%%A. D. 1190‒1436

%%Ś. 1112‒1358

%%( From 1184—19-9-1264 A. D.)

%%p. 305

No. 178

Chandraśekhara Temple Inscription<1>

Ś. ?

(1.) [svasti śrīvī]ra naranārasiṃghadevasya<2> prava..............

(2.) ya rājye sambata 22 śrāhi mithuna śu[kla] trayo ... ...

(3.) kalambora bisaya uttarakhaṇḍa madhyasaṃgha (sīmā) .... ...

(4.) [rddha] 19 ṭi sivasāsana sivapura cakra vāṭī 9

(5.) [ka]muṇahiki hetoḥ .. devā e ālapaṭṭāku

(6.) āṭha e devaṅkara maṇḍava(pa)kaī hevā[ra]

(7.) [ku]lapati..... bhūmi māṇe pannara 15

<1. This inscription is incised on the right side of the door-jam of the temple of Chandraśekhara in the village of Pratāparudrapura Sāsana in the Puri District. It was deciphered by the author with the help of an estampage.>

<2. It is difficult to identify Narasimhadeva as four kings bearing this name flourished in this family. The only clue at our disposal is that the name Naranārasimhadeva is used by two kings. Rājarājadeva III (A. D. ……….) and Narasimhadeva II (A. D. 1278-9—1308-9) I prefer to identify this king with Narasimha II who used the title of Naranārasimha in No. 169. Accordingly, I attribute this record to A. D. 1296-7 to which year his 22nd Srāhi will correspond.>