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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NEW IMPERIAL SERIES, VOLUME XVII.

LIST

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(2)

ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
REMAINS IN COORG

COMPILED UNDER THE ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT

BY

ALEX. REA, M.R.A.S.,

SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MADRAS.

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SOUTHERN INDIA,

VOLUME VII.

LIST OF ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL
REMAINS IN COORG.



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PREFACE.

ON the 11th November 1891, I received a reference from the Government of Madras on a letter * from the Government of India directing that an

* No. $\frac{2246}{28}$ of 27th October 1891 (Revenue and Agriculture Department).

examination of the archæology and epigraphy of Coorg should be made, with a view to the preparation of lists of monuments worthy of being conserved. These lists were to be on similar lines to those prepared by me for Madras, and recently submitted to that Government.

† No. $\frac{12}{28}$ Arch. of 24th April 1891 (Revenue and Agriculture Department).

The Government of India has laid down the principle,† that such lists must generally pass through three stages before they reach completion :

“(a) The first is the preparation of an initial list of all ancient remains or buildings of presumably archæological interest in each district or province by district officials and officers of the Archæological Department, or such other agency as the provincial authorities may determine. The list may possibly be incomplete when first drawn up, but additions may be made to it at any time. It would form the basis on which archæological officers would arrange their plans of survey.

(b) The second is the revision of the initial list by officials of the Archæological Department, whose duty it is to advise and suggest which of the objects are of sufficient archæological interest to be worthy of repairs or conservation. It may or may not be necessary that a local examination of the buildings should at this stage be made by the archæological officials. In some cases records supply ample information.

(c) The third is the final selection under the orders of the local Government, of those buildings or remains which they may determine to be worthy of being repaired or conserved.”

With reference to Coorg, I pointed out that, prior to such an examination, and, with the view of making any tour as comprehensive as possible, rough lists of all antiquities should first be prepared by the taluk officials. On this, a tour could be arranged. As the architectural or archæological value of a building or other ancient monument is but faintly appreciated by most of those who were to prepare these lists; and thus to prevent unnecessary labour in the preparation of detailed statements or opinions likely to be of little value, it was suggested that only the name, position and kind of monument should be given. The presence of inscriptions or stone-carving would help to indicate monuments likely to be of value. On these lines, lists were prepared by the village officials, and are now herein embodied.



They cannot therefore be considered in any way complete or even accurate, and are simply preliminary to final lists, such as can only be made after an inspection by those competent to decide on the value of any monument. Even such as they are, it is at places evident that full information has not been given. Thus, inscriptions are mentioned as being near "a temple." Had the inscription been elsewhere, the incidental mention of the temple would never

have been made. Again Mr. Rice mentions ‡ there are altogether 863 temples in Coorg, whereas the lists only enumerate about 195. The importance of a temple is

‡ Rice's *Mysore and Coorg*, vol. iii, p. 270.

judged, not by its age or architecture, but by its reputed sanctity. A deserted temple is considered of no value. Again some remains mentioned in the *Gazetteer*, have been overlooked by those preparing these more recent lists.

The tâlûks, nâds and villages are given alphabetically; and the distances of places marked on the ordnance map in straight lines.

The various classes of remains which exist in Coorg are described in the *Gazetteer* (pp. 297—306) and may be briefly referred to.

Pre-historic sepulchral remains are numerous. Their structure and contents are similar to others found over widely distributed tracts of Southern India. Their names also are similar; they are known as Pându-pârê, pârê kallu, Pândava pârêkallu (stones of the Pândavas, evidently dolmens or stone circles) and Pândavaramanê (houses of the Pândavas, seemingly kistvaens). Sometimes the kistvaens are divided into two chambers and are situated singly or in groups. The relics usually found are peculiarly shaped pottery, containing earth, bones, iron spears and beads.

Carved and inscribed stones.—These are of several kinds, of which the following are the principal:—

(1) *Kôllê kallu* or *vîrakallu* are the tombs of warriors slain in battle. The lists would show them to be most numerous near the Kadaṅgas or ancient earthen fortifications. They are large slabs of granite with the front side divided into three sculptured compartments, as are those so numerous found in certain parts of the Huvinahadgalli tâlûk of the Bellary District. The lowest compartment represents the battle; the middle one shows the deceased being conveyed to heaven; and in the upper one, he is seated before a liṅga or other emblem. Similar, but more coarsely sculptured stones are erected in the north of Coorg at the present day.

(2) *Mâsatikallu.*—Stones erected to the memory of women who have committed sati.

(3) *Nâgakallu, inscribed stones*—usually at the foot of trees, for serpent worship.

(4) *Śâsanakallu, inscribed stones.*—Some are cut on large detached slabs of granite, others on the walls of temples. Among those in the present lists are some described as being in a language or character unknown to the village officials. Presumably these inscriptions are of ancient date.



Kadāngas.—Ancient earth-work fortifications consisting of a high breast-work and ditch. They are of ancient date, one being mentioned in an inscription of the ninth century. They are erected on hills and other places, and are sometimes very extensive. The tombs in their vicinity speak eloquently of the struggles which had taken place around them.

Forts.—These are works of more modern date than the Kadāngas, and are built of masonry.

Temples.—"The Coorg dēvastānas or pagodas" writes Mr. Rice "are mostly of an insignificant character; none is distinguished for great antiquity or structural beauty; most of them are but rude village shrines, of mud walls and thatched roofs, within a gloomy grove, and not calling for any particular description." (*Gazetteer*, p. 269.) He also states that the existing remains, especially in the south, bear evidence to the fact that the Jains must have been influential in the country from a very early period. (*Ib.*) This statement would indicate that early remains might be expected in that quarter at least.

Palaces and Mausoleums.—The principal architectural monuments are said to be found among these buildings. Some of them are of comparatively recent date.

