A LIST OF INSCRIPTIONS OF THE CHĀLUKYAS OF BADAMI

1. *Badami Inscription of Chalikya Vallabheśvara*

Bijapur, Sanskrit Southern characters of the sixth century A.D., Śaka 465 = A.D. 543. The record states that in Śaka 465 Chalikya Vallabheśvara, born of Hiranyagarbha, made Vātāpi his capital by constructing a citadel for the prosperity of the earth. It describes Pulakeśin I as the performer of *Aśvamedha* and other Śrauta sacrifices. This is the first authentic use of Śaka era in the Chālukyan epigraphs. *KI*, Vol. II, No. 2, pp. 4-6; *EI*, Vol. XXVII, pp. 4-9; *SI*, p. 482; *SI*, Vol. I, p. 482.

2. *Aminbhāvī Stone Tablet Inscription*

3. Mudhol Plates of Pugavarman


4. Altem Plates of the Chālukya Pulakesin I

Kolhapur, Sanskrit and Kaṇṇaḍa characters of tenth century A.D. Chandragrahana, Vaiśakha Pūrṇimā Vibhava Saṁvatasara, Śaka 411 (expired). The record refers to the reign of Pulakesin I Satyāśraya, son of Rāṇarāga and grandson of Jayasiṅha. It mentions his feudatory Samiyāra of Rudranila Saindraka family, governor of Kuhundī district, who built a Jain temple at the city of Alaktakanagara, and who with the permission of his overlord gifted some villages and land. It also speaks of several Jain preceptors. Fleet declared it spurious for faulty date and late characters. JRAS, Vol. V, p. 343f; IA, Vol. VII, pp. 269-217; ibid., Vol. XXX, p.

5. Badami Cave Inscription

Bijapur, Sanskrit and Southern Brahmi characters, Kārttika Pūrṇimā, Śaka 500 = 31st October 578 A.D., 12th regnal year of Mahārāja (Kīrttivarman I). This record refers to construction of the Vishnu temple and its enclosing boundaries by Maṅgaliśvara, younger brother of Kīrttivarman I in the latter’s 12th regnal year. It also registers a grant in favour of the Brāhmaṇas for daily offering to god Narayana, at the time of the festivity for the inauguration of the image (?). This record helps us to fix the period of Kīrttivarman’s accession to the throne. IA, Vol. III, pp. 305-06; ibid., Vol. X, pp. 57-60.
6. **Goḍachī Plates of Katti-arasa**


7. **The Mahākūṭa Pillar Inscription of Maṅgaleśa**

Badami (Bijapur), Sanskrit and Southern characters. Vaiśākha Purṇamāsī, Siddhārtha Sāivatsara, 5th (7th) regnal year of king Maṅgaleśa. This Śaiva epigraph records that with the authority of Maṅgaleśa, his mother Durlabhādevī (Batpura lineage) increased the previous grant of ten villages to god Makūṭśvaranātha. The author of the grant has furnished us with many details of the dynastic history up to the reign of Maṅgaleśa. It indicates that Maṅgaleśa longed to conquer North India and intended to raise a pillar of victory on the banks of the Bhagīrathī. *IA*, Vol. XIX, pp. 7-20.

8. **Nerūr Plates of Maṅgalarāja**


9. **Badami Cave Inscription of Maṅgaleśa**

Badami (Bijapur), Old Kanāda language and script. Undated. It records the grant of land at the rate of half a *Visa*

10. *Goa Grant of Satyāśraya Dhrurarajā Indravarman*

Goa, Sanskrit and Southern Brahmi characters. *Māgha Purṇamāśī*, 20th regnal year of Śrīprithivīvallabha Maharāja (Maṅgaleśa) Śaka 532. (Current) = 5th January, 610 A.D. It records the gift of the village Karcellīka in Khetāhāradēśa to Śivāraya with the prior permission of Śrīprithivīvallabha Mahārāja by Satyāśraya Dhrurarajā Indravarman, who was the *adhipati* of four vishayamaṇḍalas and of the lineage of Bappura, stationed at Revatīdvipa. The Śāsana was made by Vijayarāja, engraved by the son of Saṅkara and is written by Durganāga. *JBBRAS*, Vol. X, pp. 348-67.

11. *Hyderabad Plates of Pulakeśin II*

Hyderabad (A.P.), Sanskrit and cave alphabets. Sun eclipse, Bhādrapada amāvāsyā, Śaka 534 (expired) 3rd regnal year of the king = 23rd July, 613 A.D. It registers a command of the king concerning the grant of the village Mākarppi to Jyeshthaśarman. This record helps us to fix the date of accession of Pulakeśin II and his conflict with Śrī Harsha of Kanauj. *IA*, Vol. VI, pp. 72-75.

12. *Kaṇḍalgaon Plates of Pulakeśin II*

Mālwan (Ratnagiri), Sanskrit and Southern characters, 7th lunar day of Māgha in the 5th regnal year of the king = Roughly 615 A.D. The plates record the grant of the village Pirigipa on the north bank of the Mahānadi in the island of Revatīdvipa to Brāhmaṇa Nārāyaṇaswāmī. Fleet declared it spurious due to inaccuracy in language and irregular formation of characters. This does not seem to be justified because the plates are not only regular in style and appearance to the Chālukyas but carry genuine seal and the usual representation of the Chālukyan boar emblem standing to the proper right. *IA*, Vol. XIV, pp. 330-31; ibid., Vol. XXX, p. 216, No. 27.
13. Maṇṭúru Plates of Satyāśraya Śrīprithivīvallabha

Sanskrit and archaic Telugu Kaṇṇaḍa script. Solar eclipse, Jyesṭha Amāvāsyā, 8th regnal year = 21st May, 616 A.D. The grant was issued by king Satyāśraya Śrīprithivīvallabha (Pulakeśin II) from Kallūra immediately after the capture of Pishtapura in his 8th regnal year. Its purpose was to fulfil ‘the Samkalpa Siddhi’, i.e., vow to please the Guru of the chief queen Kadamba Mahādevī and confer perpetual benefit on ‘Alūka Mahārāja’, who had accepted on the king’s behalf the overlordship of Kallūra and had come from Maṅgalapura. CPIAPGM, Vol. I, pp. 11-39.

14. Satara Plates of Prince Vishṇuvardhana

Satara, (M.S.), Sanskrit and Southern characters. Kārttika Paurnamāśi, 8th regnal year of Maharāja (identified with Pulakeśin II) = Roughly 617 A.D. It records the gift of village Alandatirtha in Śrīnilaya Bhoga to some Brahmins by Yuvaraja Vishṇuvardhana Vishamasiddhi. The grant was issued while the prince was stationed at Kurumarathi. In genealogy it mentions Raṇavikrama and Kirttivarman (I). IA, Vol. XIX, pp. 303-11.

15. Lohner Plates of Pulakeśin II


16. Kopparam Plates of Pulakeśin II

Narasaraopet (Guntur, A.P.), Sanskrit and usual Chālukyan characters. Thursday, Mahānavami of Kārttiika, 21st regnal year = Roughly 10th October, 631 A.D. The epigraph records the gift of a field measuring eight hundred nivartanas of land in the village Irubuli in Karmarāṣṭra to Vedaśarman by the king on the above tithi. The record indicates the authority of Pulakeśin II over the Guntur region as late as 631 A.D. ABOI,
17. Aihole Praśasti (Aihole Inscription of Pulakeśin II)

Hungund (Bijapur), Sanskrit and regular Southern characters. Śaka 556; 3735 years after the Bhārata war (which probably stands for Kaliēra==634-35 A.D.). This praśasti is the composition of Jain Ravikīrtti, who founded the temple of Jinendra. Ravikīrtti uses the occasion to furnish an account of the history of the Chālukyas and specially, the military exploits of his patron emperor Pulakeśin II. This unique inscription not only gives the authentic history of the Chālukyas upto Pulakeśin II but speaks about the conquests, campaigns and other events of his reign in chronological order. The record refers to Sanskrit poet Kālidāsa and Bhāravi. IA, Vol. V, p. 67f; ibid., Vol. VIII, p. 237f; ASWI, Vol. III, p. 129f; EI, Vol. VI, pp. 1-12.

