

Khaljī made him his favourite courtier, which honour he continued to enjoy until his death.<sup>1</sup> Ghiyāthu-d Dīn Tughlaq after whom he wrote the Tughlaq Nāmah, honoured him more than any other emperor. Khusrau accompanied the emperor in his journey to Bengal, but on the return of the emperor, he remained at Lakhnautī on some business.<sup>2</sup> In the meanwhile he heard about the death of Shaikh Niẓāmu-d Dīn and proceeded with all speed to Dehlī. Khusrau felt the death of the Shaikh very deeply.<sup>3</sup> He gave away all his property in alms to the poor and beggars, resigned his service with the king, and passed away in mourning, six months after his preceptor's death, on Wednesday the 18th Shawwāl<sup>4</sup> of the year 725 A.H. (27th September 1325 A.D.).

Khusrau was one of the most celebrated poets of India. He is said to have been the author of some 99 works,<sup>5</sup> of which, however, only a few are known. He enjoyed the patronage of several emperors of Dehlī, and he had the satisfaction of seeing his poems receive universal appreciation during his lifetime. It is stated that Sa'dī, the famous poet of Shirāz, undertook the trouble in his old age of travelling from his native country to Dehlī in order to make the acquaintance of Khusrau,<sup>6</sup> but this statement finds little support from contemporary historians and may be accepted with reserve. Sa'dī might have expressed this desire, but it is not certain that he actually came to India to see Khusrau. Indeed Ziyā-i Barnī, on the contrary, states that “Khān-i Shahid twice sent messengers to Shirāz for the express purpose of inviting Shaikh Sa'dī to Multān, and forwarded with them money to defray the expenses of the journey. His intention was to build a Khānqāh (monastery) for him in Multān, and to endow it with villages for its maintenance. Khūāja Sa'dī, through the feebleness of old age, was unable to accept the invitations, but on both occasions he sent some verses in his own hand, and made his apologies also in writing.”<sup>7</sup>

Amīr Khusrau is also esteemed as a saint, and his tomb, which is looked after by the *Pīrzādās* of Niẓāmu-d Dīn, is visited by pious devotees who make offerings to it. The anniversary of his death is celebrated with the same pomp and ceremony as that of Shaikh Niẓāmu-d Dīn on the 17th and 18th of the month of Shawwāl every year.

In the neighbourhood of Amīr Khusrau's tomb to the south-east is a red sandstone building 16' 6" by 9' 10", locally known as the *Dālān* of Mirdhā Ikrām. It is paved with marble, and contains three arched openings on the north and one on each of the east and west sides. Inside the *dālān* are four marble graves and an inscription on a marble tablet fixed on a doorway in the centre of the back wall contains the chronogram of the death of Ikrām, after whom the building is known.

*Dālān of Mirdhā Ikrām.*

<sup>1</sup> *Tārīkh-i Farīshṭa*, pt. II, p. 402.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 403.

<sup>3</sup> *Siyaru-l Auliyā*, p. 304; *Tārīkh-i Farīshṭa*, pt. II, p. 403; *Khazīnatū-l Asfīyā*, vol. I, 341-42; *Safīnatū-l Auliyā*, p. 100.

<sup>4</sup> *Mirat-i Āftāb Numā*, folio 95 (a); *Khazīnatū-l Asfīyā*, vol. I, p. 342; *Safīnatū-l Auliyā*, p. 100; *Hayāt-i Khusrau*, p. 60; *Farīshṭa* (pt. II, p. 403) however, places the death of Khusrau on the 29th of Ziqada but it cannot be correct. His anniversary is observed on the 18th Shawwāl, which is generally believed to be the date of his death.

<sup>5</sup> *Oriental Biographical Dictionary*, p. 219; *Thamarātu-l Quds*, folio 287 (b), *Khazīnatū-l Asfīyā*, vol. I, p. 341., *Hayāt-i Khusrau*, p. 90; *Farīshṭa* (pt. II, p. 403) reduces this number to 92.

<sup>6</sup> *Tārīkh-i Farīshṭa*, pt. II, p. 403; *Mirat-i Āftāb Numā*, folio 94 (b).

<sup>7</sup> *Ziyā-i Barnī*, p. 68; *Elliot*, vol. III, p. 110-111.



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The inscription runs as follows :—

چون ذرہ کہ ز آنتاب دارہ پر تو	۱) اکرام ز لطف شہ ۱۵۷۲ھ خواستہ
اکرم باسرو خسرو و سید گفت	۲) اسرو بیانی خسرو و سید گفت
سنه ۱۲۱۶	۱۸۰۱ میں

*Translation.*

- (1) “ Ikrām shone in the favour of the king as a particle of sand reflects the sun.
- (2) He was buried at the feet of Khusrau, and Sayyid said ‘ Ikrām attained rest (was interred) at the feet of Khusrau. ’ 44th year (of the reign of Shāh ‘Alam II). The year 1216 A.H. (1801-2 A.D.). ”

Ikrām is given the surname of Mirdhā,<sup>1</sup> the rank which he seems to have held during the reign of Shāh ‘Alam II.

**Grave of Ziyāu-d  
Dīn Barnī.**

A stone grave lying concealed under the paving to the east of the *dālān* of Mirdhā Ikrām is locally known to be that of Ziyāu-d Dīn Barnī, the author of *Tārikh-i Firoz Shāhī* and a disciple of Shaikh Nizāmu-d Dīn.

**Khān-i Daurān  
Khān’s mosque.**

The mosque of Khān-i Daurān Khān (Plate VIII, b) stands beyond the west wall of Amīr Khusrau’s enclosure, and may be approached through the doorway on that side. It is a small structure constructed of red sandstone in the late Mughal style, The prayer chamber which measures internally 16' 7" by 9' 11" is surmounted by three bulbous domes and is richly decorated inside with coloured painting. In the centre of the courtyard lies a stone platform surrounded by a stone *jālī* balustrade nearly one foot high, and containing an inscribed grave, apparently that of Khān Daurān Khān, the founder of the mosque. There are two other unknown graves in the courtyard of the mosque, while outside it by the south wall are a few inscribed ones, but none of these are of any special interest.

‘ Khān-i Daurān Khān ’ is only a title, and there are not less than four Mughal nobles known to history by this appellation. Khān-i Daurān Khān, the founder of this mosque, is probably Samsāmu-d Daulah Khān-i Daurān Khān Bahādur Mansūr Jang, on whom this title together with the rank of seven thousand was conferred by the emperor Farrukhsiyar. Muḥammad Shāh further bestowed upon him the title of Amīru-l Umarā. He died in 1151 A.H. (1739 A.D.) of wounds received in a skirmish against the Persian soldiers on the occasion of the invasion of Nādir Shāh.<sup>2</sup>

**Langar Khāna.**

Outside the enclosure of Amīr Khusrau at its eastern gateway, is a solid looking building of Pathān style (Plate V, b), which according to the local tradition was originally the Langar Khāna (alms house) attached to the shrine of Shaikh Nizāmu-d Dīn. It consists of an oblong hall 38' by 28' with four arched entrances on the north, and is divided internally by local hard stone pillars into twelve compartments. A *chabūtra* standing in front of it has partly blocked three of these entrances, of which the eastern one was already closed with a wall, the western archway, however, being open and giving access to the building.

<sup>1</sup> “ A man placed over ten. The rank of *Mirdahah* appears to have been the only non-commissioned rank in Mughal armies. *Mirdahah* is also used in the sense of a servant who looks after ten horses.” (*Āin-i Akbari*, English translation by Blochmann, vol. I, p. 116n.)

<sup>2</sup> *Maathirul Umarā*, vol. I, pp. 819-22.

Some 30 yards from the eastern gateway of Amīr Khusrau's enclosure towards the north, and opposite to the tomb of Shaikh Nizāmu-d Dīn almost touching the east wall of his enclosure, lies the mausoleum of Atgah Khān (Plate IX, *a*) built by his son Mirzā 'Azīz Kokaltāsh in the year 974 A.H. (1566-7 A.D.). It stands in a walled enclosure which is entered through the doorway of the Khāngāh of Bahrām Shāh the son of Shāh 'Alam II. The tomb consists of a chamber, which measures 29' 6" square externally and is covered by a marble dome. On each of the four sides of the building is a deeply recessed arch pierced by a doorway in the centre and enclosed by Qurānic inscriptions which conclude with a reference to the name of Bāqī Muhammad the scribe. The doorway on the north, east and west are closed by *jālī* screens, while that on the south forms an entrance to the tomb. The building is constructed of red sandstone inlaid with marble and coloured tiles. The interior of the tomb was once very effectively ornamented with tile work and painted plaster, but this has now to a great extent peeled off, exposing the masonry of the walls and domes.

**Tomb of Atgah Khān.**

Sairu-l Manazil (folios 46 and 47a) contains a large number of verses which are stated to have been written inside the tomb on the walls, presumably on the tiles which have now disappeared. They are only expressive of the instability of the world and prayers to God, without any historical interest. The building had long been in a neglected condition until 1903 when it was taken in hand by the Archaeological Department, and all necessary measures of conservation were carried out.<sup>2</sup> The original pinnacle of the dome was destroyed by storm,<sup>3</sup> but in recent times has been replaced by a gilded one.

Inside the tomb there are three marble graves ornamented with interesting carving. The grave in the centre is that of Atgah Khān, and that on its east is that of his wife, Jījī Anagah; the one on its left is not identified.<sup>4</sup> On each of the doors of the building there is an inscription engraved on a marble slab, but of these only the following one which is on the entrance towards south, refers to the date and erection of the tomb, the rest being quotations from the Qurān.

تمت هذه العمارة الشريفة في سنة اربع و سبعين ، تسعماية باهتمام استاذ خدا قلبي

*Translation.*

"This noble edifice was finished in the year 974 A.H. (1566-7 A.D.) under the superintendence of Ustād Khuda Quli."

Atgah Khān was the husband of Akbar's wet-nurse Jījī Anagah. His real name was Shamsu-d Dīn Muhammad, the title Atgah Khān being merely the appellation which was given to the husband of a nurse, as the nurse herself was known as Anagah. He was the son of Mīr Yār Muhammad of Ghaznī and first entered the service of Mirzā Kamrān, the brother of Humāyūn. Atgah Khān was present with the Mughal army, when Humāyūn was defeated by Sher Shah Sūr and aided the emperor in his escape from the battle field. Humāyūn rewarded him by appointing his wife a wet-nurse of prince Akbar. When Bairām Khān, having fallen into disfavour with the emperor

Short biographical account of Atgah Khān.

<sup>1</sup> *Athāru-s Sanādīd*, chapter III, p. 57; *Miftāḥu-t Tawārikh*, p. 172; Carr Stephen, p. 117; Keene, p. 57.

<sup>2</sup> Annual, 1903-4, p. 23-5.

<sup>3</sup> Carr Stephen, p. 118; Keene, p. 57.

<sup>4</sup> Hearn assigns this grave to a brother of Atgah Khān. (Seven Cities of Dehli, p. 117.)

Akbar, raised a rebellion against him, Atgah Khān was appointed governor of the Panjab and sent against Bairām Khān, whom he defeated. For this service he was rewarded with the title of 'Āzam Khān'. Shortly after, in the sixth year of the reign of Akbar, he was appointed as "Vakil" or chancellor of the empire. This aroused the enmity of certain powerful personages of the court such as Mun'im Khān and Māham Anagah, and at last on the 12th Ramazān 969 A.H. (5th May 1562 A.D.) he was assassinated by Adham Khān, the youngest son of Māham Anagah, another nurse of Akbar, when engaged with Mun'im Khān and other grandees upon state business in the palace at Agra.<sup>1</sup> According to Farishta Atgah Khān was killed in the year 970 A.H. (1562-3 A.D.) by Adham Khān while reading the Qurān.<sup>2</sup> The body of Atgah Khān was removed to Dehlī and buried near the tomb of Shaikh Nižāmu-d Dīn Auliya. In the year 974 A.H. (1566-7 A.D.) some five years after his death Mirzā 'Azīz Kokaltāsh his younger son erected a tomb over his remains.

**Khānqāh of  
Bahrām Shāh.**

The Khānqāh of Bahrām Shāh consists of a three arched *dālān*, constructed of brick masonry and red sandstone, and an open court to the north. The red sandstone doorway on the east, which gives entrance to the building, bears an inscription inlaid with black letters and dated 1225 A.H. (1810-11 A.D.).

(۱) شہ بھرام ابن شاہ عالم مربقب ساخت جای خوش سراپا

(۲) خرد از سال تاریخش چنین گفت که اقدس خانقاہ روح افزا

۱۲۲۵

*Translation.*

- (1) "Shāh Bahrām, the son of Shāh 'Ālam erected this pleasant building."
- (2) Wisdom said for the date of its erection 'A sacred and pleasing (lit. increasing of spirits) Khānqāh (a monastery).' The year 1225."

To the north of the court there was another doorway which gave access to the shrine of Shaikh Nižāmu-d Dīn, but it is now blocked up. An inscription, engraved on a marble slab, is fixed near this doorway on the northern face of the wall, and runs as follows :—

ساخت مکان جذت نیشان محمد بھرم شاہ ابن شاہ عالم پادشاه غازی

*Translation.*

"This paradise like house was built by Muhammad Bahrām Shāh, the son of Shāh 'Ālam the king champion of faith."

**Graves of  
Bahrām Shāh.**

The grave of Bahrām Shāh, which is of marble, lies in the centre of the *dālān*. It is not inscribed. The deceased, as is indicated by the inscription on the doorway of the Khānqāh, was the son of Shāh Alam II. In the *dālān* and courtyard are a large number of other graves, which are believed to be those of the members of the royal Mughal family.

**Grave of the wife  
of Bahrām Shāh.**

On the extreme west of the courtyard is the grave of Bī Jān, the wife of Bahrām Shāh. It is of red sandstone with an inscribed marble slab fixed on the western enclosing

<sup>1</sup> *Muâthirûn-l Umarâ*, vol. II, pp. 531-4; *Ain-i Akbarî*, vol. I, p. 321.

<sup>2</sup> *Târikh-e Farishta*, vol. I, p. 252; *Briggs*, vol. II, 211.

wall of the court. The inscription which runs as follows is dated 1222 A.H. (1807—8 A.D.) :—

(۱) زوجہ بہرام شہ بست رخت زین ہاں و چشم آن گریان چرمیع  
 (۲) داغ حسرت بر نہاد رفت بی جان گفت هاتف ای دریغ  
 سنه ۱۲۲۲

*Translation.*

(1) "The wife of Bahrām Shāh repaired from the world, and his eyes shed tears like cloud.

(2) (This event) left a mark of sorrow on his heart, and the invisible crier said 'Alas ! Bī Jān departed.'

The year 1222."

At the four corners of the slab are written the names of Allah, Muhammad, 'Ali, Fātima, Hasan and Ḥusain. It is not improbable that the burial of his favourite wife here actuated Bahrām Shāh to build the *Khāngāh*.

