading is not free from doubt.
2. The date of this record is lost. It begins with "सहस्रमात्रव" i. e. one thousand followed by.....
3. The name गङ्गेश्वर for चोडगुण seems to be in use in Orissa after his death. So the record is placed during the reigning period of his son Kāmapūyava.

No. 222

Mukhalinga †

S. 1070.

[Scept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1013; *A. R.* no. 147 of 1896;
Rangacharya's, Vol. I, p. 700, Ganjam, no. 298.

१ स्वरित [॥]श्री मदन[.]त्तवर्म देवर प्रवर्द्धमान विजयरा-
२ ज्य स'वत्स[र]३ श्राहि शकवरुप'बुलु वेइडेव्भदवु२ ने
३ एडु सिंह किं ४ यु गुरुवारमुन श्री मधुके।श्व[र]३ देवरकु
४ अरिराय भैरवसाम[न्तु]डेन कोलगों[प]न कोडु-
५ कु कापम साहिणि अ(आ)च'द्राकर्क'स्थाइ(यि)गा अख'ड-
६ वर्त्ति दीपमुनकु' बेट्टिन माडलु ५ [॥]

† It is on the 1st pillar in the right row of the आस्थान म'दप. north face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. The Govt. Epigraphist in *S. I. I.* reads "स'वत्स ३१ श्राहि." But, it cannot be so. The correct reading will be "स'वत्स[र]३श्राहि" because this grant was issued on the same year as that of the No. 221 above. Therefore, the Anantavarma of this inscription can be no other than Anantavarma-Kamarnava (Jatesvara), son of Chodaganga.
2. The corresponding date is the 5th August, 1148 A.D., Thursday. It proves that Kamarnava commenced his 3rd श्राहि from the 8th September, 1147 A. D. when the Bhadrapada-Sukla-Dvadasi or the commencement of the Anka-year occurred. So, he must have ascended the thron some time between the 8th Sep. 1147 A. D. and the 20th Auguet, 1146 A. D. This analogy explains that Kamarnava, who ascended the throne of Kalinga in S. 1064, according to the copper plate grants of the Ganga Kings, did not use his own श्राहि till the death of his father, Chodaganga.

No. 223

Draksharama temple † (E. Godavari Dt.)

S. (?)

[Scept: Tel. Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV, no. 1202; A. R. no. 321 of 1893;
Rangacharya's Vol. II, P. 734, Godavari. no. 226

- १ वियञ्जल ... न्वित संख्यात ...
 २ ... दीपं तु भास ...
 ३
 ४ ... श्री कुलोत्तुंगचोडदेवर दिव्यराज्य संवत्स-
 ५ . श्राहि कलिग ... म चोडगंगदेवर तत्र ...
 ६ ... गाम देवमनायकु कोडकु नाय ..
 ७ सक्रा[]नि निमित्तमुनो श्री भीमेश्वर महादेवरकुं वेदि-
 ८ न य(अ)श्वं डवर्त्ति लोहदण्ड दिविय श्र[ष्ट]कि नाच'द्राकर्क[मु]
 ९ नेई सरिइ'पंगलवारु गा
 १० .. वादियोल भीम थावोतवोल राजिय
 ११ to 13

* It is on the north wall of the मङ्गल at the entrance into the temple of Bhimesvara.

1. The date portion of the inscription is lost.

No. 224

Mukhalingat

§ 1070

[Sapt. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, No. 1044; *A. R.* no. 178 of 1896;

J. A. S. B. Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 111-2, No. 4;

E. I. XXI, I. N. I. No. 1987;

Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 702, Ganjam, no. 329.