18. Tummeyanūru Grant of Pulakeśin II

Find-spot unknown, Sanskrit and Southern characters, Lunar eclipse, Kārttika Paunamāśi without referring to an era or regnal year. The grant registers the gift of the village of Tummeyanūru in Chālukya vishaya to Māliṅgaṇaswami on the above specified date by the king. In the genealogy it mentions Pulakeśin I and his son Kīrttivarman I. CPIAPGM, Vol. I, pp. 40-45.

19. Badami Fragmentary Stone Inscription

Badami (Bijapur), Kannāḍa and archaic Kannāḍa characters. The record refers to the victorious metropolis of Vatāpī and mentions Polekeśi-Ballabha as the performer of the horse sacrifice. KI, Vol. I, pp. 1-2.

20. Yekkeri Rock Inscription of Pulakeśin II

Parasgad (Belgaum), Sanskrit and regular Southern Brahmi characters. Kārttika Purnamāśi, 1st regnal year of Pulakeśin II. Roughly 610 A.D. This Śaiva epigraph records certain land in a
certain town as the property of God Mahādeva. This inscription carries a few titles similar to the ones adopted by the Gupta kings of the North. *EI*, Vol. V, pp. 6-9.

21. *Lakshmeśvar Inscription of the time of Pulakeśin II*


22. *Chiplun Plates of Satyāśraya*

Chiplun (Ratnagiri), Sanskrit and Southern characters. Undated. Its main object is to announce that the maternal uncle of the king Satyāśraya Pulakeśin II, Sendraka king Śrīvallabha Senānandarāja, granted the village of Amaravāṭaka to *Brāhmaṇa* Maheśvara; besides it the latter also received an allotment at the village of Avaṇchapallī on the river Varuvenā. *EI*, Vol. III, pp. 50-53.

23. *A Grant of the Chālukya Pulakeśin II*

Find-spot not known, language and characters not recorded. *Vaiśākha Purnamāsī* without mentioning any era or regnal year. It records a gift of the village Tiyaregrama to Devaswami by a king, who was son of Kīrttivarmman and grandson of Pulakeśin; possibly Pulakeśin II. *JBBRAS* (NS), Vol. III, pp. 186-87.

24. *Hirebidri Stone Inscription of Satyāśraya*

Ranibennur (Dharwar), Kannada and archaic Kannada characters, roughly 7th century A.D. The epigraph records a gift of land by (Tīraka of the (Ga)ppara family. *ARASI*, 1935-36, p. 103; *ARSIE*, 1935-36, No. E100, p. 169.
25. *Kurugodu Kattley-Bande Rock Inscription of Satyāśraya*

Bellar, Kannada language and characters. Undated. This record belongs to the reign of the Chāluksya king Satyāśraya, to whom a proper name is not given. It specifies the land measure and the coin to be used at Kurumgodu. *SII*, Vol. IX, Pt. I, No. 53, p. 30.

26. *Pedavadaguru Iśvara Temple Stone Inscription of King Satyāśraya*

Gooty (Anantpur), Kannada language and characters. Undated. The record belongs to the reign of Satyāśraya whose proper name appears to be Eśeyitiyadigal (it stands for Eśeya which was a name of Pulakešin II). It records the grant of the village of Elpattu Simbhige, made tax-free by Eśeyitiyadigal after subjugation of Raṇavikrama, probably a Bāṇa king. It also registers the grant of the village of Nandanü with the consent of the Bāṇa king. *SII*, Vol. IX, Pt. I, No. 46, pp. 26-27.

27. *Pimpalner Plates of Pulakešin II*

Pimpalner (Dhulia), Sanskrit and old Kannada characters. Śaka 310 = 388 A.D. The epigraph purports to record that king Satyāśraya bestowed the village of Pippalanagara upon Nāga-swāmin Dikshita. The record was written by Nāgeśvara. It is regarded as spurious for faulty date and late characters. *IA*, Vol. IX, pp. 293-95; ibid., Vol. XXX, p. 216, No. 25.

28. *Karnul Plates of Ādityavarman*

29. *Nelakunḍa Grant of Chālukya Abhinavāditya I*

Holekere (Chitaldurg), Sanskrit and Telugu, Kannada characters of the 7th century. *Bhādrapada Paurnāsī.* It contains an order of the king Abhinavāditya, son of Ādityavarman and grandson of Satyāśraya, the vanquisher of Harsha, announcing the gift of the village Nelakunḍa to *Brāhmaṇa* Kuppaśarman. *EI,* Vol. XXXII, pp. 213-16.

30. *Nerūr Plates of Queen Vijayabhāttārikā*

Kuḍāl (Ratnagiri), Sanskrit and Chālukya characters. The 2nd day after the full moon day of the month of Āśvayuja. After giving the usual genealogy of the Chālukya dynasty upto Pulakeśin II, it mentions king Chandrāditya, the elder brother of Vikramāditya I, and the former's chief queen Vijayabhāttārikā. The object of this inscription is to record that in the 5th year of her reign, Vijayabhāttārikā gifted some fields at the village of Narakāgāhāra to Āryasvāmī Dīkshita. *IA,* Vol. VII, pp. 163-64.

31. *Kochre Plates of Queen Vijayamahādevī*

Vengurlapetā (Ratnagiri), Sanskrit and the early Chālukya characters. 12th day of the bright fortnight of Vaiśākha. The record refers to king Chandrāditya and mentions a command of Queen Vijayamahādevī recording some donation after fasting on the above *tithi.* *JBBRAS*, Vol. III, Part I, p. 211; *IA,* Vol. VIII, pp. 44-47.

32. *Hosur Plates of Ambera*

Bangalore, Sanskrit and Hāle Kannada characters. *Māgha Paurnāsī.* It records a gift of village Periyāli in Konikal district to 31 *Brāhmaṇas,* with (presentation of) a coin by Ambera, son or daughter of Satyāśraya, the conqueror of Harsha. It is believed to be spurious. *IA,* Vol. XIX, pp. 89, 96-98.
33. Turimella Inscription of Vikramāditya I

Cumbum (Karnul), 2nd regnal year of Vikramāditya I. Its main object is to record a gift of 150 units of land to Govrishāna-Bhaṭṭāraka, by the mother of Ujenipīśācha, the dear son of Álakumara and right-hand man of Goggi-Bhatāra, in 2nd regnal year of king Vikramāditya. Ujenipīśācha was governing Eruva vishaya with (Tuṛu)ṭatāka as its adhisṭhāna. EI, Vol. XXIX, pp. 160-64.

34. Karnul Plates of Vikramāditya I


35. Amudalpadu (Ipaṛuṅkal) Plates of Vikramāditya I

Alampur, Mahbubnagar (A.P.), Vaisakha Paurnamasi, 5th regnal year = Roughly 30th April, 660 A.D. The object of this epigraph is to record the grant of the village of Ipaṛuṅkal in Vamgūravādi by Vikramāditya I, while stationed at Marṛūra to Sudarśanāchārya in payment of gurudakṣiṇā on the occasion of the king’s Śivamandaladikṣā. EI, Vol. XXXII, pp. 175-84; CPIAPGM, Vol. I, pp. 54-57.

36. Talamanchi Plates of Vikramāditya I

37. Karnul Plates of Vikramāditya I

Karnul, Sanskrit and the Chālukya characters, Āśāḍha-Paurnāmāśi, 10th regnal year = A.D. 664-65. It conveys the command of the king Chālukya Vikramāditya I addressed to all people that at the request of the Sendraka Devaśakti, a field measuring 510 nivartanas of land besides the garden land at the village of Raṭtagiri, on the bank of river Andirikā, was gifted to Keśavaswāmi, his son and other Brāhmaṇas. The charter was written by Jayasena. ASSI, Vol. II, p. 16, No. 100; IA, Vol. X, p. 244, No. 12; JBBRAS, Vol. XVI, pp. 227-29 and 238-39.

38. Honnur Plates of Vikramāditya I

Davanagere (Chitaldurg), Sanskrit and early Kannaḍa characters. Vaiśākha Paurnāmāśi Śaka 592 = 10th April, A.D. 670. This inscription registers a grant consisting of 500 nivartanas of rice land to 20 Brāhmaṇas by the king at the instance of the Ganga prince Mādhava and his queen who was the daughter of Vikramāditya’s elder brother Raṇarāgavarman, from Malliyūragrama near Kāṇchī. MASR, 1939, pp. 129-37 (No. 50).