In the centre of the courtyard, a marble grave with two marble slabs standing at its north and south is specially noteworthy. It is of a saint named *Khūājī* and is much older than the *Khāngāh*. The northern slab contains the following inscription which begins with the *kalima* and is dated 990 A.H. (1582 A.D.) :—

(۱) از جهان رفت خواجگی درویش سوی فردوس رہنماء آمد  
 (۲) دل ازین دار بے بقا بر کند ز اندھہ کار جہان فنا آمد  
 (۳) از سر اعتقاد و روی نیاز بر در شیخ اولیاء آمد  
 (۴) در بہشت بربن نہاد قدم فارغ از قید ما سوا آمد  
 (۵) سال تاریخ اور خود گفتہ عمر درویش بے بقا آمد  
 قایله و کابه عبد السلام

Grave of  
*Khāujī*.

*Translation.*

(1) "*Khūājī Darvīsh* departed from the world, and he acted as a guide to the paradise.

(2) He renounced this transitory world, as every thing there is to be vanished in the end.

(3) With faith and supplication he came to the door of *Shaikh Auliyā* (*Shaikh Niẓāmu-d Din Auliyā*).

(4) He stepped into the highest paradise, and was relieved from the bondage of the world.

(5) Wisdom spoke the date of his death 'The age of Darvīsh was not everlasting.' Composed and written by 'Abdu-s Salām.'

The slab on the south is elaborately carved with pleasing floral designs, and is inscribed with the following verse at the top :—

ای بے تو گردش فلک بے مدار حیف یاشد زماں و تو فداشی، هزار حیف

*Translation.*

"Pity for the revolution of the supportless sky without thee ! Thousand pities that there should be the world and not thee."

A marble slab of the same size and similarly carved lies in the courtyard of the *Khanqāh*. It apparently belonged to one of the few marble graves which lie beside that of Khūājgī and are seemingly contemporaneous with it. The grave of Khūājgī as well as the inscriptions on both the slabs are referred to in *Sairu-l Manāzil* (folio 47) but nothing is recorded about the saint.

The *Khanqāh* was filled with earth and debris, and overgrown with rank vegetation. Recently it has been cleared by the Archaeological Department, and most of the graves laid bare. In connection with this improvement, the doorway of the *Khanqāh* and that of the tomb of Atgah Khān were furnished with new wooden door-leaves in the Mughal style.

Chaunsath Khambah.

About 50 yards to the south of Atgah Khān's tomb lies buried his son, Mirzā 'Azīz Kokaltāsh. The mausoleum of Mirzā 'Azīz is popularly known as Chaunsath Khambah (Plate X, b) on account of its sixty-four (*Chaunsath*) pillars (*Khambah*). It takes the shape of a hall 67' square, built of marble and divided into 25 open bays, which are covered by domes. Each of the four sides is divided into four bays by a range of double columns set depthwise, from the capitals of which spring pointed arches. The spaces between these columns are filled in with latticed marble screens some 10 feet high, and in each of the central bays there is a doorway in the screens giving entrance to the tomb. The arches above the screens are open. Facing the western door of the tomb, there is the marble grave of the wife of Mirzā 'Azīz Kokaltāsh while beside it is his own grave built of marble and ornamented with fine carving. A Qurānic inscription encircles it concluding with the date, 1033 A.H. (1623-24 A.D.). Inside the building there are eight other graves which are uninscribed but are said to belong to the Kokaltāsh family.

The Chaunsath Khambah stands in a large walled enclosure entered by an arched doorway on the west. The main entrance is through a pretentious gateway at the north-east corner of the enclosure (Plate X, a). Inside the enclosure to the north of the Chaunsath Khambah are the graves of the daughters and wives of Bahādur Shāh, the last king of Dehli.<sup>1</sup>

Short biographical account of Mirzā 'Azīz Kokaltāsh.

Mirzā 'Azīz Kokaltāsh was the youngest son of Shamsu-d Dīn Atgah Khān and Jījī Anagah, the nurse of Akbar. He was the foster brother and playmate of Akbar, and was known by the surname of Koka or Kokaltāsh, which means a foster brother. The emperor treated him very tenderly, though often offended by his boldness he would but rarely punish him. He used to say "Between 'Azīz and me is a river of milk, which I cannot cross."<sup>2</sup> He was one of the best generals of Akbar, having performed signal services in Gujrāt, Bengal and the Deccan. He held the rank of 5,000 with the title of Khān-i 'Azām, and two of his daughters were married to princes of the royal blood, one to prince Murād, the son of Akbar, and the other to prince Khusrau, the son of Jahāngīr.

He incurred the displeasure of Jahāngīr by giving a favourable countenance to the rebellion of prince Khusrau, his son-in-law, and during the reign of that emperor he was more than once deprived of his rank and imprisoned, but was soon after restored to his position. In the eighteenth year of the reign of Jahāngīr he was appointed tutor

<sup>1</sup> Carr Stephen, p. 121; Keene, p. 58.

<sup>2</sup> *Maāthiru-l Umarā*, vol. I, 675; *Aīn-i Akbarī*, vol. I, 325.

(*atāliq*) to prince Dāwar Bakhsh, the son of Khusrau, who had been appointed governor of Gujrāt, but a year later died at Ahmādābād<sup>1</sup> (1033 A.H.=1623-24 A.D.). His corpse was brought to Dehlī and buried close to his father's mausoleum, where a splendid monument was erected over his grave.<sup>2</sup>

Mirzā ‘Azīz was remarkable for ease of address, intelligence, and knowledge of history, but seems frequently to have brought trouble on himself from his freedom of speech.<sup>3</sup>

Other monuments of interest inside the enclosure of the village of Nižāmu d Dīn are the Lāl Mahall, the inscribed mosque of Khān-i Jahān and the tomb of Khān-i Jahān Tilangānī. They are now mostly ruined and occupied by villagers, but are not without interest.

The Lāl Mahall or the Red palace (Plate XI, *a*) stands some 50 yards to the north of the Chaunsath Khambah near the northern enclosing wall of the village. The whole structure, which is raised on a *chabūtra*, is much dilapidated. It is constructed of red sandstone and consists of a central domed apartment surrounded by an arched *dālān* on each of its four sides. The latter have red sandstone pillars very simply ornamented, and lintels supporting a flat roof of the same material, over which are *chhatrīs* on the east, west and south, the northern *chhatrī* having disappeared. Some 25 feet to the north-west of the dome on the same *chabūtra* is a double storeyed *chhatrī* which was originally connected with the palace. Sayyid Ahmad Khān identifies this building with Kūshak-i Lāl, which he says was erected by Ghīyāthu-d Dīn Balban before he ascended the throne.<sup>4</sup> Carr Stephen assigns it to ‘Alāu-d Dīn Khalījī and says “Of the history of these ruins, we know nothing, but the opinion that they belong to the Khiljī kings and very probably to ‘Ala-uddin has received the support of Mr. Campbell’s authority. There is nothing palatial about these ruins; thirty years<sup>5</sup> ago they were more numerous, but red-stone having since risen in value by the growing demand for it in the neighbourhood, this neglected building has suffered from the ravages of plundering villagers \* \* \*. The style of the ornamentation, of the battlements, and of the mouldings so strongly resembles that in the Alai Darwaza at the Qutb that there can be no reasonable doubt as to the two buildings having been designed and built at the same period; and we have thus ample warrant for describing the Lal Mahal as the work of ‘Ala-uddin.”<sup>6</sup>

Lal Mahall.

The mosque of Khān-i Jahān<sup>7</sup> (Plate IX, *b*), the prime minister of Firoz Shāh, lies at the south-east corner of the village of Nižāmu-d Dīn, and can be easily approached from the eastern dilapidated gateway of the village enclosure if the visitor should desire to avoid its dirty lanes. It is a big structure, but in an advanced stage of decay, and,

 Inscribed  
mosque of  
Khān-i Jahān.

<sup>1</sup> *Maāthiru-l Umarā*, vol. I, pp. 675-689; *Aīn-i Akbarī*, vol. I, pp. 325-27.

<sup>2</sup> *Miftāhu-t Tawārikh*, p. 199; *Āthāru-s Sanādīd*, chapter III, p. 62; Carr Stephen, p. 119.

<sup>3</sup> *Maāthiru-l Umarā*, vol. I, 689-90; *Aīn-i Akbarī*, vol. I, 327.

<sup>4</sup> *Āthāru-s Sanādīd* (ed. Cawnpore 1904), chapter I, pp. 14-15; Ziyā-i Barnī (pp. 122 and 130) also refers to Kushak-i Lāl, but does not give the name of the founder or the date of its erection. It may, however, be inferred from his account that it was built by Balban and stood in the old city of Dehlī, i.e., near Quṭb. According to *Khulāsatu-t Tawārikh* (p. 28) it was built by Jalālu-d Dīn Khalījī, but it is not stated therein as to where this building was located.

<sup>5</sup> Carr Stephen wrote in the year 1876.

<sup>6</sup> Carr Stephen, p. 215.

<sup>7</sup> *Āthāru-s Sanādīd* (ed. Cawnpore 1904), chapter III, p. 36; Carr Stephen, p. 149.

like other mosques of this founder, is built of rubble stone coated with plaster, which has now become quite black with age. It is of the same design as the Khirkī mosque, containing four inner courts and numerous domes, many of which have now collapsed. The building was occupied by the villagers until a few years ago, when the local authorities had it evacuated on the recommendation of the Archaeological Department. The following inscription referring to the erection and date of the mosque is engraved on a marble slab which is fixed on its eastern gateway (Plate VI, b) :—

بکرم و فضل حق سیدحانه و تعالیٰ در عهد دولت سلطان السلاطین الزمان الرائق بتأمیل  
الرحمن ابو المظفر فیروز شاه السلطان حمله الله ملکه و اعلیٰ امیره و شانه این مسجد بنایکو نندہ زاده  
درگاه آسمان چاه عالمیزاده جو نانشه مقبول الملقب بخانجہان ابن خانجہان در سال هفتاد هفتاد و  
از شجرت پیغمبر صلی الله علیه وسلم خداست بران بنده رحمت کند که درین مسجد نماز بگزاره  
این بنده را بفاتحه و دعائے ایمان یاد کند -

*Translation.*

“ By the favour and grace of God the most holy and omnipotent, during the reign of the king of kings of the age, strong by the help of the merciful, Abul Muzaaffar Firoz Shāh the king—may God perpetuate his kingdom and increase his command and dignity —this mosque was built by the son of the slave of the threshold which is as exalted in dignity as the sky and is the sanctuary of the world, (named) Jūnān Shāh Maqbūl entitled Khān-i Jahān son of Khān-i Jahān in the year 772 from the flight of the Prophet (1370-71 A.D.), may God bless him and give him peace. May God have compassion on him who, offering prayer in this mosque, should remember this slave with Fātiha<sup>1</sup> and prayers for his faith.”

**Short biographical account of Khān-i Jahān Maqbūl, and Khān-i Jahān bin Khān-i Jahān** Khān-i Jahān, the father and the son, were, in succession, the prime ministers of Firoz Shāh Tughlaq, and had the greatest influence in the court of that emperor. Khān-i Jahān, the father, was a Hindū convert whose original name was Kattū. He was a native of Tilang, and a man of high position in favour with the Rāī (ruler) of that country. When Sultān Muḥammad Shāh sent the Rāī as prisoner to Dehlī<sup>2</sup> and the latter died on the way, Kattū presented himself to Muḥammad Shāh and embraced Islām. The Sultān gave him the name of Maqbūl and bestowed on him many marks of his favour. In the reign of Muḥammad Shāh he received the title of Qawāmu-l Mulk, and a grant of the fief of Multān. Later on he was made Nāib Wazīr under the premiership of Khūāja-i Jahān Aḥmad Ayāz, when he used to seal and place his signature on *parvānas* as “ Maqbūl, the slave of Muḥammad Tughlaq.” (مقبول بنده محمد تغلق) On the demise of Muḥammad Shāh, Khūāja-i Jahān<sup>3</sup> who was at Dehlī attempted to

<sup>1</sup> The first chapter of the *Qurān*, which is recited for the dead.

<sup>2</sup> This probably refers to the conquest of Tilangāna and Arangal (*Fariṣṭa* calls it Wārangal) by Muḥammad Shāh in the year 721 A.H. (1321 A.D.) while he was a prince. The name of the Rāī, who had been sent to Dehlī with all his relations and dependants was Rāī Laddar Deo. There is, however, no mention here of Kattū or of the death of the Rāī. (*Ziya-i Barnī*, pp. 449-50 ; *Elliot*, vol. III, p. 233 ; *Fariṣṭa*, pt. I, p. 131.)

<sup>3</sup> Khūāja-i Jahān was beheaded for this rebellion. He was a disciple of Shaikh Nizāmu-d Dīn Aūliyā, and among the various religious observances he performed to prepare himself for execution, he is said to have also worn the sacred cap and the turban, which he had received as relics from the saint. (*Shams Sirāj ‘Afīf*, pp. 69 and 77)

place a son<sup>1</sup> of the late emperor on the throne. Qawāmū-l Mulk was also at that time in Dehlī, but when Firoz Shāh approached the city, he went out to meet him, and helped him to get possession of it. He was then made Wazīr and received the title of Khān-i Jahān. He held this high and responsible post for nearly 18 years until his death, which happened in the year 770 A.H. (1368-9 A.D.), and during all this period he enjoyed the greatest trust of his master and the love of the public. The emperor shed tears at his loss, and the whole of Dehlī went into mourning for him. Khān-i Jahān was a disciple of Shaikh Naṣīru-d Dīn Chirāgh-i Dehlī and he was buried at the foot (جبل) of Shaikh Nizāmu-d Dīn Auliyā.<sup>2</sup>

Khān-i Jahān, the son, was born at Multān, when his father held the fief of that province. The father wrote to acquaint Sultan Muḥammad Shāh with the fact, and that monarch directed that the child should be named Jūnān Shāh.<sup>3</sup> His full name as given in the inscriptions on this mosque and on the Kalān Masjid in Shāhjahānābād is Jūnān Shāh Maqbūl (جہان نامہ مقبول) but the ending Maqbūl represents the name of his father only. After the death of Khān-i Jahān Maqbūl, the emperor Firoz Shāh promoted Jūnān Shāh to the high post of Wazīr, and bestowed on him the title of Khān-i Jahān bin Khān-i Jahān (Khān-i Jahān son of Khān-i Jahān). He acted as minister under Firoz Shāh for about twenty years, and the emperor committed all the affairs of the kingdom to his charge. Towards the end of the reign of Firoz Shāh, enmity broke out between Khān-i Jahān and the prince Muḥammad Khān, afterwards Muḥammad Shāh, which resulted in the total downfall of the former.<sup>4</sup> The prince managed to secure the royal orders for the dismissal of the minister, and one night in the month of Rajab 789 A.H. (1387 A.D.) attacked his house. Khān-i Jahān unable to make resistance fled to Mīwāt, where he sought refuge with Kokā Chauhān, at Mahārī. His house was, however, plundered and several of his adherents were put to death. The prince, who was now entrusted with full powers by the Sultan, sent Malik Yāqūb, entitled Sikandar Khān, with an army against Khān-i Jahān. When this force reached Mahārī, Kokā Chauhān seized Khān-i Jahān and sent him prisoner to Sikandar Khān, who killed him and carried his head to court.<sup>5</sup>

Khān-i-Jahān Jūnān Shāh is famous for building several mosques in and near Dehlī,<sup>6</sup> of which those lying in Khirkī and Begampur villages, and the Kalān Masjid in the city of Shāhjahānābād are the most prominent. It will be interesting to note that the inscription on the Kalān Masjid is dated only one month before he had to fly for life to Mīwāt.