- १ स्वस्ति [॥] शकवरुषं वुलु १०७०१नेरिट श्रीम-
 २ तु(त्)जटेश्वरदेवर^२ प्रवद्धमान विजय-
 ३ राज्य संवत्सरं वुलु ३ श्राहि उत्त-
 ४ रायन संक्रं(कां)त्ति^३ निमित्त(त्त)मुन श्रीम-
 ५ धुकेस्व(श्व)र देवगकु पोलिनायकुनि पेडं ल-
 ६ मु वेतमन[य]कुर, लु अ(आ)चंद्र(द्रा)कंका स्ताइ(यि)गा
 ७ नडपं वेट्टिन अखंडवत्ति(त्ति)दीप-
 ८ मु १ रिटकिं वेट्ट, माड ५ [॥]

‡ It is on the 2nd pillar in the right row of the आस्थान मण्डप west face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. In *S. I. I.* it is read by the Government Epigraphist as "1020" which is not correct.
2. Kamarnava's other name, Jatesvaradeva, is known from it.
3. The corresponding date is the 25th December, 1148 A. D.

No. 225**Raipadu Village in Srikakulam Dt.**

S. 1070

[Lng. Sn-k. Scept: Tel.]

A. R. no. 590 of 1896;

Rangacharya's Vol. 1, Ganjam district, No 145.

“On a stone lying in the bed of the tank. The Gangā King Anantavarmadeva records in S. 1070, 4th (?) year, the gift of a lamp”.¹

† The text of the inscription is not available. It is only noticed in *A. R.* and by Rangacharya.

1. Either the date given by Rangachari or the ऋषि of the King must be incorrect. Because in S. 1070 (1148—9 A. D.) Chodaganga's reign terminated and his son Kamarnava *alias* Jatesvaradeva's accession took place. The latter's 4th ऋषि was started from the 17th August, 1149 A. D. in Sakabāda 1071 (see App-II-D). Therefore, this inscription should have been incised either in S. 1071 or in the 3rd regnal year of Anantavarma Kamarnavadeva.

No. 226

Draksharama temple † (E. Godavari Dt.)

S. 1071 (?)

[Sapt: Tel. Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV, no. 1359; A. R. no. 429 of 1893;
Rangacharya's Vol. II, P. 742, Godavari. no. 335.

- १
२ कुलोत्तुङ्गचोडदेवर विज-
३ य राज्य संवत्स[र]१[७]श्राहि श्रीभी-
४ भेश्वर महादेवर तेल्लवारु जामु-
५ नप्पटि पूजपुनस्कारमुलक, चो-
६ डगङ्गदेवनि तम्मुंडु उलगुय्य-
७ व'द'पेम्मोडिराजु प'प्य ग'भगोड-
८ चोडग'रग'वैरांग अण्डारु भीमेश्व-
९ र पें'दोष्टभु युन्न दानिलोप[ल]तू-
१० पु'भागमु' अ'डरुलु मु'पै वे-
११ लु म'कुज पट्टु कोनि पौक्कज प-
१२ ट'टु[त्रि]त्ति पेट्टिच्चि दानि कवलनु वित्ति-
१३ ओल' वेट्टिन नालुवु वेलु म'कु-
१४ भोगम' तम वर्त्तन]म'न रे[प]-
१५ टि पु '] [ट]
१६
१७
१८ म' भूमिलिच्चि ई[च्चि]
१९ जु प[']पुन रे'डु सेडुपुलु अ-

* It is at the entrance of the temple of Bhimesvara.

1. The corresponding date is not traceable due to the loss of its date in the record. But, the 17th *shrahi* in lines 3 and 20 relating to Kulottungachoda and the विषुवसंक्रान्ति in the 20th line will correspond to the 24th March, 1149 A. D. (For the 17th श्राहि of कुलत्तुङ्गचोड see No. 229 below)
2. Read उलयगो'ड
3. Most probably Chodaganga, the son of Permadideva, is the donor of this record.

- २० र्पिं च्चे[॥]सं वत्सर १७ आहि विषु बु(व)-
 २१ स'क्रांतिनांडु कात्तु'(लिं)रग मलयसा-
 २२ हणि अई[न] गजसा[हि]णि चोडग'रग पे-
 २३ र'बेट्टिन अख'डवत्ति लोहदंडु दि-
 २४ शण्टकि वोलु नलुवुरु' वृ'टगानु
 २५ मू'डवु नडपुन गु'डन सू'क्कनि व-
 २६ सम'न' बेट्टिन इनुप एड'लु २५ [॥]ई
 २७ अडपुन' वादबोल कोम्मिनि वस-
 २८ म'न' बेट्टिन इनुपएड'लु २५ कि नित्य-
 २९ पडि गोलव'गल नेति मान १ ...
 ३०

No. 227

Srikurmam †

§. 1071.