39. Gadval (Velnalli) Plates of Vikramāditya I

Gadval (Dharwar), Sanskrit and usual Chālukya characters. Vaiśākha Paurnāmāśi, 20th regnal year Śaka 596 = Tuesday, 25th April, A.D. 674. It registers a royal gift of a field measuring 50 nivartanas, from the royal measure at the village Velnalli [(Cheḍu)lli according to Hultzsch] in Chalikya vishaya, and certain other gifts at the request of the Gaṅga Mahādevī. The grant was issued when king’s army has invaded the Cholika vishaya and was encamped at Uragapura on the southern bank of the Kāverī. EI, Vol. X, pp. 100-06; CPIAPGM, Vol. I, pp. 46-54.

40. Savnūr Plates of Vikramāditya I

Savnūr (Dharwar), Sanskrit and the Southern characters.
Vaisākha Paurnamāsi, 20th regnal year Šaka 597 = 25th April, A.D. 674. The inscription refers itself to the reign of king Vikramāditya and its main object is to record the grant of the village of Kuḍḍhanapayu (?) to Kauthiya and was issued from Uragapura at the request of Amgipodi. SMHD, Vol. III, p. 53f; EJ, Vol. XXVII, pp. 115-19.

41. Dimmagudī Stone Inscription of Vikramāditya I


42. Sanjan Plates of Buddhavarasarāja

Dahanu (Thana), Sanskrit and Southern characters, Solar eclipse, new moon titthi of Pausha. The record refers to an uncle of the reigning sovereign Vikramāditya I, Buddhavarasarāja a moon in the sky of the kings of the Chālukyas. He was a feudatory of his nephew who gifted a landed estate, consisting of mongo-orchard and two fields to Sagula Dikshita. The grant was made at the city of Piṅuka and was written by Reva Āganna. JBBRAS, Vol. XX, pp. 40-48.

43. Annavaram-Agrahāram Hero Stone Inscription

Darsi (Nellore), Early Telugu in early Chālukyan characters. Roughly middle of the 7th century A.D. This slightly mutilated record states that in the reign of Vikramāditya Maharāja impediments having arisen to (the enjoyment of) the earlier holding (Pūrvavṛtti) which was a gift of Kāḍuvatti (Pallavas) Viddamaya, made and set up a (sculpture of) Annuvaya. ARSIE, 1935-36, p. 24; Nellore Ins., p. 287; ARIE, 1958-59, p. 24.

44. Aihole Stone Inscription of Vikramāditya I

Hungund (Bijapur), Kannāda language and archaic Kannāda characters. Undated. The record belongs to king Vikramāditya and refers to Ayyavole. It was written by Chandradeva.

45. Gañajur Stone Inscription of Vikramāditya I

Haveri (Dharwar), Kannāḍa and archaic Kannāḍa characters. Roughly 7th century A.D. It mentions the name of the Chālukya king Vikramāditya Satyāśraya and seems to record a gift. It mentions Śri Ammaññan as ruling the Nādu and certain Revaññan. Damaged and mutilated. ARSIE, 1932-33, p. 96.

46. Hyderabad Grant of Vikramāditya I

Hyderabad (A.P.), Sanskrit and Cave alphabets. Undated. It registers a command addressed to all people concerning the gift of the village of Chintakuntha in Kañña vishaya to Nandaswāmi. IA, Vol. VI, pp. 75-78.

47. Karnul Plates of Vikramāditya I


48. Kuknūr Stone Inscription of the time of Vikramāditya I

Yalbargi (Raichur, Karnāṭaka), Kannāḍa language and characters. Undated. It registers certain gifts of land as Pannāsu and mentions king Chandrāditya Bhāṭṭāraka and prince Vinayāditya. It also informs that Sindarasa was administering Kukkanūr. ARIE, 1955-56, pp. 5 and 38, Ins. No. 212B.

49. Kurtākoṭī Plates of Vikramāditya I

Gadag (Dharwar), Sanskrit and Kannāḍa characters. Sunday, the new moon day between months of Vaiśākha and Jyesṭha. Under constellations Rohini and Great Bear, when
sun was in the sign of Bull, Solar eclipse, 16th regnal year Śaka 532 (may be a mistake for Śaka 592). It purports to record that Vikramāditya while residing at Kisuvolal bestowed upon Raviśarma of Basari Sāṅgha the village of Kūrutakûnte in the Belvola. *IA*, Vol. VII, pp. 217-20.

50. *Ramapuram Chālukya Inscription*

Mahbubnagar (A.P.), Telugu language and Telugu Kannaḍa characters of about middle of the 7th century A.D. Undated. It belongs to the reign of king Vikramāditya I and records the gift of land to Śankarāswāmin, Ayich Śarman, Revaśarman and others, by Bālāditya Mahārāja, who was probably a feudatory of the king. *IAR, 1963-64*, p. II-3, No. 7.

51. *Paṇiyal (Hyderabad) Plates of Vinayāditya* 

Sanskrit and Telugu Kannada characters. *Vaiśākha Paunrāmāsī, 2nd regnal year Śaka 604 = 27th April, 682 A.D.* Its main object is to register the gift of the village Paṇiyāla to Mādhavaśāmi by the king from his camp at the city of Bānaṅkallu. The grant was given at the request of Svāshivāraja and was written by Punyavallabha. *ARIE, 1955-56*, pp. 2 and 18; *CPIAPGM*, Vol. I, pp. 58-63.

52. *Lakṣmeshvar Stone Inscription of Vinayāditya* 

Lakṣmeshvar (Dharwar), Sanskrit and old Kannada characters. *Māgha Paunrāmāsī Śaka 608 (expired) 5th or 7th regnal year of the king.* It registers a grant made by the king to some Āchārya of Devagana sect of Mūlasaṅgha. The grant was issued by the king from his camp at the city Raktapura. *IA*, Vol. VII, p. 112; ibid, Vol. XXX, p. 218, No. 38.

53. *Jejurī Plates of Vinayāditya* 

Saswad (Poona), Sanskrit and Southern characters. Śaka 609 (expired). 9th regnal year. These plates register the gift of the village Vīra, on the north bank of the river Nīrā in Satimāla Bhoga and Palayatṭhaṇa vishaya to Allaśarman by the king
Vinayāditya, while camping at the village of Bhāḍali. The grant was written by Mahāsandhivigrhaṇika Śrī Rāmapuṇyavallabha. *EI*, Vol. XIX, pp. 62-65.

54. **Togarachėdu Plates of Vinayāditya**

Nandyal (Karnul), Sanskrit and Chālukyan characters. *Kārttika Paurnamāśī*, 10th regnal year, Śaka 611 (expired) = It registers a royal command concerning the grant of Ādityaṅchha and Maḷumanna at the village of Togaracheda in Peḍekal *vishaya* and Maḷuṅchha and Maḷumanna at the village of Gullaveṇdu, Eṣeyūr and Baṭṭeyūr to Bhimaśarman, while camping at Pampāṭirtha. It was written by Rāmapuṇyavallabha, minister for peace and war. *IA*, Vol. VI, p. 85f; *JBBRAS*, Vol. XVI, pp. 231-33.

55. **Poona Plates of Vinayāditya**

Poona, Sanskrit and Chālukyan characters. *Vaiśākha Paurnamāśī* Śaka 612 (expired), 10th regnal year = Friday, 29th April, 690 A.D. It registers the gift 50 nivartanas of land at the village of Torave by the king to two Brāhmaṇas for 'Kanyādharmārtha'. The grant was issued from Maṇchocha village and was written by Rāmapuṇyavallabha, minister for peace and war. *EI*, Vol. XXV, pp. 289-92.

56. **Virreddīpalle Stone Inscription of Vinayāditya**

Tadapatri (Anantpur), Telugu and archaic Telugu characters. 10th regnal year. It registers a gift of land at Nitūru by some rāju (name lost) when Vānarāja was governing over Vaniganūrnāḍu. *ARIE*, 1958-59, pp. 8, 9 and 31, No. 26B; *IAR*, 1958-59, p. 57.

57. **Karnul Grant of Vinayāditya**

Karnul (A.P.), Sanskrit and old Kannāda characters. Śaka 613, 11th regnal year. It registers the grant of the village Musunipāru on the north bank of Krīṣṇa-Verṇā at the request of his son Yuvarāja Vijayāditya, in celebration of some
victory just achieved. It was issued from Elumpundale and was written by Rāmapuṇyavallabha, minister for peace and war. IA, Vol. VI, pp. 88-90.