The tomb of Khān-i Jahān Tilangānī (Plate XI, b) stands in an extensive enclosure surrounded by battlemented walls at the south-west corner of the village. Locally this enclosure is known as Kot and is thickly populated by the Pīrzādas or attendants

Tomb of Khān-i  
Jahān  
Tilangānī.

<sup>1</sup> Muḥammad Shāh had no son, but only a daughter who was born in the reign of Ghīyāthu-d Dīn Tughlaq (Shams Sirāj 'Afīf, p. 54).

<sup>2</sup> Shams Sirāj 'Afīf, pp. 394 seq., 421-4; Elliot, vol. III, pp. 367-8, 371.

<sup>3</sup> The real name of Muḥammad Shāh was Fakhrū-d Dīn Jūnā (Fārishta, pt. I, pp. 128-9), and it is apparent that the emperor named the child after him. The historical works have this name written in three different ways, viz., جونا (Jūna), جونہ (Jūnā) and جونن (Jūnān). The inscriptions of Khān-i Jahān on his mosques confirm only the last reading, and this may be taken as correct. جونا pronounced as Jauna is a Persian word meaning "The Sun."

<sup>4</sup> Shams Sirāj 'Afīf, pp. 425-8; Elliot, vol. III, p. 371.

<sup>5</sup> Elliot, vol. IV, pp. 15-16; see also Badāoni, vol. I, pp. 252-4.

<sup>6</sup> Carr Stephen, 148-57.

of the shrine of Shaikh Nizāmu-d Dīn, who have also occupied the tomb of Tilangānī. An arched gateway, on the north, gives entrance to the Kot. The tomb of Tilangānī, which is constructed of rubble and dressed stone, is octagonal in plan with a diameter of some 74 feet. It consists of a central domed chamber enclosed by a verandah having three arches on each side of the octagon. These arches are supported on double square pillars of dressed stone, while on the roof of the verandah are eight domed *chhatris*, one at the centre of each face of the octagon.

The tomb is not inscribed, but the local tradition assigns it to one Khān-i Jahān Tilangānī, who is related to have been a disciple of Shaikh Nizāmu-d Dīn and a general in the army of Firoz Shāh Tughlaq. Apparently this Khān-i Jahān is the same as Khān-i Jahān Maqbūl, the well known prime minister of Firoz Shāh, who was a native of Tilang or Tilangāna. He was really a disciple of Shaikh Nasīru-d Dīn Chirāgh-i Dehlī, and not of Shaikh Nizāmu-d Dīn, but we learn from Shams Sirāj 'Afīf (p. 424) that he was buried at the *pāyān* (پایان) of the latter. Now *pāyān*, which literally means the place where shoes are placed, is used for respect to the saint, and in a general sense may denote the vicinity of the tomb of Shaikh Nizāmu-d Dīn. Khān-i Jahān died in the year 770 A.H. (1368-69 A.D.), and his tomb was in all probability built by his son Khān-i Jahān bin Khān-i Jahān Jūnān Shāh who in the same connection also erected the mosque noticed above. The mosque which is dated 772 A.H. (1370-71 A.D.) lies immediately to the east of the Kot, but this latter building is so thickly populated in and about, that it is difficult to determine the relation between the two edifices. The tomb of Khān-i Jahān is similar to those of Mubārak Shāh<sup>1</sup> and Muhammad Shāh<sup>2</sup> the Sayyid kings, or their prototype that of 'Isā Khān,<sup>3</sup> and it may therefore be taken as the first or original specimen after which these later buildings were erected.

<sup>1</sup> The tomb of Mubārak Shāh lies in Mubārakpur Koṭla about two miles to the south-east of Safdar Jang's tomb. (For Mubārak Shāh's tomb see *Athāru-s Sanādīd*, chapter III, pp. 41-2; Carr Stephen, pp. 159-61.)

<sup>2</sup> The tomb of Muhammad Shāh is in Khairpur village about half a mile to the north-east of Safdar Jang's tomb. (For Muhammad Shāh's tomb see *Athāru-s Sanādīd*, chapter III, p. 42; Carr Stephen, pp. 161-2.)

<sup>3</sup> The tomb of 'Isā Khān' lies some 200 yards to the east of the village of Nizāmu-d Dīn. (For 'Isā Khān's tomb see *Athāru-s Sanādīd*, chapter III, p. 53; Carr Stephen, pp. 197-8.)

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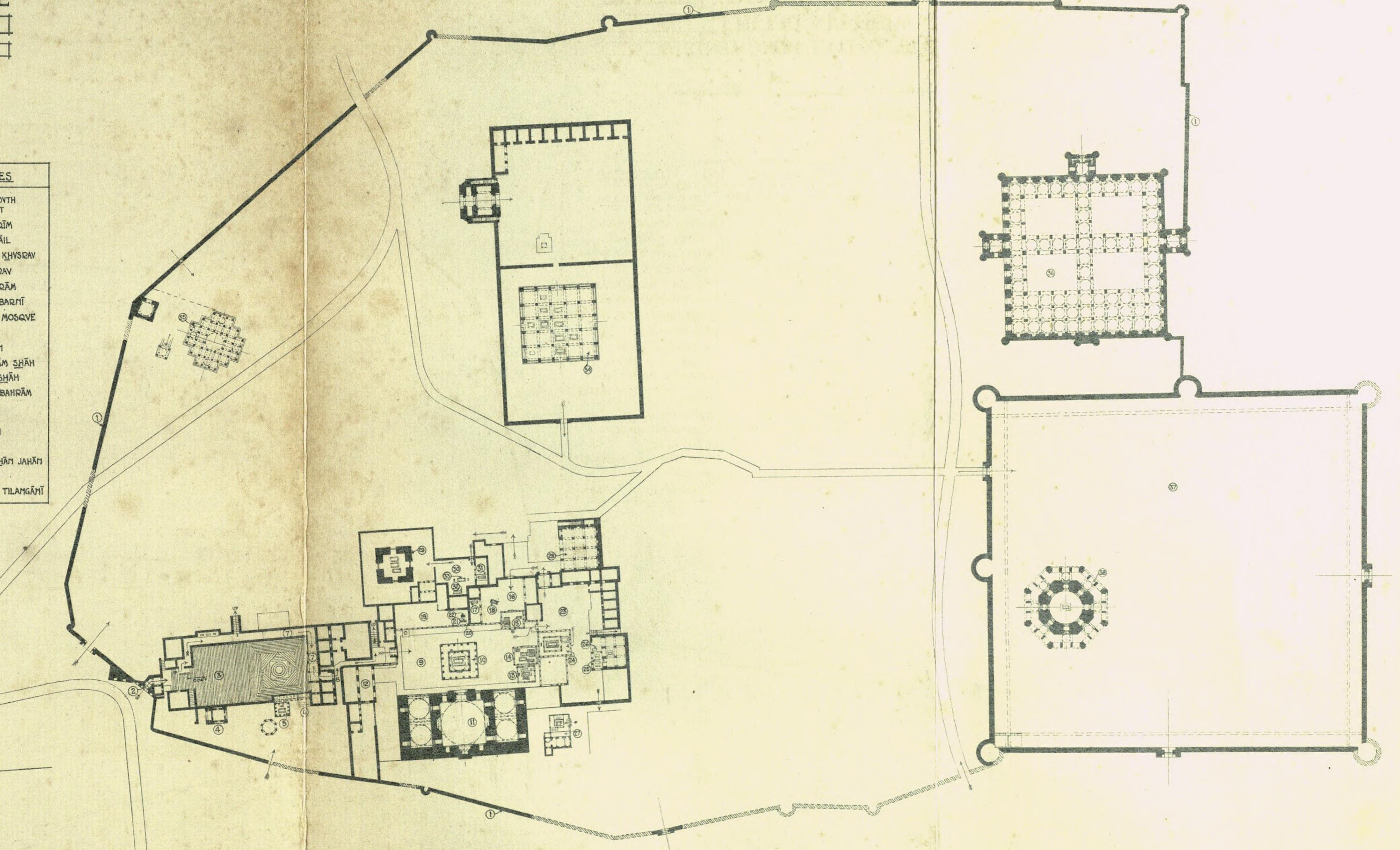
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# SURVEY PLAN OF THE VILLAGE OF NIZĀMU-D DÍN, DELHI, SHEWING IMPORTANT MONUMENTS.

FEET 50 25 0 50 100 150 200 250 FEET.

SCALE 50 FEET = 1 INCH.

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3	BÁOLÍ	21	GRAVE OF ABUL FAZAIL
4	CHÍM-KÁ-BURJ	22	ENCLOSURE OF AMÍR KHYSRÁV
5	TOMB OF BÁT KOKALDÍ	23	TOMB OF AMÍR KHYSRÁV
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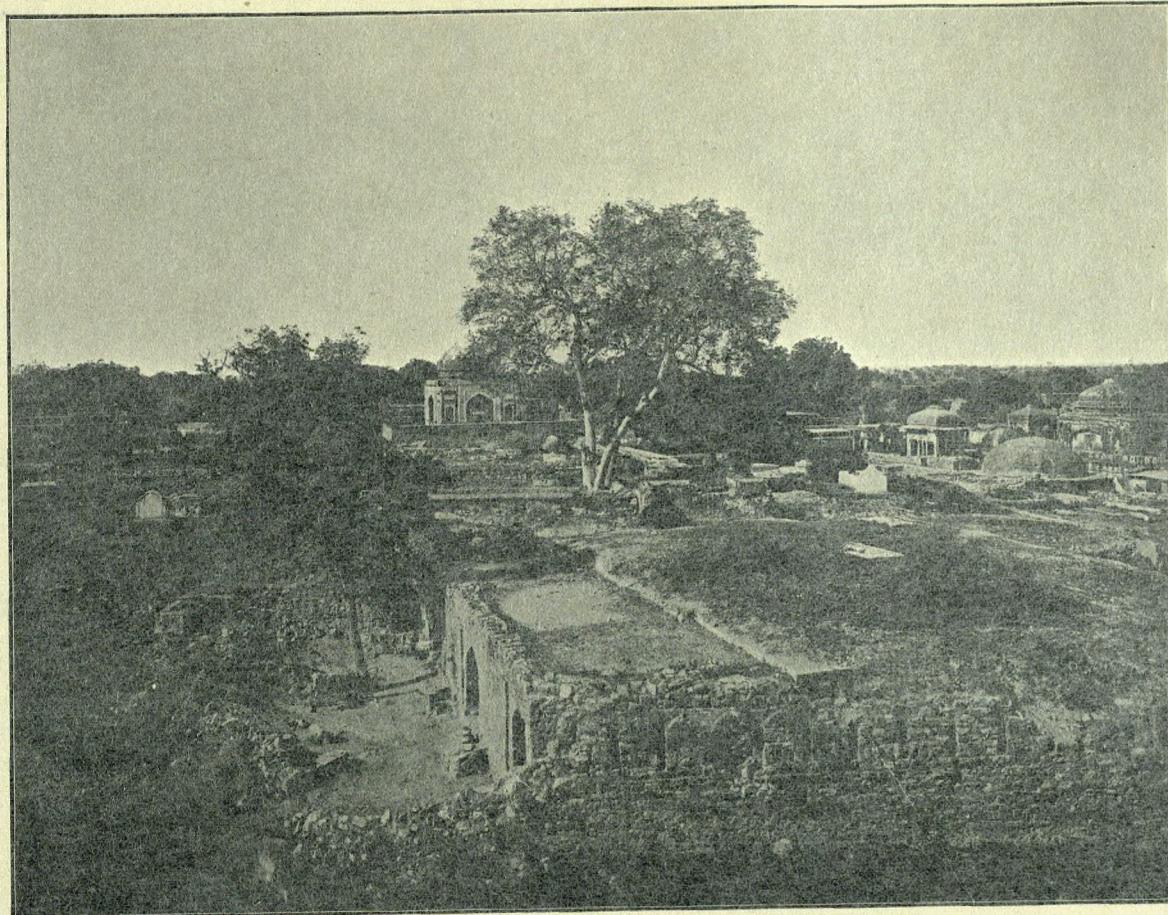
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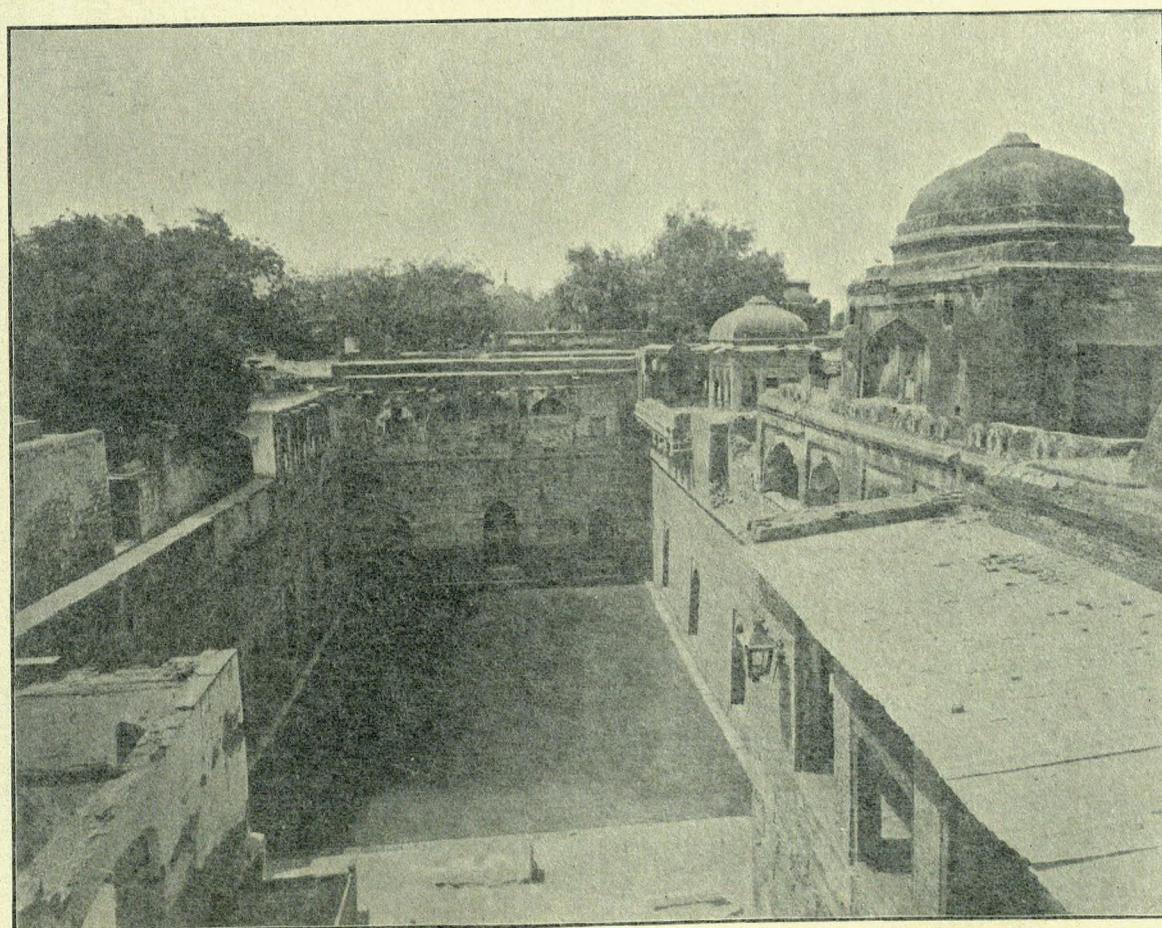
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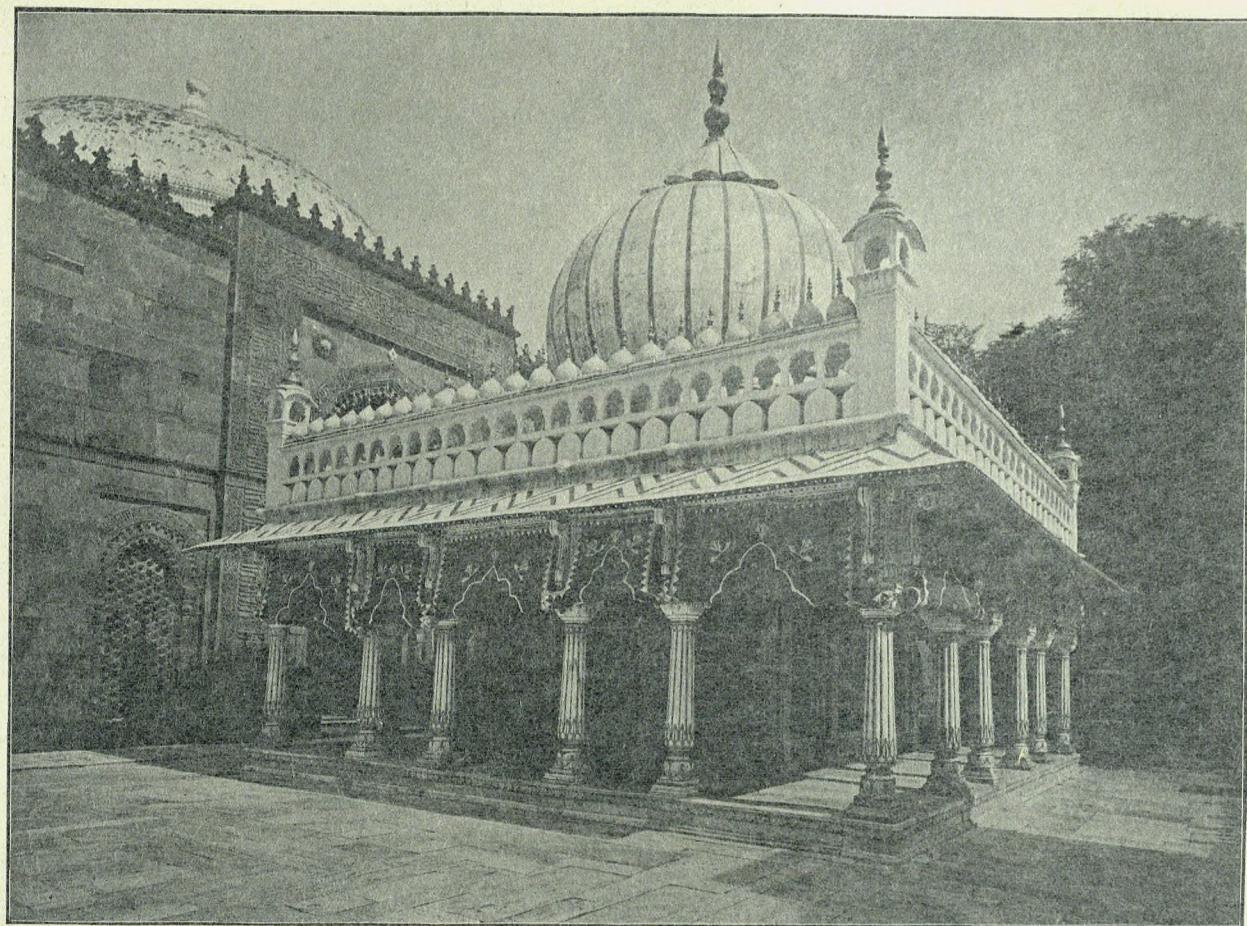