A. R.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
KIGGATNÂD TÂLÛK	2—13
AÑCHIKÊRI NÂD	2
BETŦIYAT NÂD	2
HATGAT NÂD	2
TAVALAKÊRINÂDUMÔR NÂD	3
MERCARA TÂLÛK	3—14
HORÔR HÂLÊRI NÂD	3
HORÔRNURUKKAL NÂD	4
MERCARA NÂD	4
ULUGULI MUDIKÊRI NÂD	4
NAÑJARÂJÂPATŦANA TÂLÛK	5—14
GADA NÂD	5
NAÑJARÂJÂPATŦANA HÔBLI	5
RÂMASVÂMI KANAVÊ HÔBLI	7
SURLABBIMÛTTU NÂD	7
YADAVA NÂD	7
PADINÂLKNÂD TÂLÛK	8—14
KUYÂNGÊRI NÂD	8
PADINÂLK NÂD	9
TÂVU NÂD	9
YÊDENÂLKNÂD TÂLÛK	9—14
BEPPU NÂD	9
YÊDENÂLK NÂD	9
YÊLUSÂVIRASHÎMÊ TÂLÛK	10—14
BÎLHA HÔBLI	10
KÔDLI HÔBLI	10
NIDUTARA HÔBLI	10



LIST OF ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL REMAINS.

KIGGATNÂD TÂLÛK.

AÑCHIKÊRI NÂD.

Badagarakêri ; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by south of Hudikêri. An unsculptured temple of Mahâdêvaru with a thatched roof, and stone lînga inside. A Vishnudêvara temple with a stone image. Ten other temples dedicated to Bagavatîdêvaru, (2) Kôtê Iyyappadêvaru, Amri-tayyadêvaru, Kakôdu Iyyadêvaru, Kôtê Basavanadêvaru, Śivadêvaru, Basavannadêvaru, Holêdêvaru, Maledêvaru, and two others of which the names have not been given.

Bâlyamandûr ; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Hudikêri. An Iyyappadêvaru temple. A ruined temple of Dûrgidêvaru, with sculptured stone walls. A stone built temple of Bhadrakâlîdêvaru. A temple of Mâriammadêvaru, built of mud and with a thatched roof ; and two other unnamed temples.

Bêgûr ; 1 mile north of Hudikêri. A temple of Malêmandayyappadêvaru, built of mud and with a thatched roof. Inside is a stone lînga. A thatched temple of Kônî Iyyappadêvaru, with a stone lînga. A temple of Mâri, and another of Mahâdêvaru both in ruins. A Holêdêvara temple, and another unnamed.

Birumani ; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Hudikêri. An old temple with a stone image. A Mahâdêvara temple.

Chanivâda ; 2 miles north-west of Hudikêri. Three stone temples with thatched roofs. A mud built temple. Three temples of Vishnumûrti, Panamâdu Iyyappadêvaru, and Basavêśvaradêvaru. A ruined temple of Vishnumûrti, and another unnamed.

Chikkamandûr ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Hudikêri. A thatched temple of Basavêśvara, with a stone image. A Kodakâdudêvara temple. A Holêdêvara temple with an iron trident. The tomb of Achânâyyanâ Sâhêb. A thatched temple stands in the forest of Bêttekarumbadêvaru.

Herumâlu not on the map, and the Nâd in which it is situated is not mentioned in the *Gazetteer*. There is a temple at Irpu, 5 miles from this place where in the months of October and April, the annual feasts of Talê Kâvêri and Kuttadamma are attended by a large concourse of people (*Gazetteer*, p. 266).

Higôdlu ; $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Hudikêri. A thatched temple of Mahâdêvaru, with a stone lînga. There is a copper plate in possession of the temple officials. A temple of Bagavati. A stone inscription. An old Mahâdêvaru lînga. A Châmundi lînga. Another stone lînga. An image of Malêdêvaru, and an iron trident. An Iyyappadêvaru stone trident. A stone nandi.

Hudikêri ; the taluk head-quarters. Two thatched temples of Mahâdêvaru and Iyyappadêvaru, each with a stone lînga. A stone-built temple of Châmundi, with a stone image. Four temples, two of which are dedicated to Iyyappadêvaru and Kâlî. A mud mosque.



Konagêri; $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Hudikêri. A temple of Iyyappadêvaru, with a stone lînga and an iron trident. A ruined mud-built temple of Vishnumûrti. A Môdidêvara temple with a stone lînga and iron trident. A thatched and mud-built temple of Vishnumûrti, with a stone image. A stone-built temple of Châmundidêvaru, with a stone lînga and a trident. A thatched temple of Tuppa Nânidêvaru, with a stone lînga. A Môdidêvara temple, with a stone lînga and an iron trident. A stone-built temple of Dûrgidêvaru, in ruins. An image of Iyyappadêvaru, under a thatched roof.

Mûgottugêri; 2 miles north of Hudikêri. A temple of Kônakêri Ammanûradêvaru, with several inscriptions. A small temple.

Nadikêri; $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Hudikêri. A sculptured temple of Vishnumûrtidêvaru, with a stone lînga. A temple of Iyyappadêvaru. A temple of Subrâyanadêvaru, with a nâgakal.

Parakatagêri; 7 miles south-west of Hudikêri. Temples of Mahâdêvaru and Bidagaladêvaru.

Pôradu; 4 miles south by west of Hudikêri. A temple with a stone lînga. A Malêdêvara temple with a stone image. A Kâlikamma temple; and another temple unnamed.

Têralu; 6 miles south by west of Hudikêri. Two thatched temples of Bommajidêvaru and Bagavatidêvaru, both in ruins. A stone-built temple of Karnadêvaru. A mud-built and thatched temple of Perumâlayyappadêvaru, with a lînga.

Tuchchammakêri; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Hudikêri. A brick-built and thatched temple of Mahâdêva. A temple of Iyyappadêvaru with about fifty tridents inside. A temple of Châmanî with an iron trident. A Bhadrakâlî temple with ten tridents. A Holêdêvara temple. A Pândavapâre kallu and three Pândavaramanê.

BETTIYAT NÂD.

Haddûr; 3 miles north of Hudikêri. There is a sculptured stone standing in Kempayya's field.

Hattar hill or Kuntade-betta in Bettiyatnâd. There is a small temple of Śiva, where an annual feast is held in his honour. The dilapidated temple was rebuilt in 1853. There is also a remarkable stone on the edge of the precipice where childless or unmarried people make offerings. There is also a pool of water a little below the temple which is considered holy. On the south-east ridge is a cave which was occupied by the Panḍus (*Gazetteer*, p. 268).