58. Māyalār Plates of Vinayāditya

Koilkuntla (Karnul), Sanskrit and Telugu Kannada characters. Śaka 614 (expired), 11th regnal year. It registers the gift consisting of 108 nivartanas of land as “Maṟuṇčamāṟumanna” at the village of Alikunde in Pečekal vishaya to Trivikrama Sarmā. It was issued from Mahākoṭatīrtha and was written by Mahāsandhivigrahika Śrī Rāmapuṇyavallabha. JOR, Vol. X, pp. 27-46.

59. Sorab Grant of Vinayāditya

Sorab (Shimoga), Sanskrit and Southern characters. Dakshināyana Saṃkrānti, Rohini nakshatra, Saturday, Śaka 614, 11th regnal year = 22nd June, 692 A.D. This non-sectarian record registers the grant of the village Sālivoge in Edvolal vishaya to Dīvākara Sarman at the request of Chitravāhan Mahārāja by the king. It was issued from village Chitrasedu and was drafted by Rāmapuṇyavallabha, minister for peace and war. IA, Vol. VI, p. 94; ibid., Vol. XIX, p. 146f.

60. Dayyamdinne Plates of Vinayāditya

Adoni (Bellary), Sanskrit and Southern characters. Āshādha Pūrṇimā, Dakshināyana Kāla, 12th regnal year, Śaka 614 = 22nd June, 693 A.D. It registers gifts of 50 nivartanas of land to each three Brāhmaṇas at the village of Ulchala in Nalavāḍi vishaya at the request of Marddakārī by the king. It was drafted by minister for peace and war, Rāmapuṇyavallabha and was issued from Talaya-Khedagrama near the northern bank of the river Tagara. EL, Vol. XXII, pp. 24-29.

61. Kolhapur Plates of Vinayāditya Satyāśraya

Kolhapur (M.S.), Sanskrit and archaic Kannada characters. Māgha Paurṇamāśi, 13th regnal year, Śaka 615 = It records the
grant of *mānāṛddha* (tax) of the village Endamaduvu(la), and the 50 *nīvarṇana* of land the *mānāṛddha* (tax) of land in the later village to Daśaguṇa Śarmā at the request of Kaliṅgeti (Kaliṅgapati) by the king. The charter was issued from the camp of the king on the bank of the river Sinna and was written by Rāmapuṇyavallabha. *KI*, Vol. II, pp. 6-11, No. 3.

62. *Harihara Grant of Vinayāditya*

Harihara (Mysore), Sanskrit and old Kannada characters. *Kārttika Paurṇamāśi*, Śaka 617 = 14th regnal year = 9th October, 694 A.D. It records a command issued by the king from Karaṇjapatra near Hareshapura concerning the gift of the village Kirukagamāsi at Edavolal division in the Vanavāsi district to Śaṅsārmā at the request of Aṉuvalāja. The charter was written by Rāmapuṇyavallabha. *IA*, Vol. VI, pp. 91-94.

63. *Patoda Grant of Vinayāditya*

Gurdaspur (Punjab), Sanskrit and Chālukya characters. *Vaiśākha Paurṇamāśi*, Śaka 617 = 14th regnal year. It records the gift of the village Sthusdirāta in *vishaya* of Uttarāda in Chemulya division to Sagarasarman, while camping at Dhāpyapura, by the king. *IA*, Vol. XL, p. 240f.

64. *Igaḍuru Stone Inscription of Vinayāditya*


65. *Itagi Stone Inscription of Vinayāditya*

Yalbargi, Raichur, undated, roughly 7th century A.D. It bestows the title of Yuddhamalla on Vinayāditya and mentions Gaṇa Somayāji. *ARIE*, 1955-56, pp. 5 and 38, No. 210B.

66. *Balamgave Stone Inscription of the time of Vinayāditya*

Shikarpur (Shimoga, Karnataka), old Kannada language
and characters. Undated. This non-sectarian inscription records the remission of certain fees and duties by an official Kandarba at the time of accession to the office. It refers to king Rājāśraya Vinayāditya and his feudatory Mahārāja Pogilli of the Sendraka family. IA, Vol. VI, p. 94; ibid., Vol. XIX, pp. 142-46.

67. Itagi Spurious Grant of Vinayāditya

Kopbal, Incorrect Sanskrit and Nagari characters of 12th century A.D. Vaiśākha Pūrṇamāsī, Thursday, Vyatipāta, Ānanda Saṁvatsara, Śaka 516. It purports to record an endowment of the village Niḍagundi in Kisukāḍu—70 division to Somayāji Bhāskara Chauverabhaṭṭa, on the occasion of bestowing mahā-dānas by the king at the holy place of Mahākūṭa. ARSIE, 1939-40 to 40-42, p. 20.

68. Pali Plates of Vinayāditya

Karaḍ (Satara), Incorrect Sanskrit and characters belong to the 9th century A.D. Kārttika Śukla Pāñchami, Bhaumavāra Kālayukta, Saṁvatsara. Śaka 520. It purports to record that on the above specified tithi, when king Vinayāditya was blessed with a son, he granted a Vāṭikā at the village of Ellapura situated in Karahāṭaka vishaya on the north bank of the river Vāṭabhinnā in favour of Vāsudeva of Kannaḍa origin. The grant was issued from Raktapura and was written by Keśava Āryya. JBISM, Vol. III, Pt. I, pp. 6-16.

69. Dharwar Plates of Vinayāditya

Dharwar, Sanskrit and Nāgarī characters, Vaiśākha Amāvasyā, Thursday Vyatipāda. Kālayukta Saṁvatsara, Śaka 520—Friday, 11th April, 598 A.D. (JE, Vol. II, p. 222). It purports to belong to the reign of king Vinayāditya and registers the gift of the village Hodalūru in the Vāgaḍage—70 in Kūṇḍichha—1000 province to Keśava Chauvera Bhaṭṭa. The grant was issued from Kurunda, where the king had gone after his coronation festival. The grant is regarded as spurious for faulty date and late characters. ARSIE, 1933-34, p. 4, No. A2.
70. Pañchaliṅga Inscription of Bhuvanaikamalla

Karnul, Śaka 990 = 1068 A.D. The inscription belongs to king Bhuvanaikamalladeva of the later Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa. The epigraph registers the re-endowment of land to the temple of Pañchaliṅgadeva, which had previously been made by Vīnayāditya Satyārāya, when he was camping at Rāmeśvaratīrtha in Kanḍur-nādu in the course of digvijaya. IAR, 1954-55, p. 28.

71. Jamalahama Grant of the Chālukya Vijayāditya or Kasar-Sirasi Plates of Vijayāditya

Nilanga (Osmanabad), Sanskrit and Southern characters. Vaiśākha Paunamāśī, 1st regnal year, Śaka 619 = 3rd April, 697 A.D. The epigraph states that while camping at Rāsenapura, king Vijayāditya granted the village of Jamalahama situated in Challumṅkideśa (Challukideśa, according to Kolte) to three Brāhmaṇaṣ at the request of Narendraśitya. The charter was written by Rāmapunyavallabha, Saṃdhivigrahika. VSMV, 1966, pp. 17-36; EI, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 313-16.

72. Chandan Stone Inscription of Vijayāditya

Tadpatrī (Anantpur), Telugu language and archaic Telugu characters. 2nd regnal year of the king = A.D. 697-698. The inscription records a gift of land at Chaṅjoṇa as Pannavisa to Sāmaḍiyāru to a Brāhmaṇa by Choli-Mutturāju, when Bāṇarāja was ruling over Gaṅga-Renāḍu. ARIE, 1958-59, pp. 8-9 and 30.

73. Nitturu Inscription of Vijayāditya

Anantpur, language and characters not recorded. 2nd regnal year of the king. It mentions the Bāṇa feudatory of Vijayāditya, ruling over Vaṃguru vishaya. IAR, 1959 60, p. 53, No. 2 (ii).

74. Badami Pillar Inscription of Vijayāditya

Badami (Bijapur), Sanskrit and Prakṛt (Fleet) Sanskrit and archaic Kannaḍa (Panchmukhi) and Chālukya characters.
**APPENDIX A**


**75. Kottapalle Inscription of Vijayāditya**

Anantpur, language and script not recorded; 3rd regnal year of the king. It belongs to the reign of king Vijayāditya and mentions the Bana feudatory of the king as ruling over Varāguru vishaya. *IAR*, 1959-60, p. 53, No. 2 (ii).