(a). GENERAL VIEW OF THE VILLAGE OF NIZAMU-D DIN.

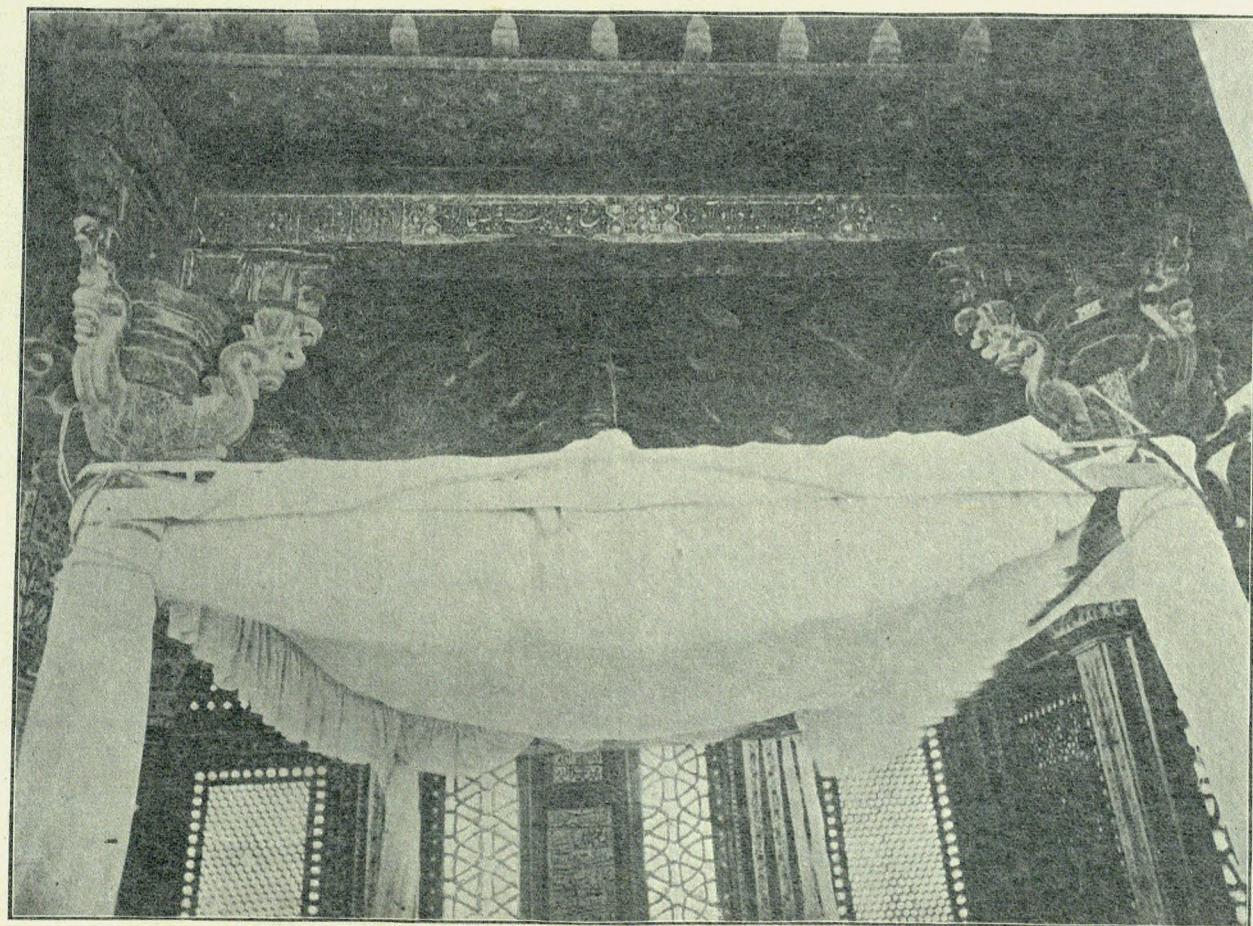


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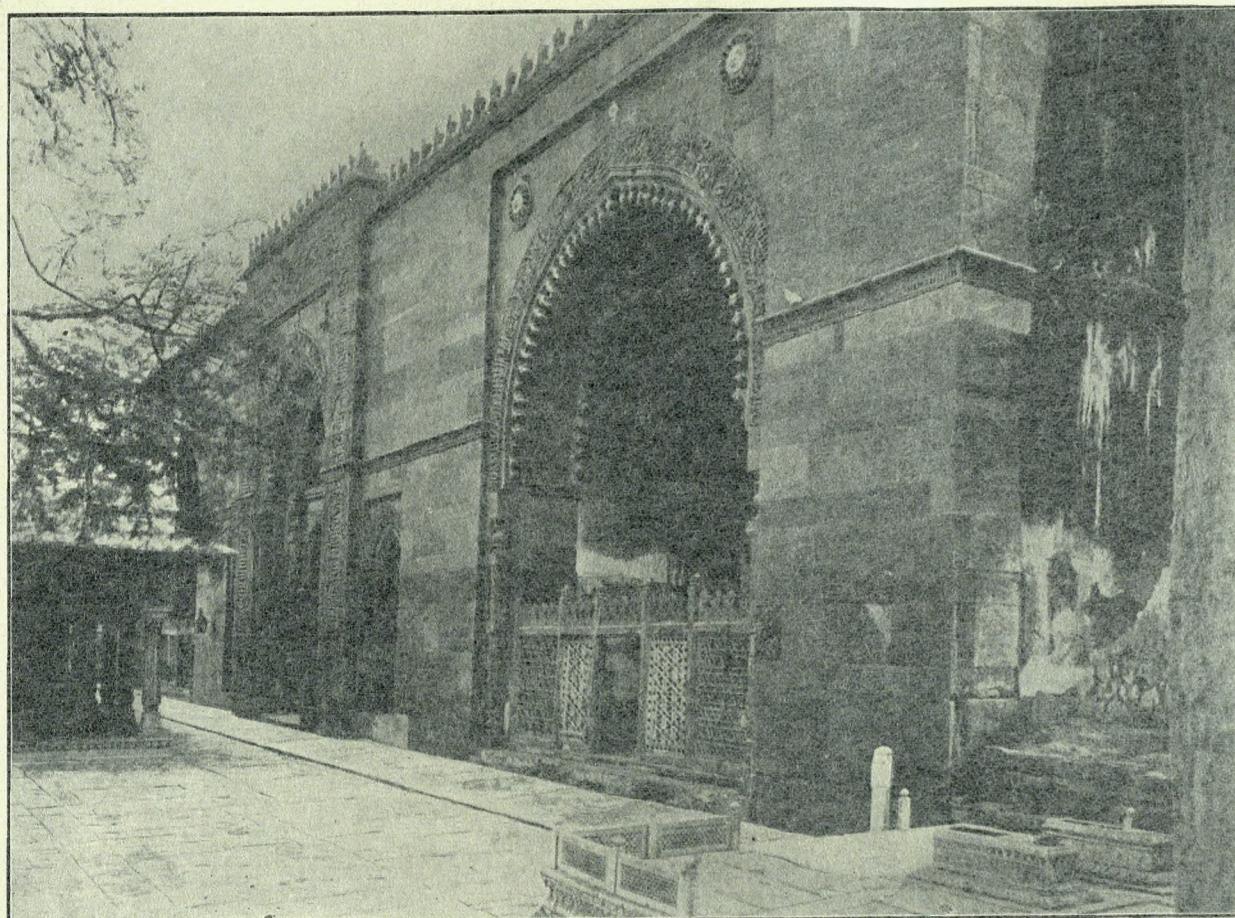


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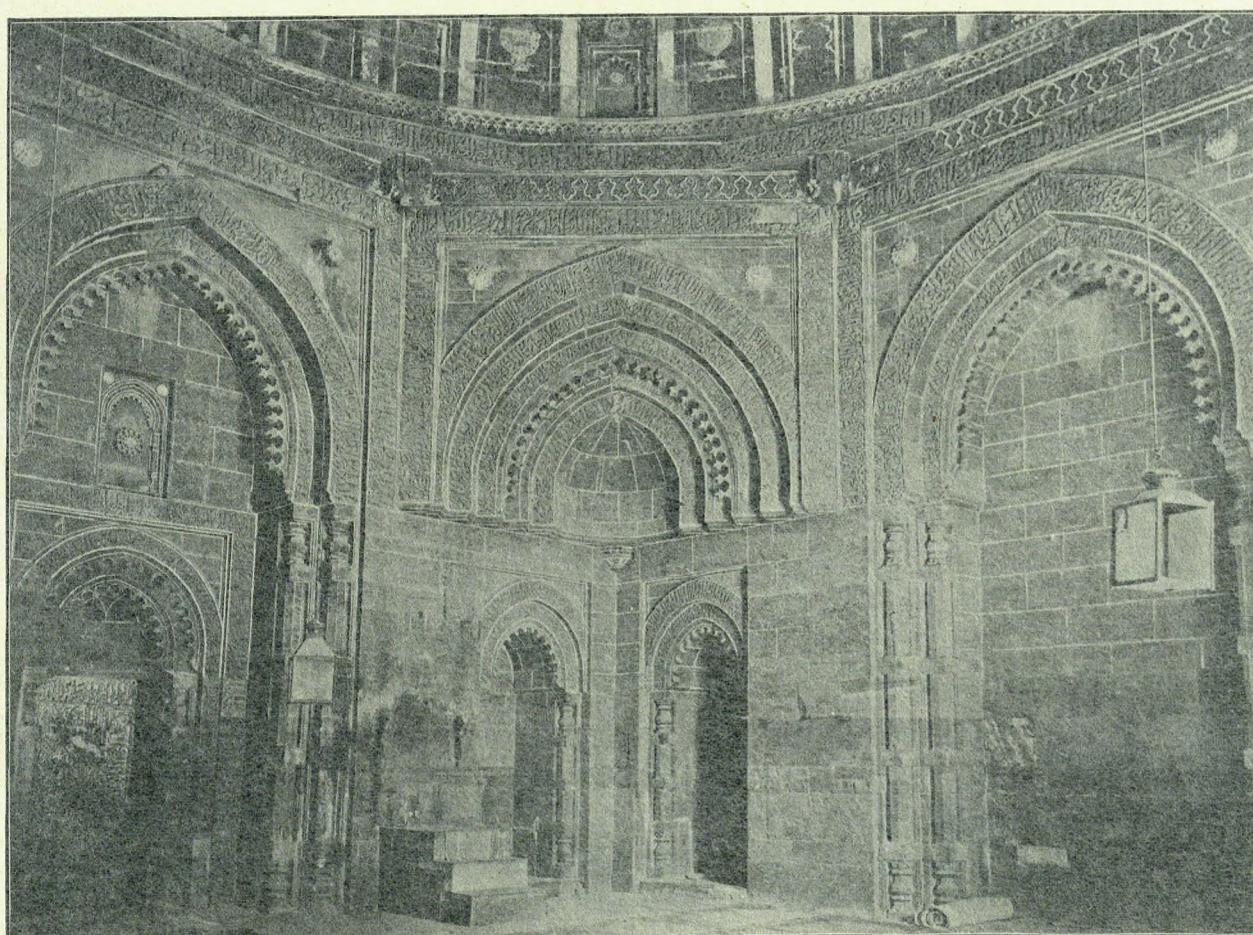