Kunda; 6 miles north by west of Hudikêri. A stone-built temple of Iyyappadêvaru, with inscriptions on the walls.

HATGAT NÂD.

Bâlêle; * 8 miles north-east of Hudikêri. An old building with 16 stone pillars. A very ancient square stone building. An inscribed stone in Kanarese characters, which the people cannot decipher. A stone temple with an image inside.

Bilûr; 7 miles north-east of Hudikêri. A building said to be of Jaina construction. A stone-built temple of Mahâdêva, with a large number of images. An inscribed stone of a height and breadth of about 4 feet; the language cannot be deciphered.

Nallûr; 5 miles north-east of Hudikêri. In a ruined temple is an inscription in the Hale kannada character, recording grants made by the Chera kings in the ninth century. (*Gazetteer*, p. 300.) The present returns describe the stone as measuring "about $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet."

Pâlperikâd, Pâpâre, or Pâlupâre; 8 miles north-east of Hudikêri. On the Kire river. An extensive ruined fort, said to have been built by Kolli-Ningâ and Bennêkrishna of the Bêdar or hunter tribe. It was destroyed by Tippu Sultân. (*Gazetteer*, p. 302.)

* See Appendix.



MERCARA TÂLÛK.

3

TÂVALAKÊRINÂDUMÛR NÂP.

Badaga; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Hudikêri. There is a mound with a banyan tree growing on it, in front of a temple built about 1837 A.D. An old matta in ruins.

Bôlûr, 2 miles south-east of Hudikêri. There is a stone about 4 feet high and 2 feet broad fixed on the tank bund.

Dodda Mânchalli; 11 miles south of Hudikêri. In the original list, it is described as "15 miles south." There is an old ruined temple, dedicated to Râma. Inside it, is a lînga.

Harihara; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by south of Hudikêri. There is a temple of Subbarâya, and an old ruined fort.

Kottûr; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Hudikêri. There is an inscribed stone measuring about 4 feet by 3 feet; the characters are unreadable. Five mounds, of which, two are in the Mahâdêvara temple, and one in each of the Bagavatidêvara, Bhadrakâlikâdêvara, and Bhadrakâlikavva temples. A palace Kadanga.

Kummur (or Kuntûr ?); $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Hudikêri. There is a block of stone, 8 feet by 6 feet, in the verandah of the Nêdamandû temple. Whether it is carved or inscribed is not stated. There is also a "raised platform" which was erected for Muttappa Dêvaru.

Kûrchi; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Hudikêri. Temples of Bhairava and Châmundi, with an inscribed stone in the latter measuring about 4 feet by 3 feet; the inscription cannot be deciphered. Seven raised platforms for banyan trees. A beautifully sculptured stone. In the temple of Râmêśvara is an inscribed stone giving an account of the temple, which was erected in 1837 A.D.

Kuttagrâma; 12 miles south-east of Hudikêri. On a block of stone 2 feet high by 2 feet broad, in the Kuttada matta, is an inscription which cannot be deciphered. There is a platform, erected for Karengâli Dêvaru.

Nâlkêri; 6 miles south-east of Hudikêri. There is a house belonging to the Hullumanê family. It was built during the "time of the râjâs." A palace Kadanga stands on the way to Hatgatnâd from Nâlkêri *via* Kokkûr.

Nemmalê; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Hudikêri. In the Subbarayadêvara temple is a stone carved with a tiger. Five dibbas.

Shettigêri; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Hudikêri. A ruined temple of Mahâdêva. A basement to a banyan tree in front of Bâr Râmayya's house.

Srîmaṅgala; 7 miles south-east of Hudikêri. Two old temples of Krishna and Basavanna.

Taila; $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Hudikêri. An inscribed stone about 2 feet square; the characters are unreadable.

MERCARA TÂLÛK.

HORÛR HÂLÊRI NÂP.

Hâlêri; 3 miles north-east of Mercara. A palace built after the plan of Coorg houses, and secured by breastworks and barriers. (*Gazetteer*, 303.) Four kôllêkals.

Hoddûru; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Mercara. Two kôllêkals and a palace kadanga.

Ibbinavalavâdi; 2 miles east of Mercara. A kôllêkallu.

Iralê; 5 miles south-east of Mercara. A kôllêkallu.

Kadandâlu; 4 miles north by east of Mercara. Three kôllêkals.



Kandanakolli; 5 miles north-east of Mercara. Two kôllêkals.

Koppatûr; 4 miles north by east of Mercara. Three kôllêkals.

Kottekâd; 6 miles east of Mercara. Some kôllêkals. (*Gazetteer*, 299.)

HORÛRNUROKKAL NÂP.

Chêrala; * 7 miles south-east of Mercara. A pârekallu 6 feet high and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad. On it is an inscription in kanarese characters which cannot be deciphered. In the village are also five kôllêkals and a palace kaḍaṅga.

Hôrûr; 5 miles east of Mercara. Five kôllêkals, and a palace kaḍaṅga.

MERCARA NÂP.

Mercara* (Madhu-kêri), the district head-quarters. A fort in pretty good preservation. It was originally built in mud by Mudda Raya Wodeyar about 1680. It was rebuilt with stone by Tippu Sultân, who called it Jaffarabad. It was evacuated by his troops in 1790. It surrendered to the British in 1834. (*Gazetteer*, 416.) The chief building in the fort is a large palace built in 1812 by Linga Râjendra Wodeyar, the younger brother of Dodda Vîra Râjendra. (*Ib.*) Situated at the northern extremity of Mahâdêvapet, enclosed by a high embankment are the tombs of Dodda Vîra Râjendra, Linga Râjendra and their favourite queens. Mr. Rice states these are the most remarkable of the modern buildings in Coorg. (*Ib.* 304.) At the central school is a large stone slab inscribed in Hale Kannada characters; it was brought from Fraserpet. Among the oldest copper plates discovered in South India were those found in the Mercara treasury. They are dated S' 388 and record a grant in the reign of Kongani II. (*Ib.* 300.) Near the Kannana house on the hill slope opposite the central school is a slab carved with a Coorg warrior. It was erected to the dalavâyî or general who fell in 1767 (*Ib.* 299). Standing near the superintendent's court in a hollow to the east of the fort is a temple of Ômkarêśvara. It is built in the same style as the Râjâs' tombs.