**76. Māyalur Plates of Chālukya Vijayāditya**

Koilkuntla (Karnul), Sanskrit and early Telugu Kannada characters. *Vaisākha Paurnamasi*, 4th regnal year, Šaka 622 = Thursday, 8th April, 700 A.D. It records that when king Vijayāditya was encamped at Pottalikānagara (Bāvihāra vishaya), he granted the village of Yukrombe to the west of Viṃchihichedi in Peḍekal district as an ekabhoga gift to Mārasarman. The grant was written by Mahāsandhivigrahika Rāmapiṇyavallabha. *EI*, Vol. XXXIII, pp.311-14.

**77. Nerūr Plates of Chālukya Vijayāditya**

Kudāl (Ratnagiri), Sanskrit and Chālukya characters. *Āshādha Paurnamasi*, Šaka 622, 4th regnal year = Sunday, 6th June, 700 A.D. (*Adhika Āshādha Pūrṇimā*). Monday, 5th July, 700 A.D. It records the command of the king concerning the gift of the village Nerūr in Iridige district at the request of Nande ya (?) to Devasvāmī from the victorious camp at the city of Rāsenanagara. *IA*, Vol. IX, pp. 125-30.

**78. Kottūrū Inscription of Vijayāditya**

Tadpatri (Anantpur), Telugu (Imprecatory verses in Sanskrit) and Telugu Kannada characters. 4th regnal year of the king = 700 A.D. It records a gift of 80 units of cultivable land as
'Pannasa' gift at the village of Peṇukaparuti by Pūllamukki Bōlakānmayāru to Kumāraśarman, when Vānarāja was ruling as the feudatory over Vaṅganūrnādu. *EI*, Vol. **XXX**, pp. 69-71.

79. Raygad Plates of Vijayāditya

Mahad (Kolaba), Sanskrit and early Chālukya characters. *Mahāśhtami*, Śaka 625, 8th regnal year—8th September, 703 A.D., if mahāśhtami is equated to Krīṣṇa Janmāśhtami. It records a command of the king, issued from the victorious camp at Marivasati in Karahātaka, concerning the gift of the village named Jalla Nirulan in Talitātahāra vishaya in favour of Nātherachaturvedi (?). The grant was written by Nirvadya Puṇyavallabha. *EI*, Vol. X, pp. 14-17.

80. Beṅkankoṇḍa Hero-Stone Inscription


81. Elapur Grant of King Vijayāditya

Satara, Sanskrit and South Indian characters. *Pausha Paurnāmaśī*, Śaka 626, 9th regnal year—Tuesday, 16th December, 704 A.D. (expired); Sunday, 3rd January, 706 A.D. (current). It records the grant of the village Bahamanavāṭagrāma in Alakula vishaya to Keśavaśwāmī, while the king was encamped at Elāpura. It also registers the gift of 50 nivartanas of land to Durggaśarman, written by Nirvadya Puṇyavallabha. *IHQ*, Vol. IV, pp. 425-30.

82. Cholachagudda (Bagalkot) Plates of Vijayāditya Satyāśraya

Badami (Bijapur), Sanskrit and Southern alphabets; *Kārttika Paurnāmaśī*, Somagrahaṇa, Śaka 627 (expired), 10th regnal year—Thursday, 5th November, 705 A.D. (No lunar eclipse). Its main object is to record the gift of the village Loha-gajja-Vātaka situated in Mallagrāma-30 by the king Vijayāditya at
the request of Kumkumadevi, while camping at Kuhunḍi to Somaśarman. JKU, Vol. I, pp. 193-227; ARSIE, 1934-35, pp. 7 and 57, No. 22A.

83. Nerūr Plates of Vijayāditya

Kudal (Ratnagiri), Sanskrit and Chālukya characters. Mahā-saptami, Śaka 627, 10th regnal year of the king. It records a royal command concerning the donation of the village Hikulamba (?) at the request of Upendra to Brāhmaṇās. Written by Mahāsaṃhīvigrāhika Nirvādya Purṇavallabha. IA, Vol. IX, pp. 130-33.

84. Shiggaon Plates of Vijayāditya

Shiggaon (Dharwar), Sanskrit and Southern alphabets; Āshādha Paunāmāsī, Śaka 630, 11th regnal year = Monday, 20th June, 707 A.D. The main object of the charter is to register some grants made by the king from his camp at Kisuvolal when he had gone to Banavāsī in order to see the Alūpa ruler Chitravāhana. The grant was made at the request of Chitravāhana to the Jain monastery, constructed by Kumkumadevi at Purigere. EI, Vol. XXXII, pp. 317-24.

85. Aihole (Huchchimallī-Gudi Temple) Inscription of the time of Vijayāditya

Hungund (Bijapur), old Kannada language and characters. Aśvāyūja Paunāmāsī, at the time of the equinox, 13th regnal year, 3rd month. It records the gift of Elūgolugasam which was one Sontige of oil one each oil mill to be given to Venerable one. It was sanctioned by the king. IA, Vol. VIII, p. 285f.

86. Satara Plates of Chālukya Vijayāditya

Satara (Mahārāṣṭra), Sanskrit and Southern characters. Kārttika Paunāmāsī, Śaka 632, 14th regnal year. Sunday, 12th October, 710 A.D. It records a royal command concerning the donation of a village Karuva on the bank of Krishnā (Vennā) and a field called Paṭṭikā (?) measuring 25 nivartanas at

87. *Boargaon Plates of Vijayāditya*


88. *Alampur Inscription of Vijayāditya*

Alampur (Mahbubnagar, A.P.), Sanskrit except a sentence in line No. 7 of ‘A’ record is in Kannada Early Telugu Kannada characters (A) *Siddhamātrikā* (early Brāhmi). (A) 13th *Vaiśākha Śukla*, Īśaka 636, 18th regnal year (current) = Friday 13th May, 713 A.D. (B) Īśaka 635 (expired) = 712-713 A.D. The epigraph states that at the command of emperor Vijayāditya the teacher Isānāchārya constructed a *prakārabandha* (enclosure). It does not record anything about the teacher. The ‘B’ portion of this record is highly damaged and comparison of the extant portion indicates it to be a copy of ‘A’ portion in *Siddhamātrikā* script. *EI*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 121-24.

89. *Bapgaon Plates of Vijayāditya*

Saswad (Poona), Sanskrit and Chālukya characters; *Chaitra Paurnamāśi, Samkrānti*, Īśaka 640, 22nd regnal year = Monday, 21st March, 718 A.D. It registers a grant of the village Nirgundi in Samaragiri *vishaya* by the king in favour of *Brāhmaṇa Vataswāmi*. The grant was issued from the victorious capital of Hatampura and was written by *Muhāsaṇḍhivigrahika* Nira-vādyo Puṇyavallabha. *JBISM*, Vol. IX, pp. 1-6.
90. *Kondupalli Stone Inscription of the time of Vijayaditya*

Gooty (Anantpur), Kannada language and characters; 23rd regnal year of Vijayaditya. The inscription refers to a gift of land made by someone while Vikramaditya Bali Indra Banaarya of Bali Kula was governing Turumara vishaya during the reign of king Vijayaditya. *ARSI*, 1920, No. 359; *SII*, Vol. X, p. 9, No. 23.

91. *Lakshmesvar Stone Tablet Inscription of Vijayaditya*

Lakshmesvar (Dharwar), Sanskrit and old Kannada characters of 10th century A.D.; 28th regnal year, Saka 645 = 723 A.D. This highly damaged record belongs to Chalukya Satyashraya (Vijayaditya). The details of the grant have been completely lost. *IA*, Vol. III, p. 112, No. 39 (1 Part, lines 1 to 28 only).

92. *Lakshmesvar Inscription of Vijayaditya*

Lakshmesvar (Dharvar), Sanskrit and old Kannada characters. Phalguna Purnimā, Saka 651 (expired), 34th regnal year = Friday, 18th February, 729 A.D. It records that while the king's victorious camp was at the city of Raktapura, he gifted the village of Kardam, south of Pulikere, to his father's priest Udayadeva Paṇḍita (Nirvadya Paṇḍita) who was the house pupil of Sri Pūjyapāda and belonged to Devaguna sect for the benefit of the temple of Śaṅkha Jinendra at Pulikara. *IA*, Vol. VII, p. 112 (lines 29-53, II Part).