[Scept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

s. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1332; A R. no. 386-D of 1896.

- १ शकवर्षबुलु १०७१ श्री मदन-
 २ तवर्म्मि मधुकामार्णव देवर
 ३ प्रवर्द्धमान् विजयराज्य संवत्स-
 ४ र'बुलु ४ श्राहि विपुबु(व)स'कांति-
 ५ निमित्य(त्त)मुनI वाजसि(स)नेय सूत्र प-
 ६ वित्र भूसुरोत्तम'डैन परपो-
 ७ तनायकु सुपुत्र'ड मेडपो-
 ८ त प्रधानि पूर्णकोटि^२श्रीकू-
 ९ कूर्म्मस्वामि देवरकु अ(आ)च'द्राक्क'-
 १० मुनकु' वेट्टिन अख'डवर्त्तिदी-
 ११ पमु १ माड ५ ई उरिवारु
 १२ पोलि नडपंगलवारु [II]

† It is on a pillar to the left of the first entrance to the central shrine in the temple of Sri Kurmam.

- I. The Corresponding date is the 24th March, 1149 A. D.
 2. Purnakoti (पूर्णकोटि) seems to be the old name of Sri Kurma. It is interesting to note here that near the Almora hill in the Himalayan range there is a mountain called the Kumaun, formerly named as the Kurmachala (कूर्मचल). The tradition goes that the कूर्म अवतार of Vishnu was taken place in that locality. In 1849 Major Madden of Bengal Artillery's touring report was published in *J. A. S. B.* Vol. XVII, where at page 580 he refers to the Koormachal (कूर्मचल) with quotations from the स्कन्दपुराण. According to Major Madden, the name 'Koomas' was derived from 'Kurma' and it was identified with the modern मन्दारगिरि. In this connection Nundo Lal Dey says that "the celebrated temple of पूर्णादेवी or अन्नपूर्णा at पूर्णगिरि, visited by the pilgrims from all parts of the country; is situated in Kurmam". (Vide *Hist. Geog.* P. 106). Here also we find the god Kurmasvami at the place named पूर्णकोटि-पूर्णगिरि was a centre of the Tantric cult. Therefore, it awaits further study.

No. 228

Srikurmam†

§ 1071

[Sapt. Tel.; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol V, No. 1322; *A. R.* no. 383 of 1896;*J. A. S. B.* Vol. LXXII, Pt. i, P. 112, No. 5;*E. I.* XXI, I. N. I. No. 1983.

- १ शकाब्दं बुलु १०७१ श्रीम-
 २ दूनं तवर्गमे मधुकामा-
 ३ र्न्म(र्ण)व देवर । प्रवद्धे मा-
 ४ न विजयराज्य सवत्सर-
 ५ ं बुलु] [४] आहि कर्कट कि. (कृ. द्वि
 ६ [तीया] नादिव. रमून श्रीकृ-
 ७ र्मस्वामिदेव कु नाच द्रा-
 ८ कर्कमुनक [मापट] ... इ. रदी-
 ९ प महाम (मा) ण्ड ली) क कुप्पन साहि-
 १० निः ईच्छिन धम्म परिपालम्
 ११ स्थि ं पुलिका इड्डरि स्येल डा-
 १२ ं य ं ई ... वगडमा+
 १३

† It is on a slab at the right of the south entrance to the मोगमंडप in the temple of Srikurmam

1. Madhu Kamarnava is the same as Amantavarma Kamarnnava Jatesvaradeva, the eldest son of Chodaganga, who came to the throne in 1147 A. D.
2. The corresponding date is the 24th July, 1149 A. D. But, according to M. M. Chakravarti, the date of this inscription corresponds to Sunday, 26th June, 1149 A. D.
3. The title 'साहिनि' is still used as the household designation among some Oriya Khandayats of Ganjam.
4. The incomplete word 'वडमा ...' seems to be 'वडमाड' which was a coin used in Kalinga. This is the earliest inscription where the name of this coin is introduced.