ULUGULI MUḌIKÊRI NÂP.

Andagôv; * 8 miles east by north of Mercara. Four temples of Basavêśvara, (2) Bellîrakkamma, and Bhadrakâlî. An inscribed stone with ancient characters which cannot be deciphered. Twenty Kôllêkalls; three pâṇḍavara manê; and a palace kaḍaṅga.

Añjanagêribettâgêri; 5 miles north-east of Mercara. Two temples of Basavêśvara. A temple of Bellîramma and another of Iyyappadêvaru. An inscribed stone. An image of about the height of a man, and two others smaller. Fourteen kôllêkals; and a palace kaḍaṅga.

Attârñallûr; 7 miles east of Mercara. Three temples of Chandi, Dandînammadêvaru, and Mannudêvaru. Eighteen kôllêkals; and a palace kaḍaṅga.

Baichchanahalli; * 8 miles east by north of Mercara. Three temples, two of which are dedicated to Basavêśvara and Nandîpâda Basavêśvaradêvaru. Eighteen kôllêkals and three palace kaḍaṅgas.

Hâddarê; not marked on the map. Described in the original list as "16 miles east." A temple.

Hêrûr; * 11 miles north east of Mercara. Three temples of Basavêśvara, Basavanna-dêvaru, and Nellikâyammanu. An inscribed stone which cannot be deciphered; and four kôllêkals.

* See Appendix.



NAÑJARÂJAPATTANA TÂLÛK.

5

Kodagarahalli; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east by north of Mercara. Four temples; and a palace kadaṅga. Four kôllékals; and two pâṇḍavaramanê.

Molûru; 11 miles north-east of Mercara. A temple of Basavêśvara and another of Bellîrakkamma. Two pâṇḍavapârê, and two kôllékals. One of the latter has a male and the other a female figure.

Nalkûr; * 10 miles north-east of Mercara. Two temples of Vîrabhadra and Mannu-dêvaru. Eleven inscribed stones; twenty-one kôllékals; two Mâsatikals; and a palace kadaṅga.

Nârahalê; not on the map. Described in the original list as "8 miles east." A Pâṇḍavapârê; and a palace kadaṅga.

Siringâlâ; not on the map. Described in the original list as "14 miles east." Twenty-nine kôllékals carved with male and female figures; and a palace kadaṅga.

Uluguli; 7 miles north-east of Mercara. Three temples of Pannada Basavêśvara; and two of Chandi and Gundu suttâ. Six boundary stones with inscriptions; and eight kôllékals.

NAÑJARÂJAPATTANA TÂLÛK.

GAPA NÂP.

Biligêri; 12 miles north-west of Fraserpet. Two temples of Nâdamma and Basavanna.

Gadahalli; there is a palace site, with some "engraved" stones; and four temples of Bêttappadêvaru, Nâdammadêvaru, Kumârdêvaru, and Kôtebetta.

Garagandûr; 10 miles west by north of Fraserpet. There are some inscribed stones here.

Hadôgêri; 12 miles west of Fraserpet. Two temples of Mahâdêvaru and Basavanna-dêvaru.

Harangi; 10 miles west by north of Fraserpet. Two temples of Basavannadêvaru and Hanumânâdêvaru. An inscribed stone.

Iggôḍu; 12 miles west by north of Fraserpet. Three temples of Basavannadêvaru, Toravêyammadêvaru, and Jambûdêvaru.

Jambûr or Mâdapûr; $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Fraserpet, on the banks of the Mâdapûr river. The ancient family cemetery of the Coorg Râjas (*Gazetteer*, 305). A matṭa of Mahâdêvaru; inside it is an inscribed stone.

Kiragandûr; 11 miles north-west of Fraserpet. Three temples of Brahmadêvaru, Mahâdêvaru, and Basavannadêvaru.

Kiradalê; 13 miles north-west of Fraserpet. A temple of Nâdamadêvaru.

Kumbûr; $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Fraserpet. A Basavannadêvaru.

Mâdapûr; see Jambûr.

Mûvattêklu; 12 miles west by north of Fraserpet. Two temples of Mahâdêva and Kâttêmôḍu.

Siringalli; 14 miles north-west of Fraserpet. A temple of Ayyammadêvaru.

Tâkêri; $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Fraserpet. A temple of Mahâdêvaru. Two inscribed stones, and a kadaṅga.

NAÑJARÂJAPATTANA HÔBLI.

Baichehanahalli; 1 mile south-west of Fraserpet. A palace kadaṅga.

Bâlugôḍu; 5 miles south-west of Fraserpet. A temple of Basavêśvara. Five pâṇḍavapârê, and a palace kadaṅga.

* See Appendix.



Basavanahalli; 4 miles south-west of Fraserpet. A temple of Basavêśvara. Six pāṇḍavapârê. Two sculptured kôllêkals. A palace kaḍaṅga.

Basavanhitlu; not on the map. Described in the original list as "3 miles north." A palace kaḍaṅga.

Bêttûr; 2½ miles south-west of Fraserpet. Nine Pāṇḍavapârê. Two kôllêkals with sculptured figures.

Chikkabettakêri; 3½ miles south-west of Fraserpet. A temple of Basavêśvara. Two kôllêkals and a palace kaḍaṅga.

Chikkattûr; 3 miles north-west of Fraserpet. A temple of Basavêśvara. Three kôllêkals with a "representation" on each. Four Pāṇḍavapârê; and a palace kaḍaṅga.

Dodda Attur (Attur No. 1?); 3 miles north-west of Fraserpet. A temple of Basavêśvara. A palace kaḍaṅga.