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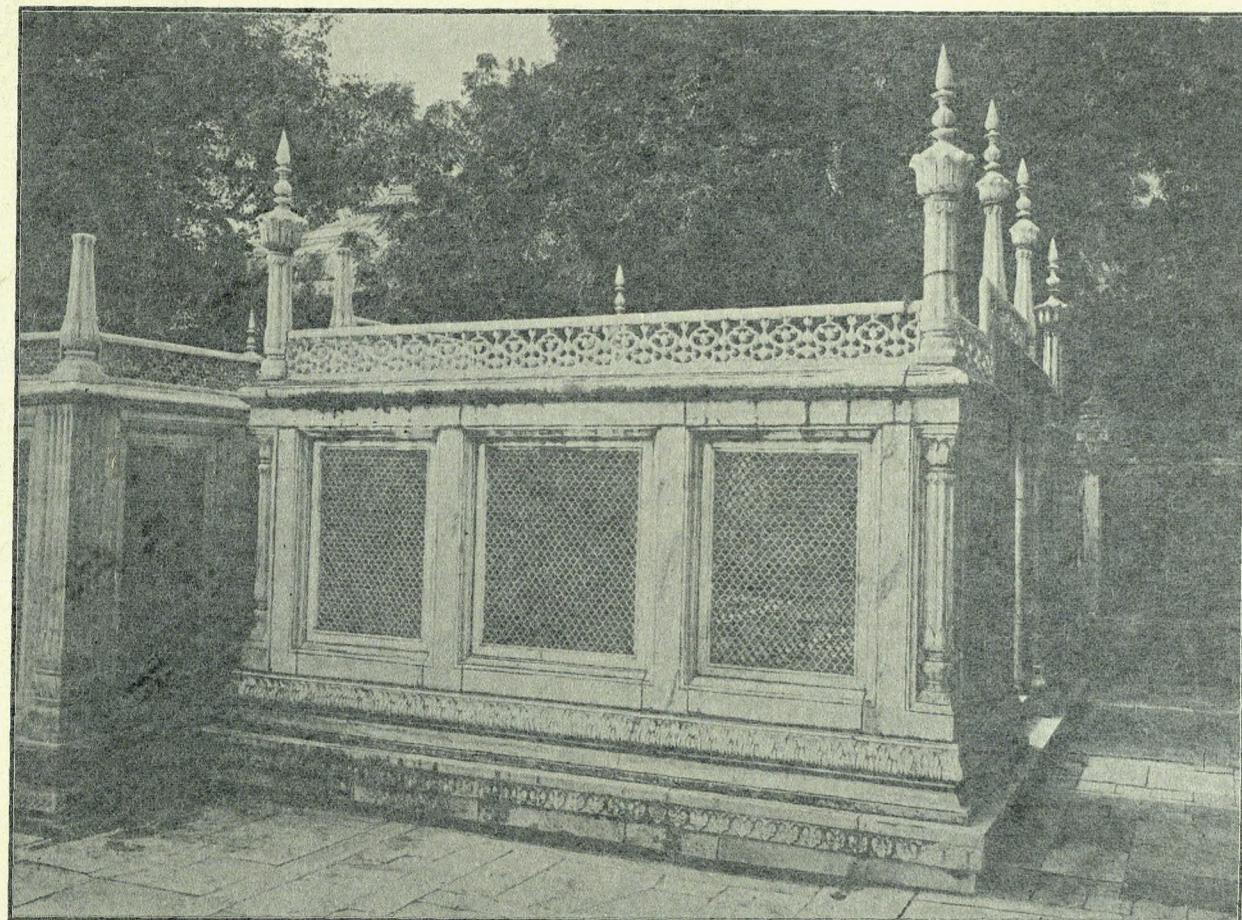


(a). EAST FAÇADE OF JAMAAT KHANA.

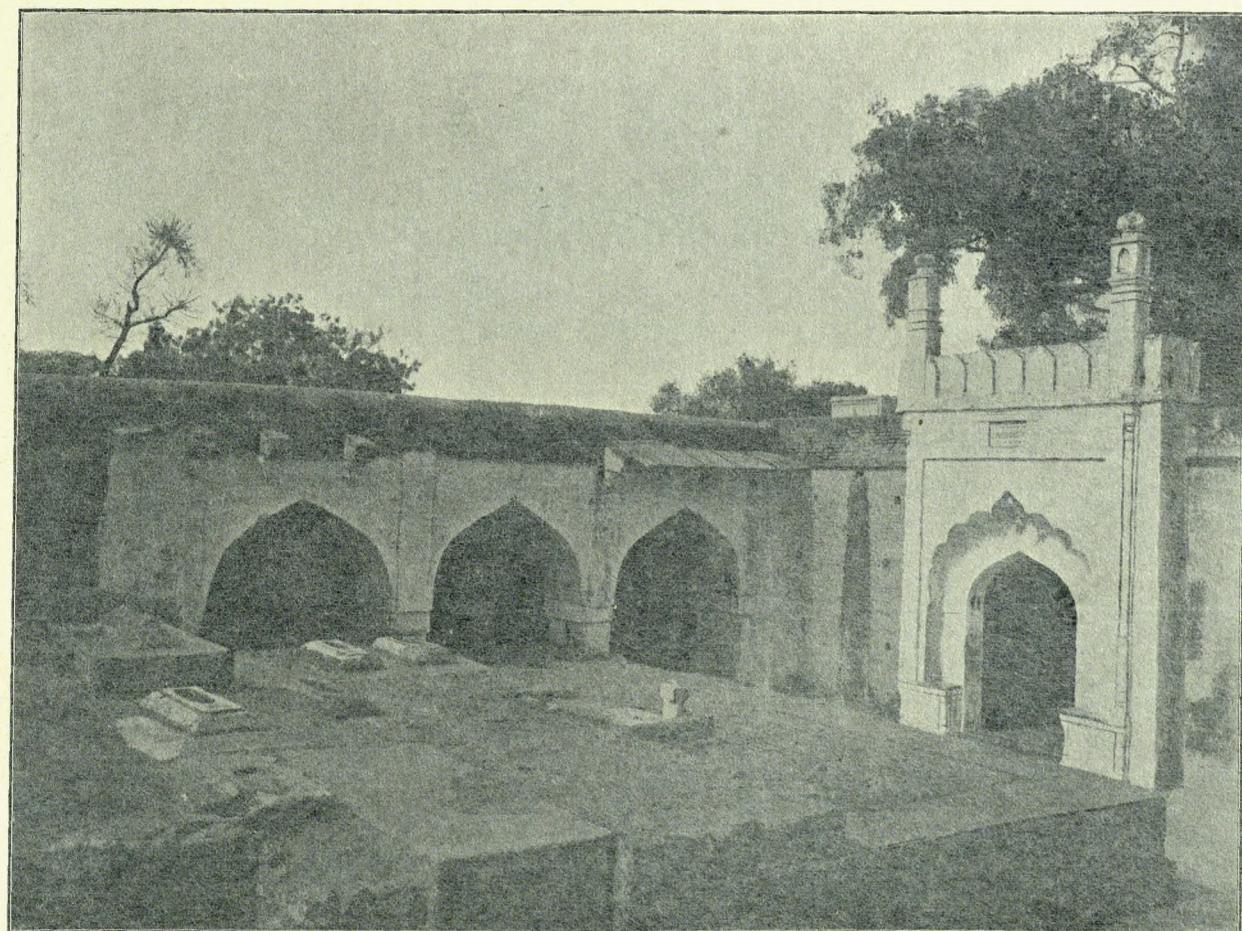


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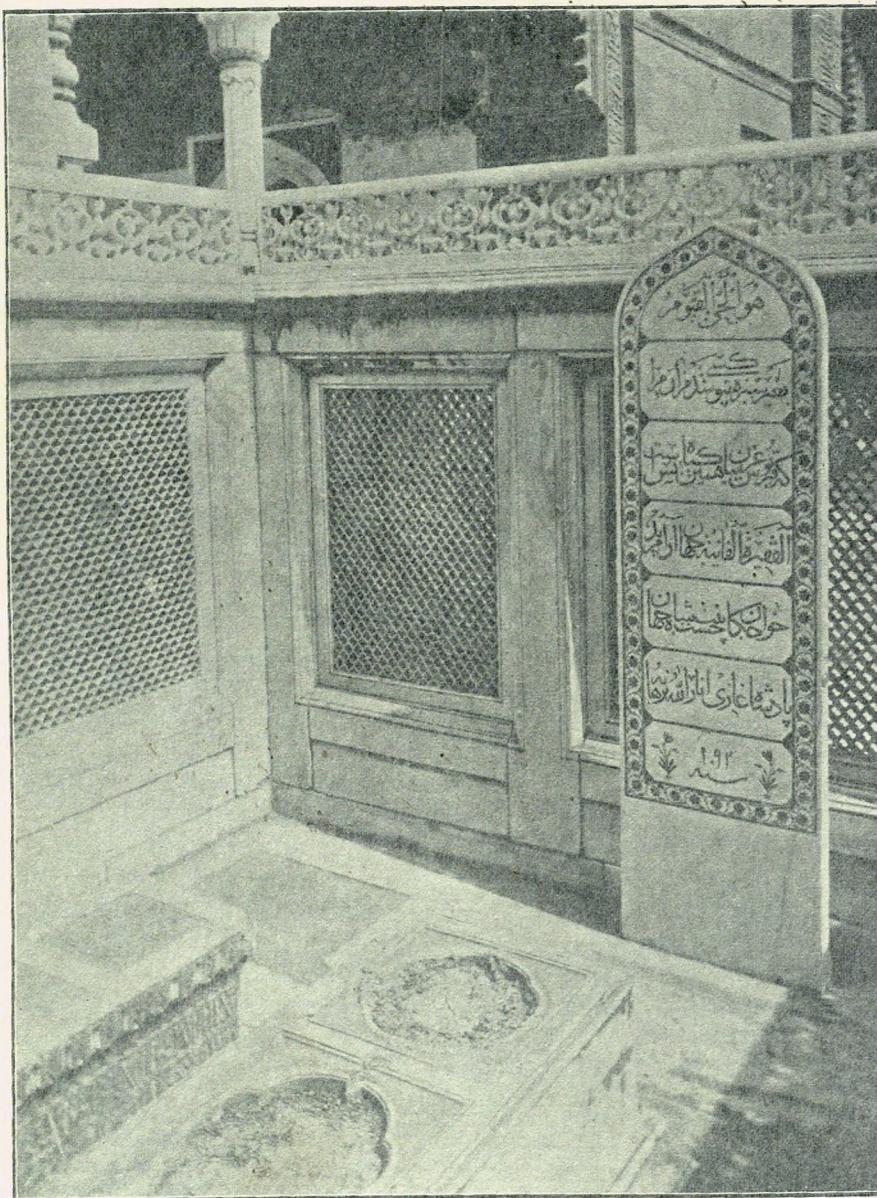


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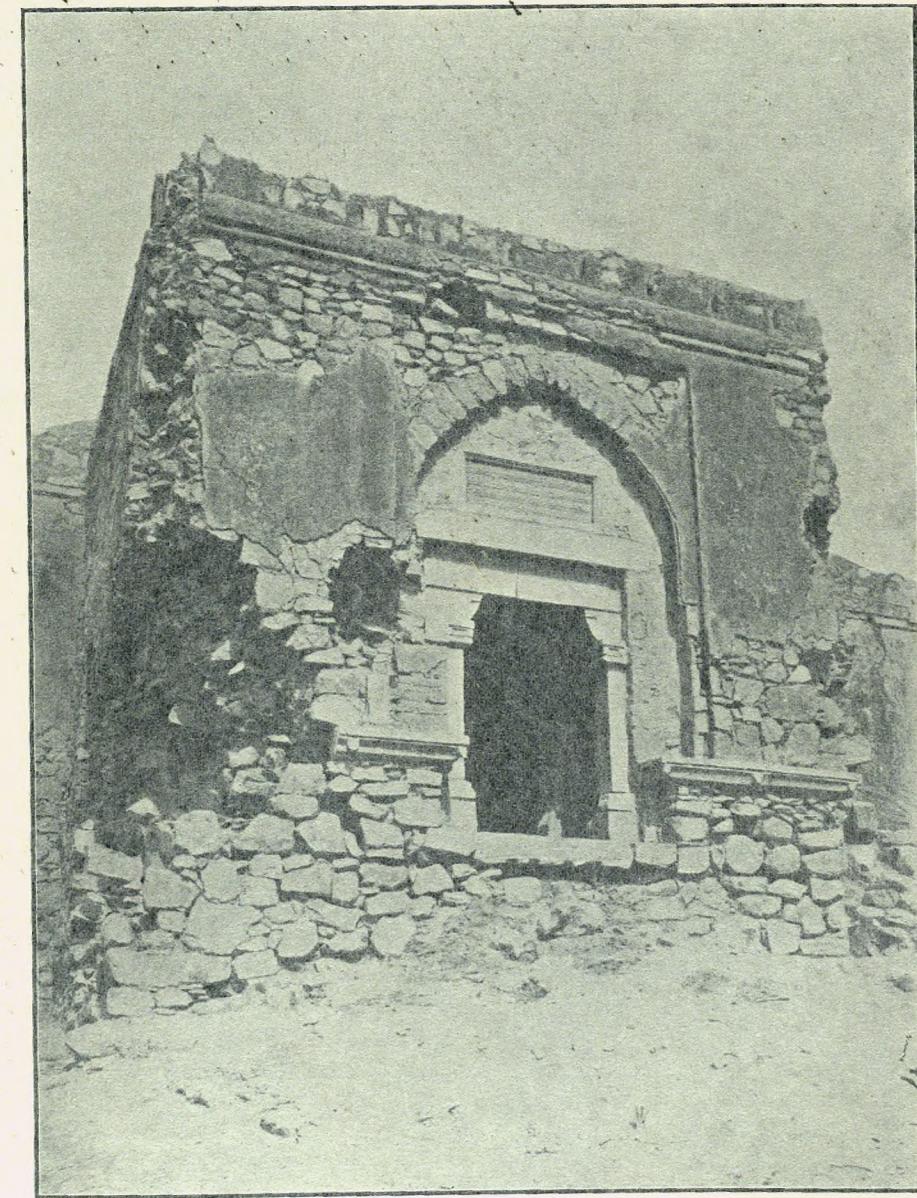


(b). LANGAR KHANA AND THE EASTERN GATEWAY OF THE ENCLOSURE OF AMIR KHUSRAU.