No. 229

Draksharawa temple (E. Godavari Dt.)

§. 1071

[Sept. Tel; Lng. Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. IV. no. 1199; *A. R.* no. 319 of 1893;
Rangacharya's Vol. II, p. 734, Godavari Dt., no. 224.

- १ [शक]वर्ष १०७१ एङ्गु श्री कुलो-
२ त्तुंगच्चोडदेवर दिव्यराज्य स-
३ वत्स[र] [१]७ श्राहि स्वस्ति[॥]समरमुखा-
४ नेक रिपुदण्डमर्दन भुजबल-
५ पराक्रम परममाहेश्वर पर-
६ मभट्टारक महाराजाधिराज परमे-
७ श्वर गंगान्वयावलबनस्तम्भ श्री-
८ मदनन्तवर्धमदेवर द्वितीय ल-
९ क्ष्मीयै न देन्नव महादेवि कोङ्कु
१० [अट्टहास]देवुण्डु श्रीभीमेश्वरम-
११ हा देवरकु कन्यासंक्रांति² निमि-
१२ त्तम न बेट्टिन अखण्डवर्त्ति[लो]-
१३ ह दण्डु बोलु
१४ नल्लु[रु वूटगा] मोदलि यड-
१५ पुन चित्तवोल[ते]वनि वसम न
१६ विड चिन इनुण्डु लु ५० गिटकि रि(नि)-
१७ त्यपडि ने मा १ [॥] लिखितं प्पेदना-
१८ चार्य्येण [॥]

† It is on the north wall and the 8th pillar from right in the temple of Bhimesvara.

1. The donor of this grant is Dennava Mahadevi who claims to be the second queen of Anantavarmadeva (Chodaganga) and who was the mother of Attahasadeva. We have, however, no account about Attahasadeva, who was living in § 1071 when Kamarnava, the heirapparent of Chodaganga, was the crown prince.

2. The corresponding date is the 28th August, 1149 A. D.

No. 230

Mukh linga†

S. 1972

[Sapt: Tōl; Lng. Tōl.]

S. I. I. Vol. V. no. 1018; A. R. no. 152 of 1896;
Rangacharya's Vol. I, p. 700, Ganjam, no. 30 .

- १ स्वस्ति॥] स(श)कवरुप'बुलु १०७०
- २ ग(गु)ने'डु श्रीमतु चोडग-
- ३ 'रगदेवर प्रवद्ध'मान
- ४ विजयराज्ये स'वत्स[र]
- ५ ७५ श्राहि¹ विपुम(घ)संक्रा-
- ६ 'त्ति नांडु² धुकी(के)स्व(श्व)र-
- ७ देवरकु बल्लमनाय-
- ८ कुरालि कोडुकु पसायत
- ९ मेड पोतनायकुण्ड³ पोटे-
- १० न य(अ)खंडवत्ति(त्ति)दीपमु [मा]-
- ११ ड ५ ई दीपमु कोऋ सूरे [प]-
- १२ पुन मलिपरि'ति कांपुलु अ(आ)च'-
- १३ द्राक्क'मु नडपङ्गलवारु [॥]

† It is on the 1st pillar at the right row of the आस्थानमण्डप, east face of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. In the note to No. 206 above I have shown that Kamarnava, Chodaganga's son, started his own *shahi* (Anka) in between 1146—7 A-D. (i. e. S. 1068-1069). It is, therefore, presumed that Chodaganga died during the above period. So, there is no necessity in using the Anka year of a king who was no more on the throne or even living. But, in spite of that we find that this record gives the Anka year of Chodaganga, about three years after he expired. This problem awaits further light.
2. The corresponding Christian date is the 25th March, 1150 A. D.
3. For Medapa-Nayaka see No. 242, above.

No. 231**Mukhalingat**

Ś [1072]

[Sept: Tel; Lng: Snsk. & Tel.]