Fraserpet* (Kusâlnâgar). The taluk head-quarters. A ruined fort built by Tippu Sultan. It was demolished in 1846-48 to provide material for the bridge over the Kâvēri (*Gazetteer*, 302). Some cairns were found near this place, on the Mysore side of the Kâvēri by Lieutenant Mackenzie in 1868 (*Ibid.*, 297). Mr. Rice mentions the existence of many kôllêkals here (*Ibid.*, 299). The present returns include ten. There are three temples of Somêśvaradêvaru, Basavêśvara and Hanumântadêvaru.

Guddêhosûr; 3 miles south-west of Fraserpet. A temple of Basavêśvara. Eight pāṇḍavapârê, and a palace kaḍaṅga.

Gummanakolli; 1 mile north of Fraserpet. Three pāṇḍavapârê; a kôllêkallu; and a palace kaḍaṅga.

Gundibasavanahalli; 1 mile north-west of Fraserpet. A palace kaḍaṅga, and four kôllêkals situated in Potail's land.

Holêsâllhalli, or Hôsalli; see Nañjarâjâpattana.

Hosakôte; 7 miles north-west of Fraserpet. Three temples of Chôlappa Kristna. Two temples of Mahalingêśvara. An ancient temple of Basavêśvara. Five pāṇḍavapârê; six kôllêkals; two palace kaḍaṅgas, and a halêyûr kaḍaṅga. Some mandapas and platforms.

Hosapattana; 6 miles south by west of Fraserpet. A temple of Basavêśvara. Two pāṇḍavapârê; and a palace kaḍaṅga.

Kudlûr; 1½ miles north by west of Fraserpet. Sixteen pāṇḍavapârê; a kôllêkallu near the tamarind tree on the road opposite the Basavanna temple. A palace kaḍaṅga.

Madapattana; 2 miles south-west of Fraserpet. Three sculptured kôllêkals; three pāṇḍavapârê; and a palace kaḍaṅga.

Māṅgalûr; 2 miles north by west of Fraserpet. A pāṇḍavara manê in Shidda Liṅganna's garden. A palace kaḍaṅga.

Mûllusôgê; ¼ mile north of Fraserpet. A palace kaḍaṅga.

Nañjarajapattana; 7½ miles south by west of Fraserpet. Five temples dedicated to Chôlapratishtha Virabhadra, Hanumântadêvaru, Basavêśvara, Vallûramma, and Nañjunḍêśvara. A kôllêkallu sculptured with five figures. Two palace kaḍaṅgas. Mr. Rice gives the following particulars under the name of "Holêsâllhalli, or Hôsalli." Near the Kâvēri is the tomb of Nañjunḍa Arasu, who ruled over Periapatna. Here his nephew Dodda Virappa built a palace and named it Nañjarajpatna. There are two temples of Virabhadra and Nañjunḍêśvara (*Gazetteer*, 305).

* See Appendix.



NAÑJARĀJAPATTANA TĀLŪK.

7

Rangasamudra; 9 miles south of Fraserpet. A temple of Basavēśvara. A Raṅga-samudra Maṭṭa; and a palace kaḍaṅga.

Virūpākshi; 7 miles south of Fraserpet. Four pāṇḍavapārē; and a palace kaḍaṅga.

RĀMASVĀMIKANAVĒ HÔBLI.

Bhuvanagiri; 4 miles north of Fraserpet. A ruined fort. A palace kaḍaṅga. A large stone stands in the field of Āsham Nañjappa.

Halagēri; not on the map. Described as "3 miles north." A pāṇḍavapārē near a temple; and two kōllēkals.

Hālubāmi; not on the map. Described as "2 miles north." Two kōllēkals; one stands near Dāsā's field and the other near that of Potail Hanumē Gouda. There is also a stone image.

Heggadhalli; 4 miles north of Fraserpet. Some inscriptions on stones, the characters of which cannot be deciphered. A large kaḍaṅga within the palace. A kōllēkallu.

Hōsakōte; 6 miles north by west of Fraserpet. There are two kōllēkals.

Hudnūr; not on the map. Described as "3 miles west of the kachēri." Four kōllēkals in Sāntayya's field; another in that of Ādappa; and one at the foot of Ūrugudde hill.

Kadanur; 9 miles north of Fraserpet. A pāṇḍavapārē stands in Rājayya's field. Near by are two kōllēkals.

Manajūr; 7½ miles north of Fraserpet. There are two kōllēkals here.

Nallūr; 8 miles north by east of Fraserpet. A kōllēkallu stands near Chennēgauda's field, and two others near the Basavanna temple.

Siddhalinganapuri; 10 miles north of Fraserpet. There is a carving on a stone here, inscribed with the name Śrī Mañjanāth.

Śirāṅgala; 7½ miles north by east of Fraserpet. A temple of Mahēśvara. An inscribed stone; a pāṇḍavapārē; two kōllēkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

SURLABBIMÔTTU NĀḌ.

Surlabi; 20 miles north-west of Fraserpet. A temple of Sūṇḍarayyadēvaru. Thirteen kōllēkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

YĀDAVA NĀḌ.

Abbimatta; 15 miles north by west of Fraserpet. Twenty-nine kōllēkals.

Aleyūr; not on map. Described in list as "10 miles north." Seventeen kōllēkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

Balugunda; 11 miles north by west of Fraserpet. Thirty-four kōllēkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

Bēlūrubasavanahalli; 8½ miles north by west of Fraserpet. Forty kōllēkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

Bettadahalli; 18 miles north-west of Fraserpet. Fifty kōllēkals.

Chaudlu; 13 miles north by west of Fraserpet. There is an inscribed stone in the temple of Suggidēvaru. Thirty-six kōllēkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

Chikkabūr; 12 miles north of Fraserpet. Fourteen kōllēkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

Chikkatellūr; 15½ miles north by west of Fraserpet. Thirty-five kōllēkals.

Doddabbūr; 13 miles north of Fraserpet. Nineteen kōllēkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

Doddatellūr; 15½ miles north by west of Fraserpet. Thirty kōllēkals.

Hanagallu Shettalli; 14 miles north-west of Fraserpet. Thirty kōllēkals, and a kaḍaṅga.

Hānegallu; 18 miles north-west by north of Fraserpet. Twenty-five kōllēkals; and a kaḍaṅga.