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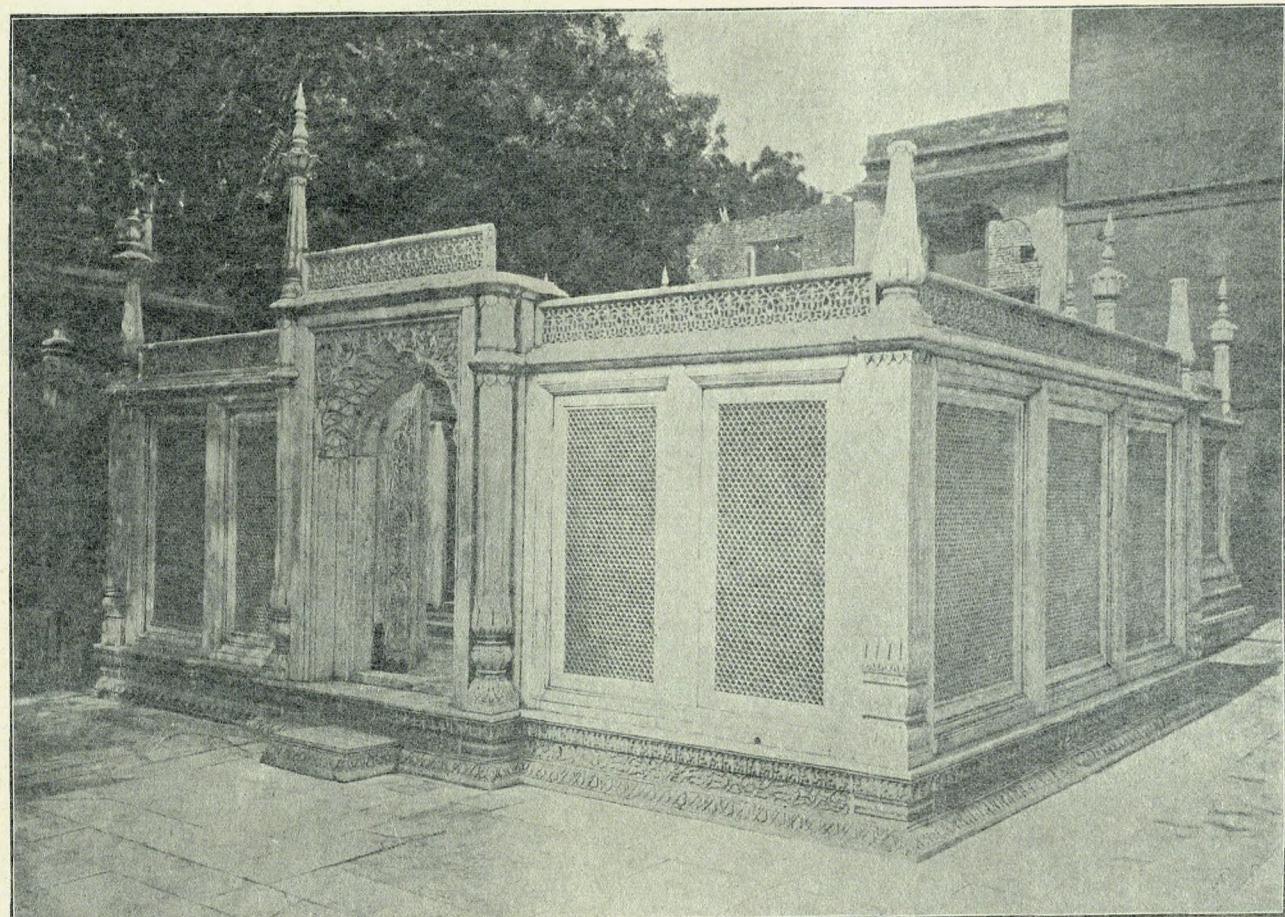


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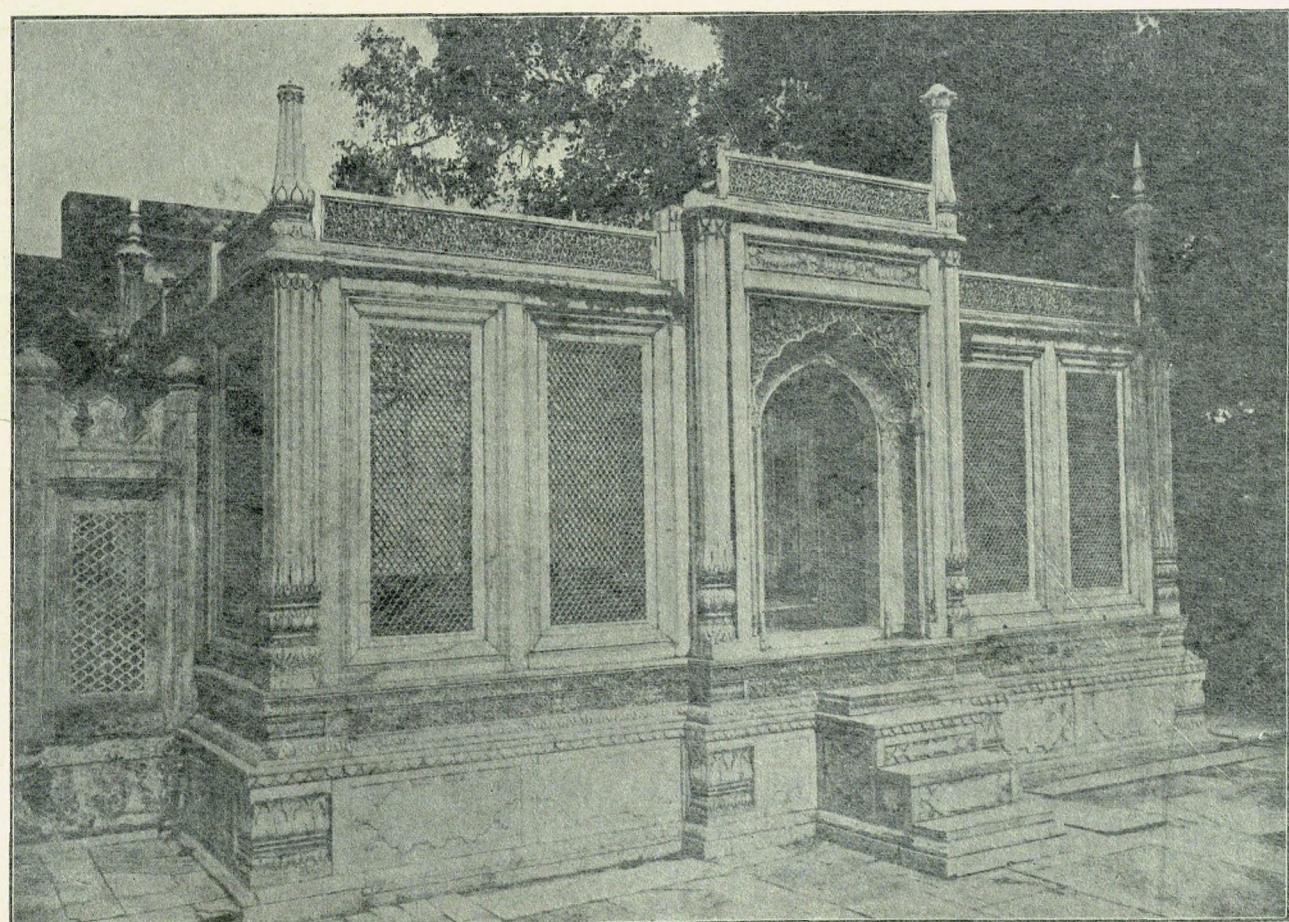


(b). EASTERN GATEWAY OF THE MOSQUE OF KHAN-I JAHAN, SHOWING THE INSCRIPTION.

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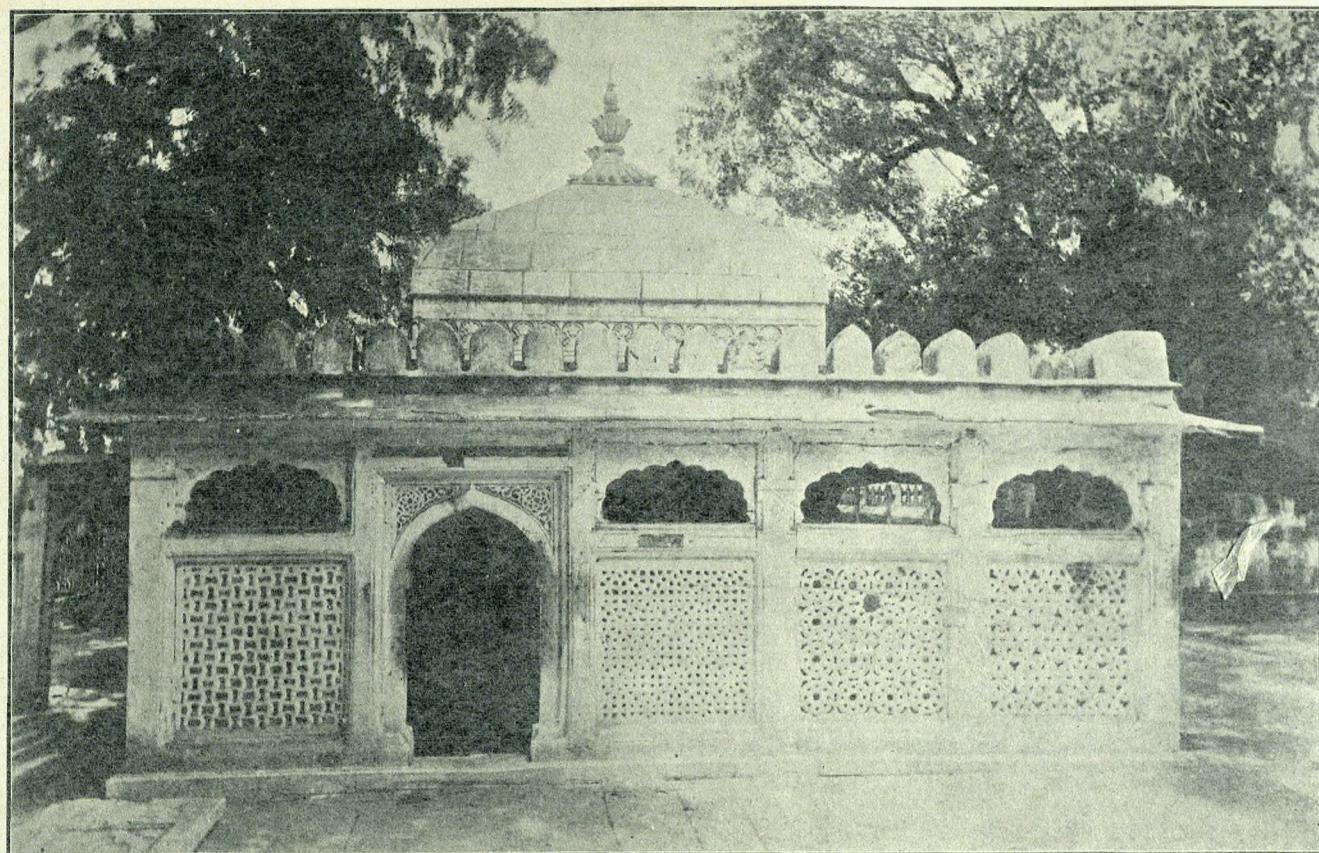
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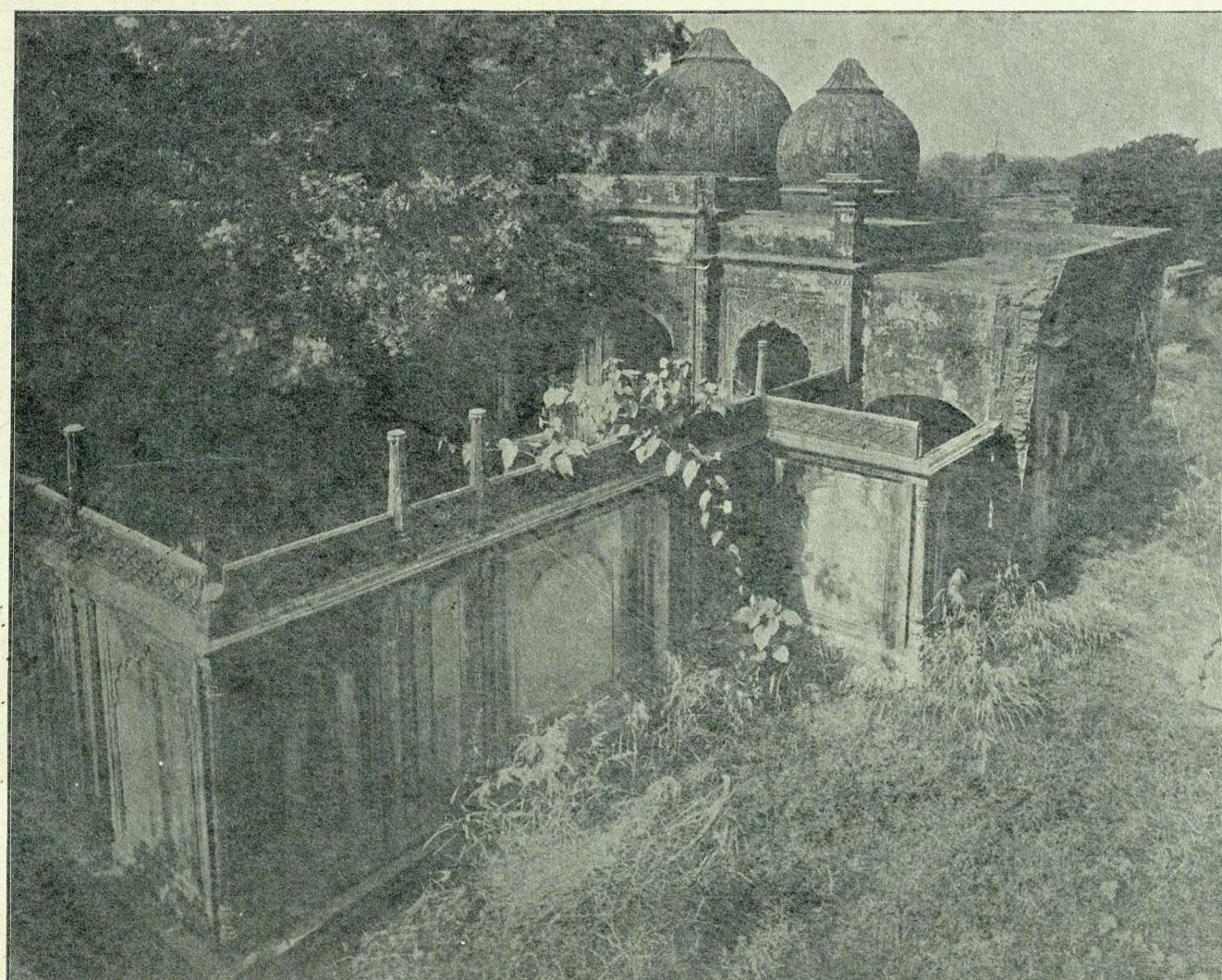
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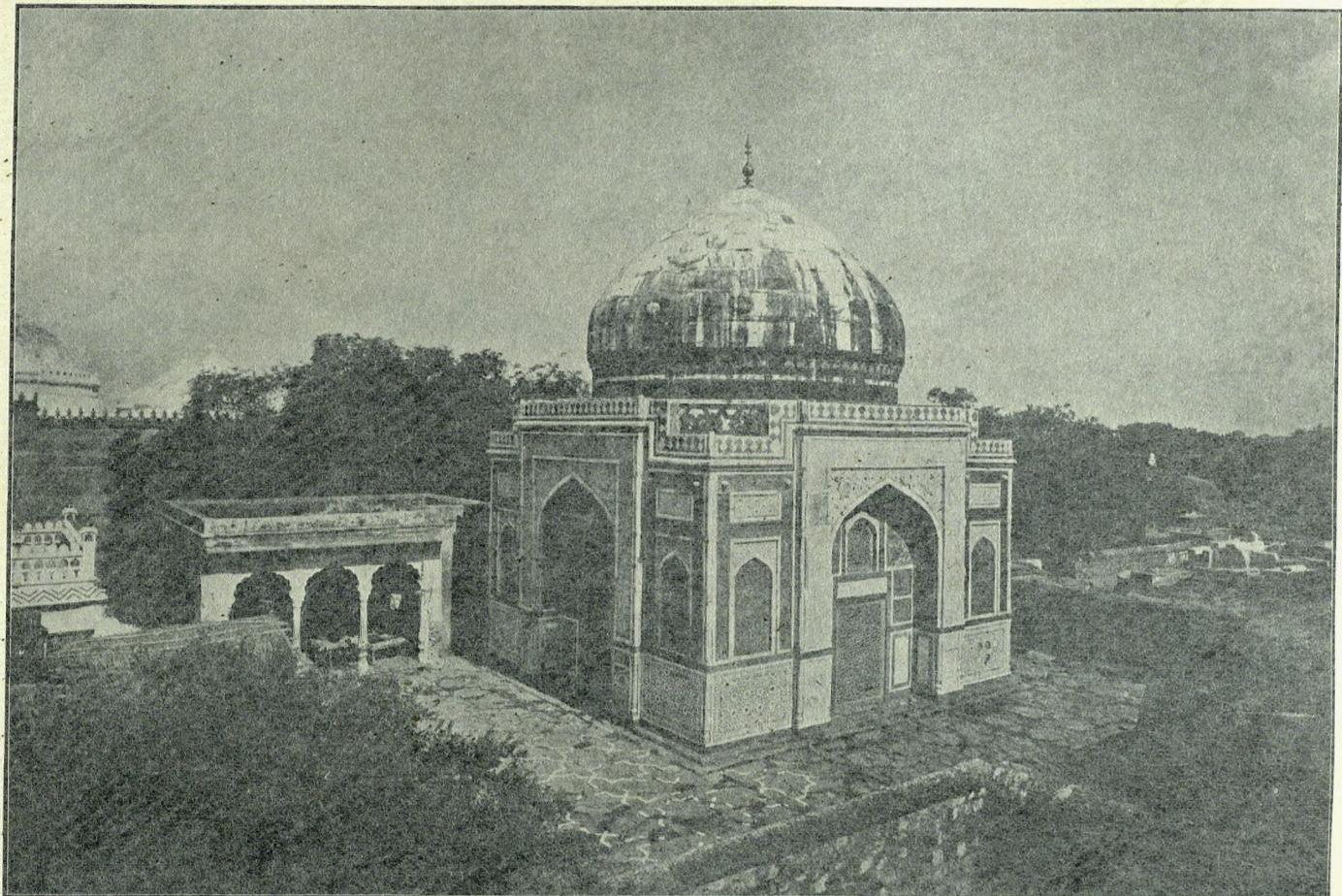