93. *Uchala Stone Slab Inscription*

Karnul, Kannada and archaic Kannada characters. 35th regnal year of Vijayaditya = 730-39 A.D. It records that crown-prince Vikramaditya (Vikramaditya II) went on an expedition to Kānchī, collected tribute from Paramesvara Pallava and while returning presented Uchala and Pariyālu to Durviniṭa Ereyappa, who granted certain concessions. *ARIE*, 1943-44, Ins. No. 22f, p. 90.
94. *A Grant of the Chālukya Vijayāditya*

Find-spot not known, Sanskrit and Chālukyan characters. *Vaiśākha Paṇḍīmati, Šaka 653, 36th regnal year = Thursday, 26th April, 731 A.D.* It records the donation of a village by the king from his victorious camp at Raktapura to Bhavasvāmi Bhaṭṭa. The grant was written by Nirvāḍya Puṇyavallabha and details about village and *vishaya* are lost. *EI*, Vol. XXXV, pp. 21-24.

95. *Nerūr Plates of Vijayāditya*


96. *Mahākūta Temple Inscription of the time of Vijayāditya*

Badami (Bijapur), old Kannāḍa language and Chālukyan characters. Undated. The epigraph records the gift, a harlot Vināpotī, described as the heart’s darling of Vijayāditya. She was the daughter of Kuchhipotī and granddaughter of Revamāṇchal. *IA*, Vol. X, pp. 102-04.

97. *Gaṇajūr Stone Inscription*

Haveri (Dharwar), Kannāḍa language and Kannāḍa characters. Undated. It belongs to the time of king Vijayāditya and seems to record the dubbing ceremony (of a chief). The inscription is mutilated. *ARSIE*, 1032-33, p. 96, No. 44.

98. *Kurtākoti Stone Slab Inscription of Vijayāditya*

Gadag (Dharwar) Kannāḍa language and archaic Kannāḍa characters. Undated. The epigraph belongs to the reign of the Chālukya king Vijayāditya Satyāśraya, Mahārājādhiraja Paramēśvara Bhaṭāra. It refers to Loketinimmadi, who was governing over Kuruttakumite and Mupaṇa, who built a big

99. Rānibennur Taluka Hero-Stone Inscription

Rānibennur (Dharwar), language and characters not recorded; undated. The record belongs to the time of king Vijaya-ditya Satyāśraya and commemorates the death of some hero. ARASI, 1934-35.

100. Bannikop Inscription of the time of Vijayāditya

Bankapur (Dharwar), Kannāḍa language and archaic Kannāḍa characters; undated. The record refers to the reign of Vijaya-ditya Satyāśraya and belongs either to the Chāluukiyas or their feudatory Sendrakas. It states that a certain (Pa)gana built a temple and installed god Nandiśvara and endowed the temple some land, while Banniyūr was governed by the mahā-janas. ARASI, 1930-34, p. 244; ARASE, 1930-34, p. 119, No. 16.

101. Halageri Stone Inscription of Vijayāditya Satyāśraya


102. Chippagiri Bhogeśvara Temple Stone Inscription

Alur (Bellary), Kannāḍa language and characters. Undated. It belongs to the reign of Vijaya-ditya and registers a grant of Bantarasa in favour of Dharmma Bhutāra, consisting of 50mat-tars of land and a flower garden. It also records the donation of some land to a temple with the consent of the mahājanas. SII, Vol. IX, Part I, p. 28, No. 48; ARASI, 1919, No. 691.
103. Danavalapādu Stone Slab Inscription

Jammalamadugu (Cuddapah), Kannāda language and characters, undated. This damaged inscription registers the grant of the Chālukya king Vijayaditya to Bhūpāditya, consisting of some fields. Fragmentary. SII, Vol. IX, Part I, p. 28, No. 49.

104. Jakkali Hero-Stone Inscription of the time of Vijayāditya


105. Betapalli Stone Inscription of the time of Vijayāditya

Gooty (Anantpur), Kannāda language and characters. Undated. It registers the grant of 20 mattars of black soil, 50 mattars of red soil, a mattar of wet land and 2 mattars of garden land to Talereyar by Vikramāditya, the uncle of Bānarāja, ruler of Tūramara vishaya as king’s feudatory. SII, Vol. IX, Part I, p. 27, Ins. No. 47.

106. Nandapādu Inscription of Vijayāditya

Anantpur, Telugu language and characters. Undated. It refers to Bānarāja as ruling from Pambuligi. This record registers a grant of land to a Brāhmaṇa of Bhāradwāja gotra. IAR, 1964-65, Part II, p. 1, No. 2.

107. Kammavaripalle Inscription


108. An Inscription of Chālukya Vijayāditya

Raichur, Telugu and Telugu Kannāda characters. Undated.
Roughly 8th century. It refers to Murujati of Kopana and to the chief of Gatti who was responsible for some grant the details of which are lost. *IAR*, 1963-64, Part II, p. 12, No. 57.

109. *Lakshmesvar Inscription of Prince Vikramaditya II*


109A. *Patadakal Inscription of Vijayaditya and his son Vikramaditya (II)*

Badami (Bijapur), old Kannada language and script. Undated. The record belongs to the reign of Vijayaditya and mentions his son Vikramaditya II. It registers the grant of a stone-throne or pedestal and of a bracelet or bangle to the idol of the temple of Lokapalesvara, built by Anantaguna. *IA*, Vol. X, pp. 165-66.

110. *Tippaluru Inscription of Vikramaditya II*

Kamalapuram (Cuddapah), Telugu language and Telugu Kannada characters. 1st regnal year of the king; referring to the reign of Vikramaditya II, the record registers a gift (of land) as *Pannasa* at Maṭṭaluru by Aṇṇarapuli Vimbulu to *Brāhmaṇa Iśvara of Veṇgi*, when Porinukharāma was governing the territory lying near Pennā on behalf of the Bāna king. *EI*, Vol. XXX, pp. 12-17.

111. *Lakshmesvar Stone Inscription of Vikramaditya II*

112. *Narwan Plates of Vikramāditya II*


113. *Hire-Madhure Viragal Inscription*

Challakere (Chitaldurg), old Kannāḍa language and characters. Undated, roughly 740 A.D. This viragal records the death of a hero Dasiamman, during the seizure of Kāñchī by someone (name lost) who was the subordinate of Vikramādityarasar (Vikramāditya II). *MASR*, 1939, pp. 121-25.

114. *Kāñchī Inscription of Vikramāditya*

Kanjeevaram, Kannāḍa language and old Kannāḍa characters. Undated. It records that after the conquest of Kāñchī, Vikramāditya (II) (Satyāśraya) did not confiscate the property of Rājasiṃheśvara temple but returned it to the god. This edict was written by Anivārita Puṇyavallabha, under the authority of Vallabhādurjaya. *EI*, Vol. III, pp. 359-60.

115. *Aihole (Durga Temple) Inscription*

Hungund (Bijapur), old Kannāḍa language and characters. Undated. It mentions a grant in favour of Āditya, a priest of the temple of Āṭaḍa-Āle Komāra Singa, by Revadibadda during the reign of Vikramāditya. Fleet assigns it to Vikramāditya II. *IA*, Vol. VIII, pp 285-86.

116. *Aihole Stone Inscription of Vikramāditya*

Hungund (Bijapur), Kannāḍa language and archaic Kannāḍa characters. Undated. This damaged record belongs

117. Paṭṭaḍakal Inscription of Vikramāditya

Badami (Bijapur), old Kannaḍa language and characters; undated. The record belongs to king Vikramāditya II and mentions that queen consort Lokamahādevi confirmed the singers of the locality in the enjoyment of grants and privileges granted to singers by Vijayāditya. IA, Vol. X, p. 166f.

118. Paṭṭaḍakal Inscription of Queen Lokamahādevi

Badami (Bijapur), Old Kannaḍa language and script. Undated. It registers a grant in favour of the temple of Lokeshvara by the queen of Vikramāditya II to whose reign the record belonged. IA, Vol. X, p. 167f.

119. Paṭṭaḍakal Virūpāksha Temple Inscription of Lokamahādevi

Badami (Bijapur), old Kannaḍa language and script. Undated. The record refers to Lokamahādevi, the Queen of Vikramāditya II, and architect named Sūtradhārī, who built the temple constructed by her. It also refers to the readmission into the caste of the artisans of the locality. IA, Vol. X, pp. 162-64.