Haraga; 17 miles north-west of Fraserpet. Fifty-five kôllêkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

Hârôhalli; 19 miles north of Fraserpet. There is an inscribed stone in a paddy field. There is another list with a village of the same name, described as "20 miles north." Both are probably the same. It mentions eight kôllêkals.

Hitlumakki; 10 miles north of Fraserpet. Fourteen kôllêkals and a kaḍaṅga.

Hôsabîdu; 14½ miles north by west of Fraserpet. Twenty-five kôllêkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

Hôsaḥalli; 9 miles north of Fraserpet. Eighteen kôllêkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

Kalakandûr; 14 miles north by west of Fraserpet. There is an image of Brahmadvârû with an inscription on the pedestal. Forty-seven kôllêkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

Kibbetta; 12½ miles north by west of Fraserpet. There is an inscribed stone in Kibbetta Matṭa. Twenty kôllêkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

Kôlârûsitkali; not on the map. Described as "24 miles north." One hundred and forty kôllêkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

Kôttanahalli; 19½ miles north-west of Fraserpet. Thirty-eight kôllêkals.

Kûdi; 18 miles north by west of Fraserpet. Forty-eight kôllêkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

Kummarahalli; 25 miles north-west of Fraserpet, there is a platform with an enclosure on the Pushpagiri hill, and some inscriptions on a block of stone. They were erected for the purpose of religious austerities by the sage Śânta Mulla of Abhimutt. There are two inscribed stones on the way to Giribetta.

Kummadhalli;—? Eighty kôllêkals and a kaḍaṅga.

Kundhalli; 18½ miles north-west of Fraserpet. Forty kôllêkals.

Kusubûr; 10 miles north-west of Fraserpet. Forty-six kôllêkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

Masagôdu; 11 miles north by west of Fraserpet. Nineteen kôllêkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

Nagarûr or Somavarpete; 16 miles north-west of Fraserpet. Twenty-eight kôllêkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

Nêrle; 10 miles north of Fraserpet. Nine kôllêkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

Nêrugalalê; 11 miles north of Fraserpet. Twenty kôllêkals; four pâṇḍavapârê; and a kaḍaṅga.

Nêrugalalêkarkalli; 10½ miles north-west of Fraserpet. There is an inscribed stone; and twenty-three kôllêkals.

Śantalli; 16½ miles north-west of Fraserpet. Forty-five kôllêkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

Sôṃavârapêtê; 12 miles north-west of Fraserpet. A kaḍaṅga. Mr. Rice states there are many kôllêkals near this place (*Gazetteer*, 299).

Talakêre chatthalli; not on the map. Described as "22 miles north." Sixty kôllêkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

Yalkanûr; 10 miles north of Fraserpet. Forty kôllêkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

Yedûr; 14½ miles north by west of Fraserpet. There is an inscribed stone in front of the Suggidêvara temple. Ninety kôllêkals; and a kaḍaṅga.

PADINÂLKNÂḌ TÂLÛK.

KUYÂNGÊRI NÂḌ.

Pâlûr; * 3 miles north by east of Napôklu. In the dēvastâna is an inscription in Halê Kannada characters (*Gazetteer*, 300). The Pâlûr Jâtrê takes place in month of April. The temple was rebuilt at considerable expense a few years ago (*Ibid.*, p. 269).

* See Appendix.



YĒDENĀLKNĀD TĀLŪK.

9

PADINĀLK NĀD.

Nālnād; 6 miles south of Napōklu. A palace built by Dodda Vira Rājendra in 1794. It is now partly used as the nād kachêri. In front of the palace stands a pavilion (dāre mandapa) erected for the celebration of Dodda Vira Rājendra's marriage in 1796 (*Gazetteer*, 303 and 418).

TĀVU NĀD.

Bhâgêmandala; * $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west of Napōklu. A fort, where in 1785, Tippu Sultan seized some 5,000 Coorgs with their families, whom he sent into Mysore, and forcibly made Mussalmans (*Gazetteer*, 302). There is a temple of Mūlakāvêri built by Karnâbavu Aras.

YĒDENĀLKNĀD TĀLŪK.

BEPPU NĀD.

Almanda; not marked on the map. One of the first cairns found in Coorg was opened at this place by Dr. Moegling in 1856. (*Gazetteer*, 297.)

Armêri; 4 miles north-west of Virâjêndrapet. A ruined fort. It was razed in 1789. (*Gazetteer*, 302.)

Kedamullûru; 4 miles south-west Virâjêndrapet. There is a Basava of the height of a man.

YĒDENĀLK NĀD.

Ayyâmaṅgala; 2 miles north-east of Virâjêndrapet. There are palace kaḍaṅga; and pâṇḍavapârê in some places.

Ambaṭṭi; * 2 miles south-east of Virâjêndrapet. A palace kaḍaṅga.

Ârji; 1 mile south of Virâjêndrapet. A palace kaḍaṅga.

Balagôḍu; 2 miles south by east of Virâjêndrapet. A palace kaḍaṅga.

Bettôli; 3 miles south-west of Virâjêndrapet. A palace kaḍaṅga.

Bittamgâlâ; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Virâjêndrapet. A palace kaḍaṅga.

Chembeliyûr; 3 miles north of Virâjêndrapet. A palace kaḍaṅga.

Dêvanigîri; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Virâjêndrapet. A palace kaḍaṅga.

Halagunda; 6 miles north of Virâjêndrapet. A palace kaḍaṅga.

Heggala; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Virâjêndrapet. A palace kaḍaṅga.

Hoddûru; not on the map. Described as "2 miles west." A palace kaḍaṅga.

Kuklûr; 2 miles north of Virâjêndrapet. A palace kaḍaṅga; and a pâṇḍavapârê in the garden of Pâlêkandora Bôpanna.

Maggula; 1 mile east of Virâjêndrapet. A palace kaḍaṅga.

Naṅgâla; 4 miles south by east of Virâjêndrapet. A palace kaḍaṅga.

Podakôtê; * 3 miles north of Virâjêndrapet. An ancient and well sculptured temple, dedicated to Jinnêdêvaru. It fell into ruins about twenty years ago, and is now covered with vegetation. There is also a palace kaḍaṅga.