S. I. I. Vol. V, no. 1047; *A. R.* no. 180-A. of 1896;

- १ [सिद्ध] शाकाद्वे गणिते पक्षे नव-
 २ म्यांतिथौ श्रीकामान्देवदेव। भूपमहि[षी]

* It is on the second pillar in the right row, south face, of the temple of Madhukesvara.

1. Kāmārṇava is the same as Madhukamārṇava in No. 228 above. According to the *Singhalese Chronicle*, there lived a king named Vijayabāhu in Cylone who ruled from 1054 - 1109 A. D. It is known that he migrated from Simhapura of Kalinga, which was situated in the district of Kanyakubāia, identified with either Kannayabhadra or Kannayapeta of Parlakimedi taluk in the district of Ganjam. Vijayabāhu's queen Trilokasundari was a daughter of the king of Kalinga. According to the *Mahāvamsa* (59, 46) three relatives of her, one of whom was named Madhukārnava, came to Cylone from Sihanura. Dr Hultzsch remarks that "the name Madhukārnava reminds us of the E Gaṅga king Madhukamārṇava" *J. R. A. S.* '913, P 520 f. n.). As Madhukāmārṇavadeva, father of Vajrahasta III, died on or before Ś. 960 (1038 A. D.), there was no possibility for him to go to Cylone in the time of Vijayabāhu I. Therefore, Madhukāmārṇava of the *Singhalese Chronicle* must be the King who succeeded Choḍagaṅga-deva. This evidence, may not guide us to identify the donor of this grant with either the father of Vajrahasta III or the son of Choḍagaṅga who ascended the throne of Kalinga in Ś. 1070 or 1118 A. D.

- ३ मानी मृगस्थे त्रि(मृ)गो[र्]वारं२ [मा]सम दे-
 ४ व्य खंडमदिश हीपं प्रदीपम्मु-
 २ दा । भक्त्या श्रीमधुकेश्वराय विभ-
 ६ वे नेत्रत्रयोद्वासिने ॥ ई दीपमुन-
 ७ क् अखंडमु[र]मोन तूर्पुन पेद्चे-
 ८ रुवु क्रिद् अयूरि ईपगतु
 ९ पेट्टि माडलु विल चिकोन्न-
 १० ... पंक्तक[ल]वंडु [॥]

2. It is a gift made by Māsamadevi, queen of Kāmārnavaḍeva whose Abhisheka took place in Ś. 1065 when his father was living. The date of the present grant is gone. So, we have to depend upon the astronomical factors to fix up its date. The grant was issued on the Simha (Sankranti) and in Friday. According to the *Indian Ephemeris* of Swamikannu Pillai, the Simha Sankranti, between the Śaka years 1064 and 1078, falls in Śaka 1072 which corresponds to the 28th July, 1150 A. D.



SUPPLEMENT.

No. 2-A

Urujam Stone Inscription of Vajrahastadeva

§. 978

Not yet edited.

(Sept. N. I. Type: Lng. Oriya)

The inscription was found in the village of Urujam in Srikakulam district. Dr. K. B. Tripathi secured an estampage of the inscription and kindly shown me while the print of this volume was under progress. As Dr. Tripathi is interested to edit the epigraph in the near future, I am not able to give the text here. But, with his kind permission I am supplementing a note on the inscription here.

The inscription is written in the Oriya language; and it is perhaps the earliest known dated inscription written in Oriya. The usual titles of the king Vajrahastadeva including a phrase, “गङ्गाम्बया-वलम्बनस्तम्भः” is given in it.

The date is mentioned as Śakabda 973, and Śrāhi 15, Tūla-Māsa, Śukla-paksha, Dina 5 mi, Śanivāra (Saturday). This date corresponds to the 12th October, 1051 A. D., Saturday.

No. 6-A

Peddabammidi plates of Vajrahastadeva

§. 982.

Ed:— by. R. C. Majumdar, Nagpur, in *E. I.* XXXI, pp. 305—8 ff.

The plates were discovered at Peddabammidi village in Narsannapeta Taluk in Srikakulam district. The total number of plates is four, each measuring 8" × 3" to 3·2". They are attached to a ring containing the usual emblem of a bull, a conch, the moon, a goad, a fly-whisk, a flag and a tortoise.