120. Paṭṭaḍakal Inscription of Lokamahādevi

Badami (Bijapur), Old Kannaḍa language and script Undated. It records the construction of the temple by the queen Lokamahādevi, in celebration of her husband Vikramāditya II having thrice conquered Kāñchī. It also refers to the readmission into the caste of artisans. IA, Vol. X, pp. 164-65.

121. Paṭṭaḍakal Virūpāksha Temple Inscription of the Queen of Vikramāditya II

Badami (Bijapur), Sanskrit and early old Kannaḍa script.
Undated. It seems to record that the temple of god Lokeśvara built by Lokamahādevī, the queen consort of Vikramāditya II, belonging to Haihaya lineage. The said temple was built to the south of the temple of god Vijayeśvara. *IA*, Vol. X, pp. 168-69.

122. **Chandran Stone Inscription of Vikramāditya Satyāśraya II**

Tadpatri (Anantpur), Telugu and archaic Telugu. Undated. It mentions Vāñarāja as ruling over some vishaya and records some gift during the reign of the king Vikramāditya Satyāśraya. *ARIE*, 1958-59, pp. 8-9. No. 16B.

123. **Devigeri Stone Inscription of Vikramāditya II**

Haveri (Dharwar), Kannāḍa and archaic Kannāḍa. Undated. This mutilated record mentions Kālisinda and seems to register a gift of land during the reign of Vikramāditya II. *ARSIE*, 1932-33, p. 93.

124. **Bhairavakoṇḍa Inscription of Chāluṣka Vikramāditya**

Cumbum (Karnul), Telugu and archaic Kannāḍa characters. Undated. It records the setting up of the images of Gaṇapati, Nandiśvara and Dandiśvara by Kallibol, during the reign of Vikramāditya II. *EI*, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 79-81.

125. **Byāgavadi Stone Inscription of the time of Vikramāditya II**

Hangal (Dharwar), Kannāḍa and archaic Kannāḍa. Undated. This mutilated record belongs to the reign of Vikramāditya II and seems to record the remission of certain cesses. *ARIE*, 1949-50, pp. 7 and 25, No. B78.

126. **Kelavarkop Fragmentary Inscription**

127. *Gudugudi Stone Slab Inscription of Vikramāditya II*


128. *Ainuli Plates of Kīrṭtivarman II*

Find-spot not known, Sanskrit and Southern characters, 4th regnal year of king Kīrṭtivarman II. It records the presence of the king in camp on the banks of the river Bhīmā in his 4th regnal year. *MASR*, 1909, p. 12A (Fragmentary).

129. *Kendur Plates of Kīrṭtivarman II*

Khed (Poona), Sanskrit and Southern alphabets, *Vaiśākha Paurnamāsī*, lunar eclipse, Šaka 672 (expired), 6th regnal year. It records the grant of village Bepatī in Velvoḷa to Brāhmaṇa Rāmaśarman at the request of his queen. The grant was issued from Raktapura and was written by Dhanañjaya Puṇyavalabha. *EI*, Vol. X, pp. 200-206.

130. *Anṇigeri Inscription of Kīrṭtivarman II*

Navalgund (Dharwar), Kannāḍa and archaic Kannāḍa, 6th regnal year of the king. It records the construction of Chediya (Chaitya) by Kaliyamma, holding the office the headman of Jebulageri and erection of a sculpture by Kondisularakuppa, whose other name was Kīrṭtivarman Gosasi. *EI*, Vol. XXI, pp. 204-06.

131. *Vakkaleri Plates of Kīrṭtivarman II*

Kolar (Karnataka), Sanskrit and Southern alphabets, *Bhādrapada Paurnamāsī*, Šaka 757 A.D. It records the grant of the villages Sulliyūr, Nengiyūr, and Nanḍivalli in Panuṅgal vishaya to Madhavaśarman by the king at the request of Dosirāja. It was issued from Bhandāragavattige and was written by Anivārita Dhanañjaya Puṇyavallabha. *IA*, Vol. VIII, p. 23f; *EI*, Vol. V, pp. 200-05.
132. Āḍūr Inscription of the time of Kīrttivarman II

Hangal (Dharwar), Sanskrit (1st portion), ancient Kannda (2nd portion) and archaic Kannada alphabets. Undated, roughly 7th or 8th century A.D. The present inscription contains two records. The first record introduces a certain chief, who is stated to have granted 25 nivartanas of land for the promotion of Jīnālaya and almshouse constructed by Dharma Gāmunḍa, who was the disciple of Prabhā (Chandra). The second record refers itself to Prithivīvallabha Rājādhīrāja Paramesvara Kīrttivarmarasa and introduces Sindarasa as administering Gaṅgi-Pāṇḍivūrū. It registers the gift of some land for the temple of Jinendra to Prabhāchandra Gurava of Chediya of Paralūru by Mādhavavaṭṭi-arasa. IA, Vol. XI, pp. 60-61; KI, Vol. I, pp. 4-8.

133. Koṛrapadu Ceiling Inscription of the time of Kīrttivarman II

Jammalamadugu (Cuddapah), Telugu (archaic). Undated. The record registers the gift of four maruṭṭu of land at Mala-vūrū by Per-Bāṇadhirāja, a subordinate of Kīrttivarman II to Āditya Bhaṭāra (sun god). ARSIE, 1939-40 to 1942-43, pp. 122 and 232, No. 418B.

134. Peddapeta Stone Inscription of Kīrttivarman II

Tadapatri (Anantpur), Telugu (archaic). Undated. It registers a gift of 25 maruṭṭu of land at Kuḍalūru to Duggiya by Ranavijaya. It also speaks about Prithivi-Bāṇarāja and Chālukya Kīrttivarman II. ARIE, 1958-59, pp. 8-9 and 30, No. 23B.

135. Chandan Stone Inscription of Kīrttivarman II

Tadapatri (Anantpur), Kannada (archaic), undated. It registers the gift of land as Pannavīsa to Kanavadi (Gaṇapati) by Dharanappan, while he was ruling Cheṇjona and Bāṇarāja was ruling over Sūramāra vishaya, a feudatory of Kīrttivarman II. It was written by Bhārata. ARIE, 1958-59, pp. 8-9 and 30, No. 17B.
136. Paṭṭaḍakal Pillar Inscription


137. Nilūru Broken Pillar Inscription of Kīrttivarman II

Gooty (Anantpur), Kannaḍa and archaic Kannaḍa characters. Undated. This undated record refers to the reign of Kīrttivarman II, who is stated to have remitted certain taxes from some gāmāṇḍas. SII, Vol. IX, Part I, pp. 28-29, No. 50.

138. Kurukundi Slab Inscription of Kīrttivarman II

Alur (Bellary), Kannaḍa language and script. The date is lost. The record refers to the reign of Kīrttivarman Satyāśraya and registers the gift of some land. SII, Vol. IX, Part I, p. 29, No. 51.

139. Huli Inscription of a Chāluḵya King

Saundatti (Belgaum), Kannaḍa, undated. The record belongs to some king of the Chāluḵya dynasty whose name is lost. It contains dynastic preamble, which is also mutilated. KI, Vol. I, pp. 51-52.

140. Koṭṭūr Inscription of Chāluḵya Prince Parahitarāja

Parasgad (Belgaum), old Kannaḍa language and characters. Undated. It mentions a Chāluḵya prince Parahitarāja and describes how a Śaiva ascetic named Šambu (Śambhu) performed the ceremony of walking through the fire and then stood in it till he was burnt to death. IA, Vol. XX, p. 69.
141. Didgur Inscription of Kaṭṭiyara

Karajgi (Dharwar), Kannada language and script. Undated. It refers to the reign of king Kaṭṭiyara, under whom a certain Dosi was governing Banavasi. It registers a general assignment of some tax, under the orders of the king. EI, Vol. VI, pp. 251-53.

142. Chandan Stone Inscription

Tadpatri (Anantpur), Telugu (archaic), undated (8th century), seems to record a gift of land and belongs to some Chalukya king of Badami. Mutilated. ARIE, 1958-59, pp. 8-9 and 30, No. 18B.

143. Nagaruru Īśvara Temple Slab Inscription of Nāgamaṅgala

Alur (Bellary), Kannada language and script. Undated. It refers to the reign of the Chalukya king, name lost and records the grant of some land by Nāgamaṅgala SII, Vol. IX, pp. 29-30, No. 52.