Virâjêndrapet, or Virâjpet. * The taluk head-quarters and of an Assistant Superintendent. On a Bânê near this place, some cairns were found by Lieutenant Mackenzie in 1868 (*Gazetteer*, 297). On the summit of the adjoining Maletambiran hill is a large square built temple (*Ibid*, 423).

* See Appendix.



YÊLUSÂVIRASHÎMÊ TÂLÛK.

BILHA HÔBLI.

Bâgêri; $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Shanivârasantê. An ancient temple of Râmêśvaradêvaru.

Bembalûru; 3 miles north by west of Shanivârasantê. A mâsatikal.

Doddabilaha; 3 miles north-west of Shanivârasantê. Two inscribed stones; and a pâṇḍavapârê.

Dundahalli; 1 mile west of Shanivârasantê. An inscribed stone.

Gôpâlapûra; * $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Shanivârasantê. An ancient temple of Amritalingêśvara.

Gudugalale; 1 mile south of Shanivârasantê. An inscribed stone.

Hârôhalli; 4 miles south-east of Shanivârasantê. An inscribed stone.

Kâjûru; not on the map. Described as "1 mile west." An inscribed stone near the temple.

Kerchalli; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Shanivârasantê. An inscribed stone.

Kirêbilaha; 3 miles north-west of Shanivârasantê. A pâṇḍavapârê.

Kuñjagêri; not on the map. Described as "1 mile west." Two inscribed stones.

Muddaravalli; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-east of Shanivârasantê. An inscribed stone.

Siraha; 2 miles north-west of Shanivârasantê. An inscribed stone.

Śiraṅgâla; 1 mile east of Shanivârasantê. An inscribed stone; and a mâsatikal.

Śivarahalli; 3 miles north of Shanivârasantê. A mâsatikal.

KÔPLI HÔBLI.

Hulukôdu; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Shanivârasantê. An inscribed stone; the language and characters cannot be deciphered, though the latter are clear.

Kâtêpura; $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Shanivârasantê. An inscribed stone with distinct letters; but it cannot be deciphered.

NIDUTARA HÔBLI.

Bânâvara; $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east of Shanivârasantê. An inscribed stone in the field of Gaurigûrûśiddha.

Chaudanahalli; 2 miles south-east of Shanivârasantê. At the east entrance of the Basavêśvara temple is an inscription.

Ganagûr; $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Shanivârasantê. There is an inscribed stone on the east side of the Mallêśvara temple; and others on the north and east side of the village.

Gonimâjûru; 10 miles south of Shanivârasantê. There is an inscribed stone under a tree named Kuñchuvâla near the principal entrance to the village.

Hitlukêri; 2 miles south-east of Shanivârasantê. There is an inscribed stone, which cannot be deciphered, near the Sampigê tree on the west of the village.

Hôsahalli; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by north of Shanivârasantê. There is an inscribed stone on the north of the mound on the east of the village. There is another in the village; and one near the Basavannadêvara temple.

Kanagâlû; not on the map. Described as "9 miles south" of the tâlûk head-quarters. There is a stone named Mulla Gauda on the east of the Basavannadêvara temple. In the field of Shambûlinga Gauda is an inscribed stone. South of this field is a Basti with inscriptions on the walls. East of this temple are two other inscribed stones.

* See Appendix.



Mailattupura ; 6 miles south-east of Shanivârasantê. There is an inscription on one of the carved stones of the tank belonging to Nâgayya.

Malambi ; 4 miles south of Shanivârasantê. On the east of the Basavannadêvara temple, in the "den" on the old site of the village, is an inscribed stone. At the entrance to the same site is another. There is a mâsatikal in a field near the Basavannadêvara temple ; and one in another field ; both are inscribed.

Menasa ; 4 miles south-east of Shanivârasantê. On the north side of the village is an inscribed stone ; and, on the south, a kôllêkal.

Mâlâr ; * 3 miles south-east of Shanivârasantê. There are several inscriptions at this place, on the inner and outer walls of a temple on the south side of the village. Four on the east, and one on the north of the same temple. Two near Appanna Gauda's house ; and other two in the village. On the east of the Basavannadêvara temple near the tank bund within the village, is another.

Nandigunda ; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Shanivârasantê. There is an inscribed stone near the tank bund on the east of the village.

Nidatâd or Nidatara ; 2 miles south-east of Shanivârasantê. There are two inscribed stones here. There are two mâsatikals near the temple.

Sâgêmarûr ; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south by east of Shanivârasantê. There are inscriptions on the steps of the Kâdumallêśvara temple on the west of the village.

* See Appendix.



APPENDIX.

After compilation of the foregoing lists, a tour of inspection of the remains was undertaken in April-May 1893. The following extracts are from a report subsequently submitted and printed in G.O., dated 16th June 1893, No. 465, Public.

From the lists I made a selection of places that, from the descriptions, seemed likely to have remains of some interest ; but, from the limited time at my disposal, I was obliged to omit the greater number of them. To have overtaken even these, a tour of at least three months would have been required. The dense jungles in which the remains are mostly situated and the hilly nature of the country makes travelling more than ordinarily difficult, and, when the sole means of travelling was by country carts, or in the case of hilly jungle paths, where even these could not go, long distances had to be walked over, it was impossible in the time to visit more than I did.

The route taken was from Mysore to Mercara. From there I visited some villages around. I then went to the west boundary, down to the south, up the east frontier to the north and back by Arsikere.

Below is a description of the antiquities noted at the various places visited. As to their general distribution, structural remains of any note are strikingly wanting in the west and south-west. The temples there are generally mud shrines. Should any ancient buildings of note exist in the province beyond those noted in the list, they must be looked for among the Jaina bastis found along the east and north boundaries of Mysore. Those visited in this quarter are stone structures and undoubtedly ancient, but they are small and without any architectural pretensions. From the style of what I have seen, it seems likely that the others even in this quarter will be of the same class of building. In this portion of the province there are numbers of inscriptions noted in the lists. Many no doubt are kôllêkals of comparatively modern date, but among them there may be a few, as at Mulûr, of some antiquity. I had marked the whole of these, but had not time to visit them.