The language is Sanskrit and the script belongs to the N. Indian type.

[After the *Prasasti* as given in App. I-A.]

Ll. 38-47:—क[सि(लिङ्ग)नगरा[त्] परममाहेस्व(श्व)रपरममट्टारकमहाराजाधिराज-
लिकलिङ्गाधि पति श्रीमद् वज्रहस्तदेव[ः] कशली [॥] समन्तामात्य प्रमुख जनपदान् सम्यु-
(मा)हूय समाज्ञापयति विदितमस्तु भवा(व)तां कोलुवर्त्तनिविषये सनर माख्य ग्रामश्चतु-
सीमावच्छिन्नस्सजलस्थल [ः] [सर्व]पीडाविवर्जितमाचन्द्रार्कक्षितिःसमकालं याव-
न्मातापित्रोरात्मनः पुण्ययशोभिवृद्धये करवसुनिधि शाकाव्दे मकरमास शुक्लपक्ष पंचम्यां
गुरुवारे ॥ वेस्या वंशोद्भवः † । दादोरेवानस्तस्य भाय्यां दलेमवा । तयोः पुत्राय
पल्लया(वा)य चिरकालमाराध्य स्व पौरुषपरितोषिताय दत्त इति ॥"

* The date is not regular. In Saka 982 (करवसुनिधि) the 5th *tithi* of the bright fortnight of Makara falls in Saturday, but not in Thursday, as given in this record. (Vide the *Indian ephemeris* Vol. III. PP. 123 of Swamikannu Pillai)

† Probably the correct reading is वैश्यवंशोद्भव

" The entire passage after "दादोरेवानस्तस्य. . ." upto the end was incised after having erased what had been previously written.

No. 6-B.

Arasavalli Plates of Vajrahastadeva

S. 982.

[Scept. N. J. Type; Lng. Snsk.]

Ed.—by Sri Bhanumurti Pantulu in the Telugu Journal “Bharati,”
May, 1954, P. 449 and re edited by G. S. Gai, Ootacamund,
in *E. I.* XXXII. PP. 310 16 ff.

The plates were discovered from the village of Arasavalli in
Srikakulam district.

The total number of plates is five, and each measured about
8½” × 3”. As usual in the grants of Vajrahasta, the royal seal, with the
bull etc. emblems, is found on the ring.

[After the same *Prasasti* as given in App. I - A]

Ll. — 37-75—“कलिङ्गनगरात् परममाहेस्व(श्च)र परममद्वारक महाराजाधिराज त्रिकलि-
ङ्गाधिपति श्रीमद्व(व)ज्रहस्तदेवाः] कुशली[।] समस्तामात्यप्रमुखजनपदान् समाहूय
समाज्ञापयति [।] विदितमस्तु भवतां वराहवत्सिन्यां । हरिशवेष्टिलग्रामः । चतुःशि(सी)-
मावच्छिन्नः सजलस्थलः सर्व्वपीडाविवर्जितमाचन्द्रार्कक्षतिसमकालं यावन्मातापित्रो-
रात्मनः पुण्ययशोभिवृद्धये † करवसुनिधिशकाब्दे † कार्तिकमास प्रथमपक्षद्वादश्यां(श्यां)
सोमवारे † । काश्यपगोत्रोत्पन्नः कायस्थ वरिषः(ष्ठ)महाप्रदा(धा)निः दालमपेगड स्तस्य भार्या
मदनक नामा तयोः पू(पु)त्रोः(त्रो) मेडपनायकः विद्दाममेडमपोतमाख्यास्तिस्रो दुही(हि)-
तरश्च तेषां चतुर्णां(र्णां)मुत्तर नियोग(गो) यच्छुत्तरनियोग(गो) सम्मानिता(त)व्यामेतद्-
ग्रामस्य चतुर्भागीकृतस्य भागानाम्मध्ये एको भागः † । काश्यपगोत्रोत्पन्न कायस्थः नडुपनायकः
स्तस्य भार्या पैतपा तयोः पुत्रेभ्यः शिरियपनायक-विज्जिनायक गुण्डमनायक नुङ्कम-
नायकेभ्यः † पुण्डिनियोग[.] पांचालिनियोग(गः) च [।] अयं भागः एकविंशतिभागाः
कृत्वा तेषु भागेषु मध्ये वज्जिनायक-गुण्डमनायक-नुङ्कमनायकेभ्यः अष्टादश भागाः
शिरियपनायकस्य पुत्राय नडुपनायक(का)[य] एक भागः । पुनः शु(शू)द्रवंशोद्भव-
माविरट्टडिः तस्य भार्या विट्टपा तयोः पू(पु)त्राभ्यां गुण्डन-अपेतनाभ्यां एकभागः । कनिय-
(या)[न्] [दामरट्टडिः तस्या(स्य)भार्या [सा]यपा तयोः पुत्राय चन्देनाय एकभागः [।]
विट्टनरट्टाड [.] तस्य भार्या सर्व्वपा तयोः पुत्राय चामेनाय एक भागः । मादिरट्टडि [.] तस्य
भार्या [चि]न्नपा तयोः पुत्राभ्यां माङ्गन-दुग्गनाभ्यां एकभागः [।] दु[ग्ग]नरट्टडिः तस्यभार्या

