

Inscriptions of Karnataka

Karnatak Inscriptions Volume 2: Edited by Vidyaraina R. S. Panchamukhi (Kannnda Research Institute, Dharwar. Price Rs. 3).

The inscriptions collected by the search institute during the year 10-1941 had been partly publish in the first volume in 1941 but ??? rest had to await publication now, due to the suspension of archaeological reports until the ??? sation of war. The second lame gives the texts of forty-two inscriptions, with the notes and translations by the editor.

The inscriptions belong to the early kadambas, Calukyas of Banavasi, the rastrakutas, the calukyas of Kalyani, Kalacuryas of Kalyani, the Rattas Saandatti, the Hoysalas and the dasas of devagiri. In the general reduction the editor refers the reach to his annual report for the year 40-41, but it would have been more ??? ful if a fuller discussion had been ??? duded in the present volume, pubshied twelve years later. The *Bombay-Karnatak Inscriptions*, edited by ??? R. Shama Sastri, and Prof. Kunangar's *Inscriptions in North ??? Karnatak and Kolhapur* have brought to the new maierial and a fresh dissiion would have been welcomed. a inscription No. 38 has already in published by Kundanagar (No.) and the editor himself has edited, Badami insription of Calukyas ??? llabhesvara in the *Epigraphia India*, Vol. 27. p. 4. As one of the esfst ??? records dated in he Saka era (S. ???1) its palaeography deserves deded ?? alscession. The copper-plaient of Kadamba Krsnavarina II ??? nations only his great-grandfather and not his immediate predeccssors and his summame Dosarasi??? ragankita ??? his *priya putra* Ravivarma (till to unknown) have to be discussed detail. The grant was issued from vijayanti in the fifteenth year but ??? vivarma of the Ranavasi branch is Krsnavarma's contemporary and great conqueror. It is probable that ?? snavarma had to acknowledge Ravivarma as his "dear son". Ravivarma ?? an end to the Tripurvata branch an after, as some of his records were used from Uccangi. The Kolhapur ?? aut of Vinayaditya of Saka 615, 15th ?? ar. was written by the same Srirama??? Punyavallabha as in the Hariro ?? grant of the fourteenth year, the references to the king of the musas, the queen of striralya and Lata 22) need elucidation. Kalingeti 32) is not Kalingapati but the ??? form of many proper names in paient Karnataka, probably kalinga Ganga Madhava mentioned in a ?? grant of Vikramaditya 1 (M.A.R. to No. 30). The editor connects aayaditya with the father of Arisari of the Kollipara and Parbhani ants. The Kollipara grant (*Sources Karnataka History*, Vol. 1. p. 143, ??? LXXXII) is not reliable as it ?? ams to give the

date Kali 6128 (A.D. 67). and Arikesari, the son of Vinaditya Yuddhamaila, who had the ?? les Sri Rarne, Nrpankusa, Ranavikarna is called Tribhuvane malla, a ?? Kalyani Calukya title Rampa's count in the Bharata, the Yaga asaka Campu, the Kollipara and Parand inscriptions give different verins of this branch of the Calukyas, ?? Dandapur inscription of Prabhatairsa (I.A. 12,223, M.E.R.E. 63 of 1934 K. Carite, Vol, r. p. 28) has long an famillas. It is now generally uppted that Prabhuta Varsa Govinda had been the joint ruler with his either, Indra Ill, who ruled up to D. 926 (M.E.R. 235 of 1938, S.I.I. No. 65). Srivijaya of the Danavula ?? insaripion in the reign of Indra ?? (0.1. 10,150) may be the saribe this inscription. The reference to flora (Dhrava) needs explanation. i.e. ??? nulltary organisation of the solars (Ranta sasirvar) in No.8 as a sporation should be compared with a contempotary Cola system. Recording the two new Silanara brannes (sion. 12, 14 and 15) , they are also earioned in several insecrptions undangar No. 2. M.E.R.E. in of 04. etc.).

The editor attaches importance to a statement (Nilakanta Sastri. The has, p. 13) that Kulattunga reached a western sea. But this is baseiess the Kannda inscriptions prove at Kulottunga had been repulsed am Talakad as early as A.D. This by anuvardhane and the war was carred into the Cola empire upto Kanchied Bezavada. The measuring rod??? isnugardhanana ?? gale (No. 20) in sogal in A.D. 1191 is interesting. The ?? ant of Kalacurya Abavamalla (No. ??) dated A.D. 1182 and composed by ibbuvada Vidyacakravari! Vijayatyadeva and written by Pandita viksmldhara??? should have been cornneed with M.E.R. cp. S. of 1934 commepsed by the same anthors under yava Simhana (granting Kukkanur ??? year. ind. Ant. 4, p. 274). The kkaikot inacriptions (Nos. 32 and 41 about A.D. 1288??) quote the sayinga the saint Siddharama of Sonnalige, of. D. L. Narasimhachar (Introduction to Siddharama cariteya samaha, ?? 1951, p. XVI) says that the Man ?? vadi inscripion of A.D. 1234 is the allert of the inscriptions referring the sayings. The inscriptions of the idevas 19. 23, 39 and 41 M.E.R. 1938) ??? is the krants made to Kapiladdha Mallikarjuna of Sonnaiige. ?? earliest is of Jaitrspals (No. 41, ?? D. 1200-1). Thus bringing the date Siddharama to the end of the 12th century.

The edition in his notes refers the ader to his general introduction rerding some of the controversial sues but the introduction merely ?? ornises to deal with them at e ture date. The verification of the ironational date in the inscriptions aves much to be desired. We welcome this volume as a useful addition the corpus of Kannada inscriptions.

Dr. S. Srikanta Sastri