Kôllêkals and prehistoric remains are interesting and numerous all over the province. They are not at present interfered with by the people, but should a railway be carried through any part of the province, as I understand is proposed, it is possible that a majority of those along the line of route will disappear unless a general order is issued prohibiting their being touched.

The temples at Bhâgamandala and Pâlûr, though of religious importance, have no archæological value. At each of these places there is an inscription of some age, but they require no measures for conservation, as they are carefully preserved by the temple authorities. These inscriptions have been published by Mr. Rice.

The Jaina temples at Mulûr are not of sufficient importance to require anything done to them. The inscriptions there have, I believe, never been copied or translated. Photographs of two of them were taken. One is a stone standing in front of one of the Jaina temples, and the other an inscribed kôllêkal in a houseyard. These stones are worth preserving ; like the others above noted they are at present well attended to.

One of the small deserted Jaina temples in a coffee estate on the Hattûr hill has a number of single line inscriptions on the ceiling beams. Though the temple is of no note, it was suggested that, for the sake of the inscriptions, some plants might be removed from the building.

NOTES ON SOME OF THE ANTIQUITIES OF COORG.

KIGGATNÂD TÂLÛK.

Bâlâlê and Pâlupâre, Hattûr hill.—Three small ancient ruined temples in the remains of a fort. One has a few short, single line inscriptions on the ceiling beams and brackets ; they appear about 500 years old.

No remains noted at the following places:—Śāntikoppa, Bungūr, Ponāmpēt (except an image taken from Hattūr and now in a modern temple), Siddhāpūr, Sômvārpēt and Shanivārasantē.

MERCARA TÂLŪK.

Mercara.—The remains in Mercara are of comparatively modern date; all are in good condition. An inscription noted in the lists as being at the Central school is now in the Commissioner's office in the fort.

Chērala.—There are several kôllēkals in the forest near the patēl's house. One typical stone measures about 3' × 2' and is carved with rough figures in two compartments (two in each) with swords, shields, and bows. It is probably not over 200 years old. A large inscribed stone lies in a hole in the recesses of the Ānekāḍu (elephant forest). It is 6' × 3'; has nine lines of Kanarese and an outlined liṅga on top. It is not over 200 years old.

Anlagōv.—The temple of Basavēśvara is a modern mud-thatched structure. It adjoins a palace kaḍaṅga. Some carved weatherworn and mossgrown kôllēkals are near and others around the village. Some others and a broken dolmen are near the jungle track to Hērūr. The Kālī temple is a tree shrine. On the top of the hill is a comparatively modern inscription of no value.

Hērūr.—The three shrines here are modern. A carved and inscribed kôllēkal lies on the tract through the jungle. Close is a hole dug for the treasure supposed to lie below. The stone measures 5' 6" × 4' 6" × 6". It has three fairly carved panels much weatherworn. A broad space up each side is inscribed in illegible Kanarese characters; lines also are continued along the bands between the panels. A piece of the stone is broken off the right side. The style of carving and form of the letters show its age to be about 200 years.

Baichchannahalli.—The temples are thatched mud; kôllēkals are scattered over the forest in the same general style of those before noted. There are some kaḍaṅgas.

Nālkūr.—Two temples of thatched mud. The "eleven inscribed stones" are liṅgamudrikals or rājā's boundary stones carved with a liṅga. The kôllēkals and other remains are as described in the list.

NAÑJARÂJAPATTANA TÂLŪK.

Fraserpet.—Remains of a comparatively modern fort and three new temples.

PADINÂLKNÂD TÂLŪK.

Bhāgamandala.—The temple is a place of some religious note, but of no archæological importance. The inscribed slab standing against the wall of the front outer courtyard is well cared for by the temple authorities. At Tala Kâvēri also are a few small shrines and bathing tanks.

Pālūr.—One of the chief temples of Coorg. It is a well preserved temple re-built some years ago. The inscribed slab standing in the inner court is well cared for.

YĒDENÂLKNÂD TÂLŪK.

Virājēndrapet.—The temple on the Malētambiran hill is a modern building.

Podakôtē.—A small ancient Jaina basti standing in some jungle and completely overgrown with dense brushwood; it is almost entirely ruined. It is of plain stone construction.

Ambatti.—A kaḍaṅga.

YĒLUSÂVIRASHIMĒ TÂLŪK.

Mālūr.—Three plain stone Jaina temples standing side by side in a court on the south of the village. The two outer are in use for worship by a Jaina family in the village who hold a jaghire for the purpose. The centre shrine is not so used. In the two outer temples are some fine Jaina images. There are twelve beautifully carved ones in the south shrine and one in the north one. The image of the centre shrine stands outside with its head broken off. There are some curious turned piers inside. On the north wall of the south temple is an inscription in two lines. In front of the centre temple is an inscribed slab 3' 6" × 2' 7" with ancient characters and Jaina figure and bull at top. At another small

APPENDIX.

15

shrine in the court are six carved stones, two of which are inscribed. At the back of the north temple is another and in front of it is an inscribed śrīpāda. These inscriptions are ancient, but of evidently later date than that at the centre temple. The temples are in fair preservation.

In the village is a Basava mud temple. In it are twelve Hindu images, a Jainapāda and a curious carved stone bowl.

In the north of Appana Gauda's yard is a beautifully carved stone, measuring 4' 6" x 2' 7," with Hindu figures in three panels and inscriptions around. In the south of the same yard are a kōllēkal and a small ruined shrine.

At the silted sluice of the north tank is a small stone with an inscription; near it a carved stone lies in the tank bed.

A quarter of a mile north of the village is a small ancient ruined shrine with three Hindu images standing sunk in the ground; two are well carved.

At the south tank, inside the north bund, is an inscribed stone. Outside the east bund of the tank is a boldly carved kōllēkal.

Gōpalapūra.—A small ancient ruined stone temple.

NOTE ON KADANGAS.

After inspection, these earthen ramparts appear to me to be more of the nature of boundaries between the different ancient estates than mere fortifications. Placed in the midst of dense forest they could not have formed in any way a strong defence, except it may have been against roving herds of elephants. The Kadangas are simply enlarged examples of the boundaries now-a-days erected in all parts of the Mysore country.