(a). TOMB OF AMIR KHUSRAU.

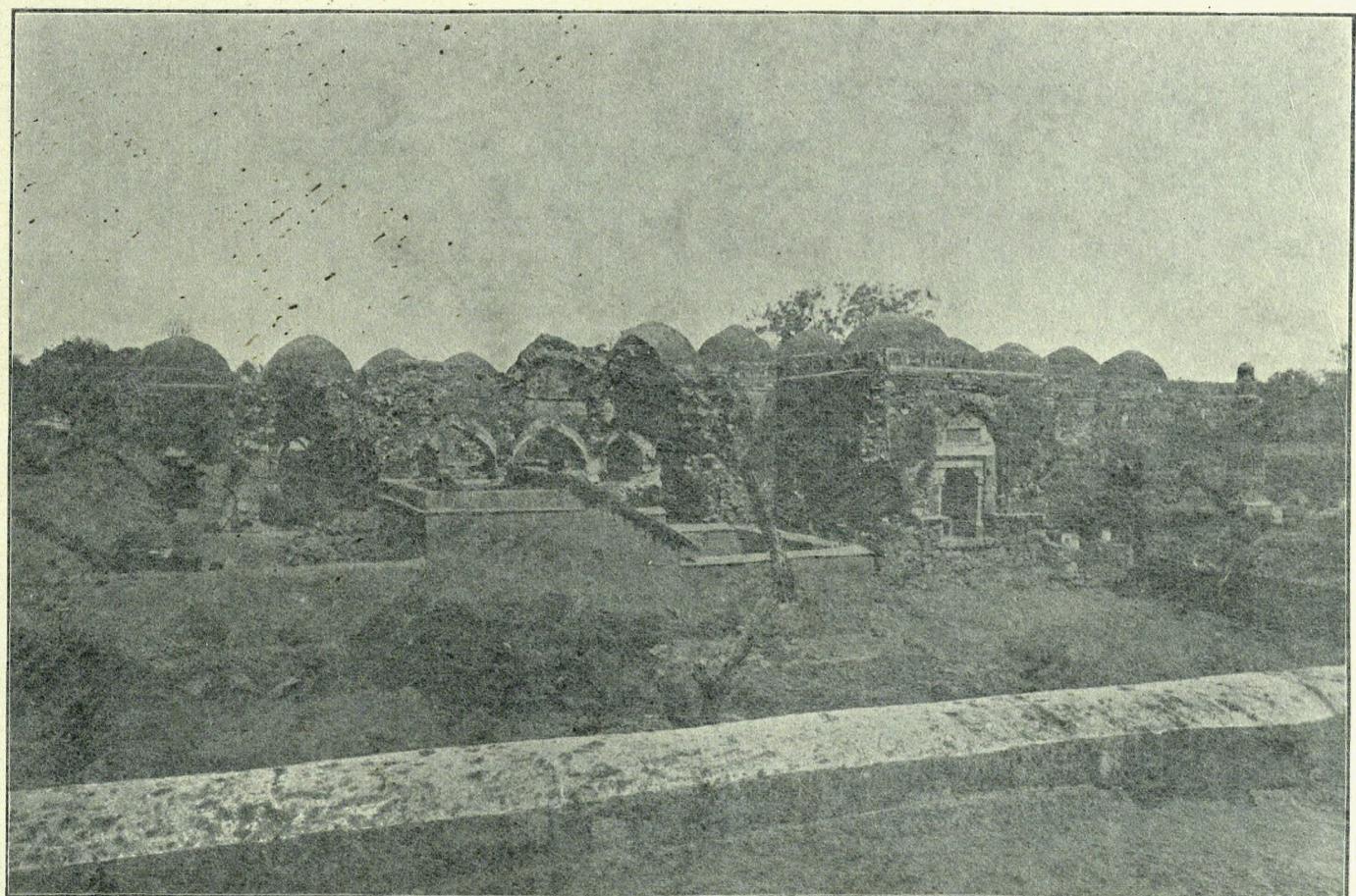


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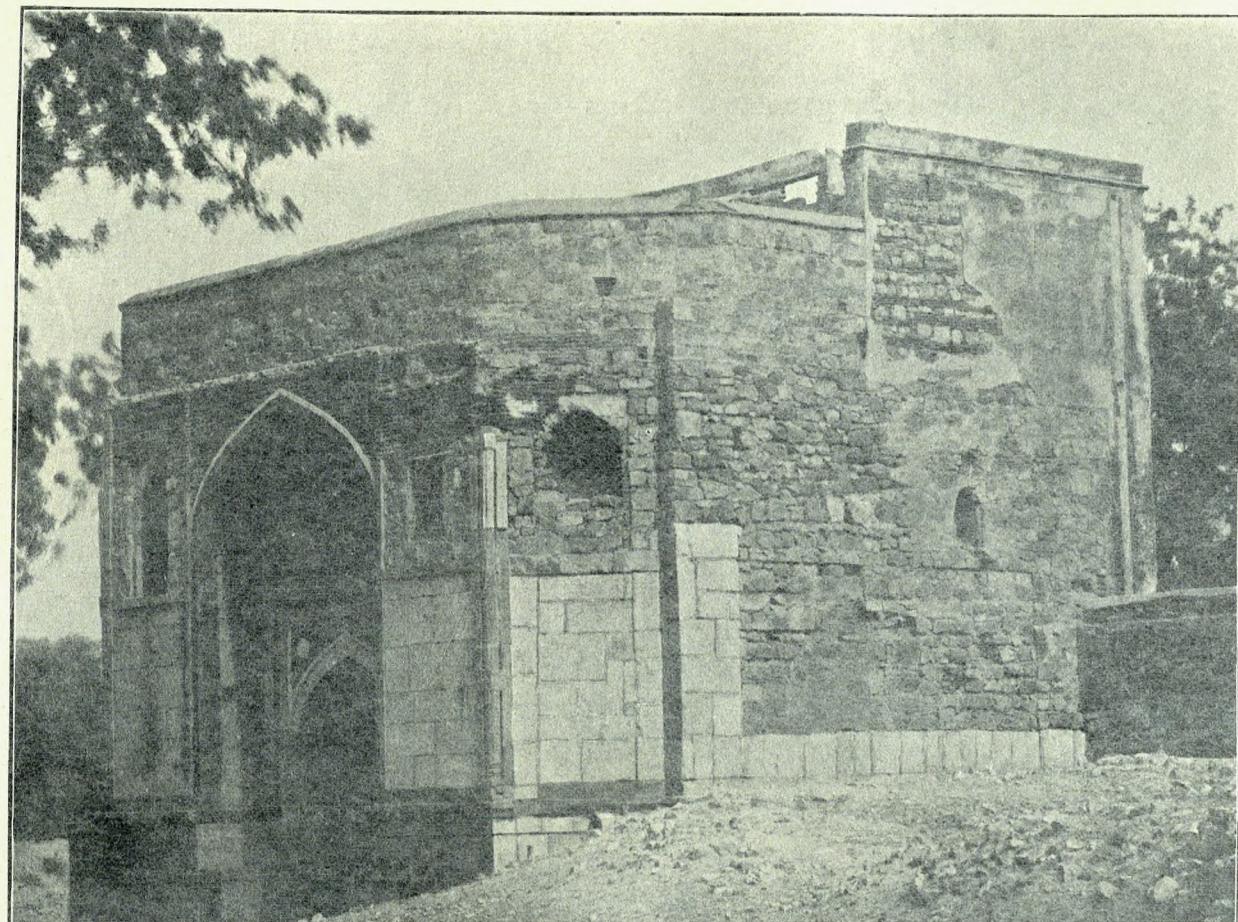


(a). TOMB OF ATGAH KHAN.