144. Devageri Hero-Stone Inscription of Prithivīvallabha

Haveri (Dharwar), Kannada (archaic), 8th century A.D. It records the death of the hero in a fight at Chandur. The name of the king is lost but title Prithivīvallabha still remains. ARASI, 1930-34, p. 235.

145. Siruguppi Stone Inscription

Hubli (Dharwar), Kannada, roughly 6th or 7th century A.D. It refers to the administration of Siri(gu)ppe by the king's son and mentions Kundasatuarasa and Śīrī Vakkaṭa Kanadevi. ARSIE, 1933-34, p. 121, No. E32.

146. Kamadolli Inscription

Kundgol (Bijapur), Kannada, undated. The record is damaged and mentions king Jayasimha. ARSIE, 1938-39,
147. **Badami Rock Inscription**

Bijapur, Sanskrit and archaic Kannaḍa characters of 8th century A.D. The record states that death is preferable to dishonour, for the former gives instantaneous pain to kill, while the latter gives mortification day after day. *KR*, Vol. I, p. 11, No. 8; *IA*, Vol. X, p. 61.

148. **Badami Temple Inscription**

Bijapur, Kannaḍa and archaic Kannaḍa characters of 8th century A.D. It refers to two thousand members of the Mahā-chaturvidya Samudāya of Vatāpi and records the remittance of the spoils of the cobblers of the place to Nidiyamāra. *KI*, Vol. I, pp. 8-9, No. 4.

149. **Badami Rock Inscription**


150. **Badami Pillar Inscription**

Bijapur, Kannaḍa language and alphabets of the 8th century A.D. The record states that one who opposes Pandemiriyan of the Paradas (merchants) will be defeated and killed. *KI*, Vol. I, pp. 9-10, No. 5.

151. **Badami Rock Inscription**

Bijapur, Kannaḍa language and characters of the 7th-8th century A.D. These three subjoined inscriptions record the names of Bahupriyān, Govinda-Viprān, Akshara-Meru, and Śrimat (lost). These were the names of visitors or pilgrims. *KI*, Vol. I, p. 12, Nos. 10, 11, 12 (Naik's Nos. 85, 86, 87).
152. *Sibara Mahākūta Inscription*


153. *Aihole Lēbel Records*

Bijapur Chālukyan characters assignable to 7th century A.D. Some inscriptions of it contain names like Ānandasthavira, Maureyān and Bīsadān, etc. *IAR*, 1957-58, p. 57, No. 23.

154. *Kaira Grant of Viṭāyarāja*


155. *Mudgapaḍra (Karchella) Plates of Yuvarāja Śrīyāśraya Śilāditya*

Find-spot unknown, Sanskrit and early Telugu Kannaḍa alphabets; 7th Śukla Paksha Jyesṭha, Kalachuri year 420 = 23rd May, A.D. 668. It refers to Vikramāditya I, besides his predecessor, who is said to have meditated on the feet of his parents and Nāgavarman. Further it mentions Dhārāśraya Jayasimha and his son Yuvarāja Śrīyāśraya Śilāditya, who gifted the village of Mudgapadra to Revāditya. It was issued from Navasārikā and composed by Dhanaṇjaya. *EI*, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 117-22.

156. *Navsārī Plates of Yuvarāja Śrīyāśraya Śilāditya*

Sanskrit western variety of Southern characters, 13th titiḥi, Śuklapaksha Māgha year 421 (Kalachuri) = 28th January, A.D. 671. Its main object is to register the gift of village Asaṭṭi in the Kanhavaḷa ṛhra of the Bāhirikā viṣhaya to Bhogi-

157. *Nasik Plates of Dhārāśraya Jayasimha*


158. *Manor Plates of Vinayāditya Maṅgalarasa*

Palghar (Thanā), Sanskrit and Southern characters, 15th day of the bright half of Vaiśākha in Śaka 613 (expired) = 7th April, 691 A.D. After giving the Chālukya genealogy upto Vikramaditya I, it refers to Jayasimha and the crown prince of Navsāri, Vinayāditya Prithivīvallabha, Yuddhamalla Jayāśraya Maṅgalarasa, who donated some villages and domestic sites to the temple of the sun god at Mānapura. *EI*, Vol. XXVIII, pp. 17-22.

159. *Nirpan (Nandgam) Plates of Nāgavardhana*

Igatpuri (Nasik), Sanskrit and Gurjara characters. Undated, it refers to Nāgavardhana Tribhuvaṇāśraya, son of Dhārāśraya Jayasimha, who was the younger brother of Pulakesin II, and records the gift of the village Belegrāma in Goparāṣṭra viṣhayā to the establishment of the god Kapāleśvara. It mentions Pulakesin II as meditating on the feet of Śrī Nāgavardhana. It is considered spurious. *JBBRAS*, Vol. II, pp. 4 and 12; ibid., Vol. XIV, pp. 16-28; *IA*, Vol. IX, pp. 123-25.

160. *Surat Plates of Yuvarāja Śrīśrāya Śilāditya*

Sanskrit and western variety of Southern alphabets; *Paurṇa-
māsī Śrāvana, year 443 (Kalachuri) = 2nd August, 692 A.D. (current) or 23rd July, 693 A.D. (expired). After mentioning the Chālukyan Lord Satyāśraya Vallabha Śrī Vinayāditya, it refers to his paternal uncle Jayasiṃha and the latter’s son prince Śrīyāśraya Śīlāditya, who issued these plates from Kusumēśvara near Karmaneya, recording the gift of a field in the village of Osumbhaṇa to Mātriśvara Dikshita. CII, Vol. IV, pp. 132-37.

161. Aṅjanerī Plates (first set) of Bhogaśakti

Trimbak (Nasik), Sanskrit and western variety of Southern characters. Year 461 (Kalachuri) = A.D. 709-10 (current) or 710-11 (expired). It refers to the Chālukya sovereign Vikramāditya I and his feudatory Svāmīchandra of Harischandra family, the ruler of Purī-Koṅkana. The latter’s son was Simharāja, whose son Bhogaśakti gifted eight villages for the worship of god Nārāyaṇa, in the town of Jayapura. It refers to some coins, taxes and administrative officers. EI, Vol. XXV, pp. 225-38; CII, Vol. IV, pp. 146-54.

162. Aṅjanerī Plates (second set) of Bhogaśakti

Trimbak (Nasik), Sanskrit and western variety of Southern alphabets with circles on top letters. Undated. Refers to Prithivichandra Bhogaśakti, the Chālukyan feudatory of Purī-Koṅkana, who ordered the resettlement of Samaragiri paṭṭana with its suburb after its devastation. Its main object is to record the rights and privileges and exemptions granted to merchants and residents. It mentions several crimes and punitive fines, besides referring to several taxes. EI, Vol. XXV, p. 225f; CII, Vol. IV, pp. 154-59.

163. Dive Agar Plates of Jayāśraya Maṅgalarasa

Kolba (MS.), Sanskrit and Southern characters. Śaka 649 = A.D. 727-28. It records the gift of the village Talavallikā in Pathikā vishaya by Prince Dhārāśraya Jayasiṃha to goddess Kātyāyanī, whose image was set up on the bank of the temple tank (deva-droṇī) in Kadadroho-Votinera. IAR, 1962-63, p. 52, No. 34 (ii).
164. Balsar Plates of Jayāśraya Maṅgalarasa


165. Navsārī Plates of Pulakesirāja

APPENDIX B

THE CHART OF GENEALOGY AND CHRONOLOGY OF THE CHĀLUKYAS
OF BADAMI

1. Jayasimha (Roughly 500-520 A.D.)
2. Rānarāga (Roughly 520-539 A.D.)
3. Pulakesin (540-567 A.D.)

4. Kīrttivarman I (567-592/93 A.D.)

Vishṇuvardhana (founder of the eastern Branch of Veṇgi)

| 6. Pulakesin II (610 to 642-43 A.D.) |


5. Maṅgaleśa (592-610 A.D.)

Buddhavarasarāja

Rānarāgavarman

Dhārāśraya Jayasimha
12. Vinayāditya (681-696/97 A.D.)
13. Vijayāditya (696/97-733 A.D.)
   Šryāšraya Šilāditya
   | Pulakeśīrāja
14. Vikramāditya II (733/34-744/45 A.D.)
   | Vinayāditya Maṅgalarasa
15. Kṛttivarman II (744/45-757 A.D.)

Notes: (a) The names bearing serial numbers indicate the order of succession.
(b) Figures in brackets indicate approximate reign-periods of kings.