† These *dandams* are not necessary.

†† The corresponding date is the 9th October, 1060 A. D. Monday.

गवका तयोः पुत्राभ्यां कटुन ।† विदुनाभ्यां ।† एक भागः । एते भाग(राः) पञ्चाप्येक भाग एष । अयं भागोपि । गवड नियोगं (गः) चन्द्रादित्य नियोगं गः) च [इति] [॥ ग्रामचतुर्भर्मा(र्भा)गाश्च समानमेव* ॥ पुनरप्ययं ग्रामं सन्तारहभागाः] [कृत्वा तेपु] भागेषु मध्ये । कास्य श्यपगोत्रोत्पन्नकायस्थः (स्थ) ।† चन्दुनायकः तस्य [भाय्या ?] पा (?) । तयोर्जातिभ्यः(ताभ्यां) + । दामरानायकः । विणरायिनायकावा(भ्यां) [एकैक] भागः ॥ इ[ह्वाह]प मतेभ्यः(न) प्रदत्तमस्माभिर्भर्मा(र्भा) विभिर्भू(भू)मिपालै [र्मुनाध]र्म्मगौरघात्पर(रि)पालनीयमिति ॥ [एभिःचि]डमोजस्य सूनु(न)[वि] नृङ्कमोज्ञाय.... रिच मनवृत्तिकास्मिन्*ग्रामे प्रदत्तः(त्)॥ पदचात(त्) श्रीवज्रहस्त देवेन ॥ माषे[ण्डि]ग्रामः । आरिसवलि ग्रामं प्रावेस्य(श्य) प्रदत्तः ॥ चतुर्थभागमपृथाकृत्वा तत्र द्वौ भागौ कायस्थ नृङ्कपाख्यस्य[] पुनस्तत्रैक भागः कायस्थवरेश्वर(र) सोमनाथाख्यस्य । पुनरेकभागो(ग) कायस्थ दामराख्यस्य । पुनरेक भागं (ग)श्चतुर्थवंशोद्भव चीडमाख्यस्य एतं पां राट्टड-वुं चाख्यौ द्वौ नियोगो(गौ) भवतः ॥ पुण्डिनियोग पञ्चालिनियोगवतो भदिनायकस्य भागस्य स्वामित्वे* चिरीयपनायक-चिडपोतनायकौ अपितमनायक पुत्रे(त्रा)भ्यां पिन्नमनायक मावुरनायकाभ्यां तत्र भदिमनायक-भागे अर्द्ध(र्द्ध)दत्तवतै(तौ) [॥]

* Read समाना एव.

The terms मनुवृत्ति, मनवृत्ति, and मनोवृत्ति according to Brown, mean maintenance, support or allowance. For the term आदर-मनवृत्तिक see Nos. 6 and 28 above and also *f. n.* in page 36 above.

* Read स्वामितौ