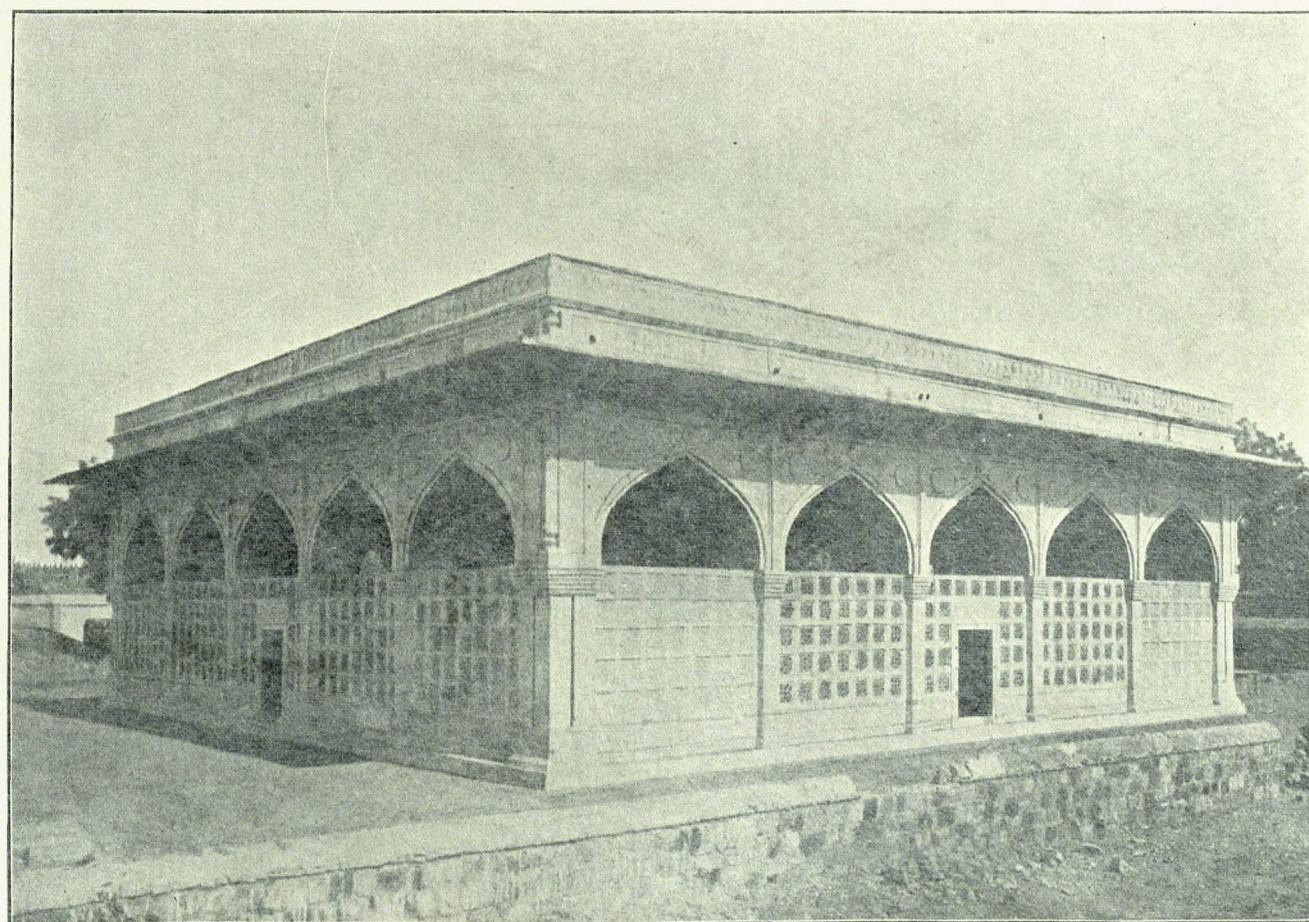


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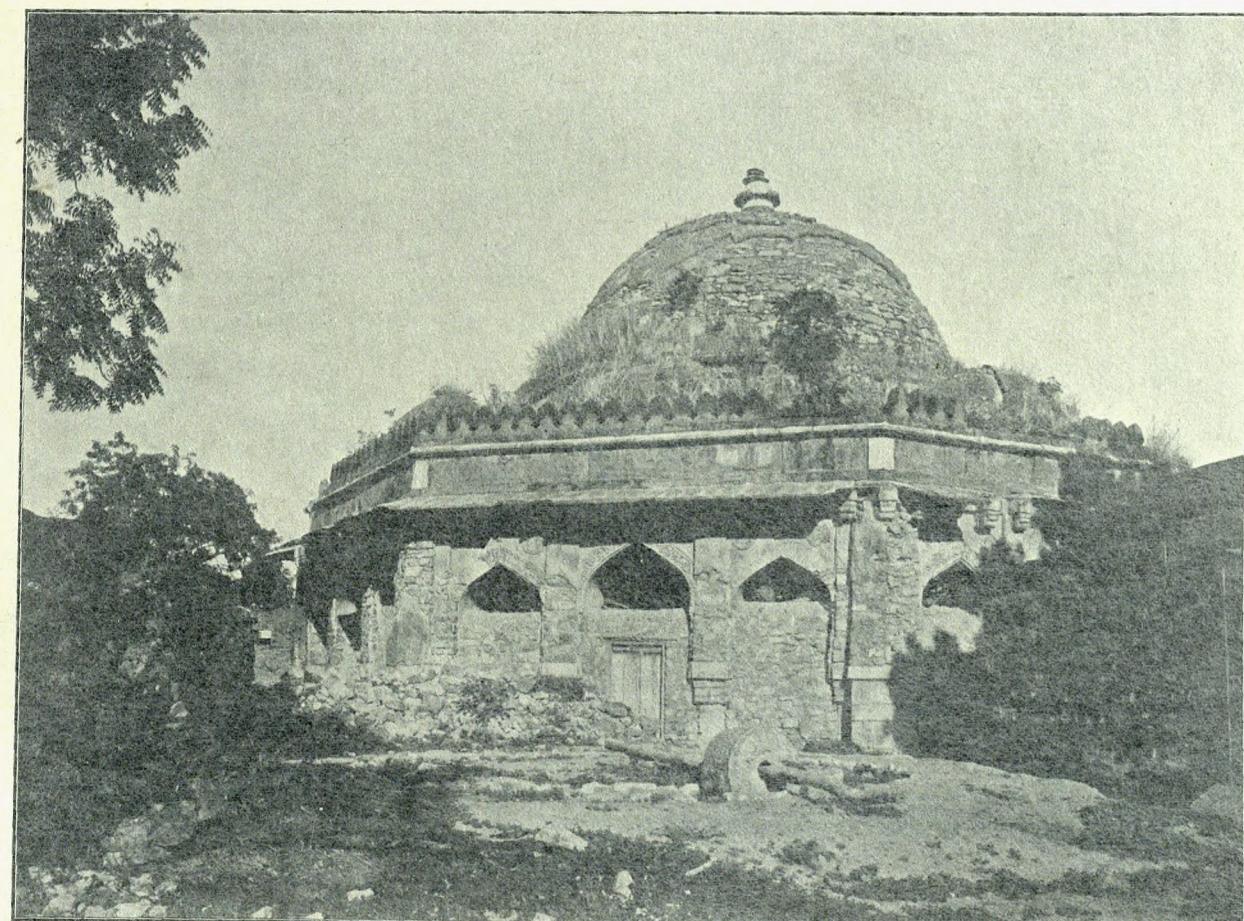


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(a). LAL MAHALL.



(b). TOMB OF KHAN-I JAHAN TILANGANI.



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MEMOIRS OF THE  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA



No. 11

Some Recently Added Sculptures in  
the Provincial Museum, Lucknow

BY  
PANDIT HIRANANDA SHASTRI, M.A., M.C.



2CSL

# MEMOIRS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

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## No. 11.

### Some Recently Added Sculptures in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow

BY

PANDIT HIRANANDA SHASTRI, M.A., M.O.L.



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,, IV.—(a & b) Metal figure of Śiva from Benares.  
,, V.—(a & b) Brass image from Hardwar.

## SOME RECENTLY ADDED SCULPTURES IN THE PROVINCIAL MUSEUM, LUCKNOW.

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DURING the last few years when I held charge of the Provincial Museum at Lucknow some valuable additions were made to its archæological section, and as they have not been noticed before I publish them here in the interests of students of Indian iconography. The acquisitions which I intend to notice are eight images belonging to different cults. Three are Buddhist, two Brahmanical and three Jaina. Of the Buddhist images, two are in gilt copper and the third is in stone. Of the Brahmanical figures one is of sandstone and the other appears to be of gun-metal. Of the Jaina statues one is of brass and two are in black marble. The brass one bears a dated inscription giving the time of its consecration. The two Buddhist figurines in gilt copper also bear inscriptions though nothing more than the well-known creed formula. Excepting the railing pillar, which belongs to the Kushāna period, they are all mediæval. With this foreword I proceed to describe them in detail.

First of all, I take the Buddhist images. The earliest of these is, as is shown by mortices on the sides, a railing pillar in red sandstone (Plate I, Fig. b). It is fragmentary and measures 2'8" by 8". Both the obverse and the reverse faces of it are carved. The obverse bears the much damaged figure of a female standing under a tree (which, excepting part of the foliage, is now missing) playing the Vīnā or Indian lyre and possibly representing a daughter of Māra. It very much resembles the sculpture in Mr. Dames's collection which has been reproduced by Mr. Vincent Smith in his History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon<sup>1</sup> and which perhaps, stands for Māra himself. The reverse shows three lotus flowers such as we find on other railing pillars. It is said to have come from the Gurgaon District in the Punjab.<sup>2</sup> The style of it, however, particularly the treatment of the drapery, the heavy ear-rings and anklets, having close resemblance to the well-known railing figures of Mathurā, will show that the place of its origin must have been Mathurā and

<sup>1</sup> Page 117, Fig. 60.

<sup>2</sup> For other Buddhist sculptures from this District see Vogel, A.S.R. 1909-10, page 65.

not Gurgaon. The other figures were dug out, as the Executive Engineer of the Gonda Division of the United Provinces informed me, along with three other remains, namely, a miniature *stūpa* with a square base ( $2\frac{5}{8}$ " by  $2\frac{5}{8}$ "), a *Vajra* or thunder-bolt,<sup>1</sup>  $4\frac{1}{8}$ " long and a broken bell when a small hedge was cut in the compound of Sahēt or the site of the ancient *Jétavana*, and were sent to the Museum in the month of March, 1913. They are of one and the same style and consequently contemporary: an inference supported by the type of the characters used in the writing seen at their back. One of the remaining two images represents Tārā and the other Gautama Buddha (Plate II) or perhaps, Akshobhya, one of the five Dhyāni Buddhas of the Mahāyānists. That a *Vajra* was found along with them would indicate that they are of the Mahāyāna School, as is shown also of course, by the very figure of Tārā itself. The image of Tārā is  $6\frac{1}{8}$ " high, including the pedestal. It represents the deity seated on a lotus in the oriental fashion, with the right leg hanging down and the foot resting on the pedestal, while the left leg rests on the lotus in the "sukhāsīna" pose. The right hand is placed on the right knee with a conical object which appears to be a vase. The left hand is placed in the "nidrita" pose and holds a conventional lotus. The deity is wearing jewellery-anklets, girdle, wristlet, armlet, necklace, ear-rings and a three-pointed head-dress. She wears also a *dhoti* and what may be a sash, worn like the sacred thread. Her hair is dressed in long locks which fall on the shoulders. She is shown laughing somewhat wildly. The round piece at the back extending from the lotus seat to a little above the head is evidently meant for the *prabhāmandala* or nimbus. Except at the border, where it is dentated, it is all plain, the border being formed by a raised line circumscribing the plain surface. It is surmounted by an umbrella pierced by a long stick forked at the upper end and fixed at the centre of the nimbus. The umbrella is decorated with two pendants or festoons hanging one on each side up to the aura. The lotus on which the figure is seated rests on a double rectangular base or pedestal ( $3$ " by  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ") which is supported on four legs and is hollow. The inner base measures  $2\frac{1}{2}$ " by  $2$ " and the outer one  $3$ " by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ". At the back of the *prabhāmandala* or rather the image, about the middle, is soldered a small circular piece which bears the well-known formula of the Buddhist creed, which Aśvajit addressed to Sāriputra, engraved in low relief in characters of about the 8th or 9th century A.D.

The inscription at the back, that is, the creed formula, the association with the representations of Buddha, the *Stūpa* and the *Vajra*, which were found along with it, will at once lead us to identify the figurine with that of Tārā the well-known Bodhisattva of the Buddhist pantheon, as does the "utpala" or blue lotus seen in the left hand, as this is a characteristic emblem of Tārā. As to the special form of Tārā which this image represents, I would remark that the artist does not seem to have been particular about it, for he has not given all the characteristics of any

<sup>1</sup> This specimen is forked at the end as is the case with those from Nepal and Tibet unlike the *Vajra* shown in Gandhāra sculpture which is not forked.

special form. The pose is that of the Śyāma-Tārā or Green Tārā, who is usually represented seated on a lotus-throne with the right leg pendant, but we do not find any lotus supporting the foot which here rests on the pedestal. In this point she will resemble the Khadiravarnī Tārā which is a form of the yellow Tārā, but differs in the *mudrās* or mystic poses of the hands, the Khadiravarnī Tārā being shown as similarly seated with her right hand in the 'charity' *mudrā* holding the stem of a full-blown lotus flower, the left hand being in the 'argument' *mudrā* holding the stem of an "utpala." The attribute of the right hand is not unlike the *Kalaśa* or vase, and this will lend additional support to her identification with the yellow Tārā. But we have to remember that this form, namely, the yellow one, holds a vase in one of the left hands, the other holding<sup>1</sup> a trident. But artists do not always follow tradition and are at times erroneous in their distribution of attributes. It is particularly the "utpala" shown in profile with its centre hidden, whose stem is held in the left hand, which tends to identify the figure with that of the Śyāma or Green Tārā, as this is her special symbol. Although the right hand is not in the "Vara"-*mudrā* still it may perhaps be connected with her form as Dhanadā and the vase may be taken to be a *ratnaghāṭa* or vase of jewels.

Though the figure, I believe, is undoubtedly a representation of the Buddhist Tārā, yet because of her resemblance in at least one or two points to the image of the Brahmanical deity of this name, it will not be inappropriate to study her in conjunction with the homonymous goddess of the Hindu pantheon. Nor, I think, will it be out of place to make a few remarks as to her origin. The Hindu or Brahmanical mythology knows of several Tārās. One of them is the wife of Br̥haspati, the preceptor of the gods, who was carried off by Soma, was afterwards restored to her husband at the intercession of Brahmā, and who gave birth to a son named Budha who through Pururavas became the progenitor of the lunar race of kings. Another Tārā is the wife of Bāli or the mother of Āngada. The third Tārā known to the Purāṇas or epics was the wife of Hariśchandra, a king of the solar race famous for his liberality and probity and unflinching adherence to truth. But with these we have no concern at present. To Hemādri, who lived about 1300 A.D., Tārā is known as one of the sixty-four *Yoginīs* or female attendants on Śiva or Durgā. Quoting the *Mayadīpikā*, a work of unknown date, but presumably ancient, in his well-known book, the *Chaturvargachintāmaṇi*, he describes her as black in colour, seated on an owl, and holding a spear and a club.<sup>2</sup> *Yoginīs* though supernatural, yet are subservient to other deities and do not hold an independent rank. This Tārā of the *Mayadīpikā* is apparently a new figure not noticed elsewhere. In any case, she is different entirely from the divinity I am talking about. It is the second Mahāvidyā with whom I am chiefly concerned,

<sup>1</sup> A. Getty. *The Gods of Northern Buddhism*, page 110.

<sup>2</sup> Bibl. Ind edition, Vol. II, page 97.

and who, like other principal deities of the henotheistic cult of the Hindus, reigns supreme in her sphere. She is one of the ten principal goddesses of the *Sāktas*. The ten Mahāvidyās or "Muses" as named in the *Chāmuṇḍātantra* quoted in the *Śabdakalpadruma* are these—

काली तारा महाविद्या षोडशी भुवनेश्वरी ।  
भैरवी छिन्नमस्ता च विद्या धूमवती तथा ॥  
वगला सिद्धविद्या च मातङ्गी कमलात्मिका ।  
एता दश महाविद्याः सिद्धविद्याः प्रकीर्तिः ॥

namely, (1) Kālī, (2) Tārā, (3) Shōdaśī, (4) Bhuvaneśvarī, (6) Chhinnamastā, (7) Dhūmāvatī, (5) Bhairavī, (8) Vagalā, (9) Mātangī, and (10) Kamalā.

Though Tārā is mentioned second and consequently called *Dvitiyā* or 'the second,' yet she is looked upon as unequalled in liberality or granting success and being one who can be invoked<sup>1</sup> or worshipped at any time is easily accessible. This is what we find in the case of the Buddhist Tārā also, for she can be directly appealed to without any intermediary, unlike other deities of the first rank. Ordinarily the Hindu mythology recognises eight Tārās but the principal ones are only three, namely, Ekajatā, Nilasarasvatī, and Ugratārā.<sup>2</sup> I do not think these are to be treated as distinct divinities. They are rather, as Waddell has remarked with regard to the numerous Tārās of the Buddhist pantheon,<sup>3</sup> the concrete objective representations of the modes and titles of one and the same deity, namely, Tārā. Difference in names is due to the various aspects of a god or goddess which a worshipper has in view. The Tārā proper is thus described by Mahīdhara in his *Mantramahodadhi*—

विश्वव्यापकवारिमध्यविलसच्छ्रेताम्बुजन्मस्थितां  
कर्त्त्वेखड्डकपालनीलनलिनै राजतकरां नोलभास् ।  
काञ्चीकुण्डलहारकड्डणलसत्केयूरमञ्जीरता-  
मासैर्नागवरैर्विभूषिततनूमारक्तनेत्रवयाम् ॥  
पिङ्गोथैकजटां ललत्सुरशनां दंशाकराक्षाननां  
चर्म द्वैपि वरं कटौ विदधतीं श्रेतास्थिपदालिकाम् ।  
अक्षोध्येण विराजमानशिरसं च्छ्रेताननांभोक्त्रहां  
तारां श्रावहृदासनां दृढकुचामम्बां चिलोक्याः स्मरेत् ॥

'She sits on a white lotus looking beautiful amidst all-pervading waters. Her colour is blue and she holds a knife (or scissors), a sword, a skull and a blue lotus in her hands. She wears a girdle, ear-rings, necklace, wristlets, armlets and anklets, is decorated with serpents, has three red eyes and a fearsome tawny chignon, her tongue is protruding and her face looks terrible on account of her jaws. Round her waist she wears a tiger's skin and she holds an axe of white bones. Her head is adorned by Akshobhya. Her lotus-

<sup>1</sup> Mahīdhara in his *Mantramahodadhi*, Chapter IV, Sts. 44 and 122.

<sup>2</sup> Her name *Lilasarasvatī* given in the *Tantrasāra* and accounted for as लौलयावाक्प्रदाचेति तेज लौलसरस्वती is evidently an instance of *dānastuti* or popular etymology.

<sup>3</sup> The cult of Tārā, *Journal Royal Asiatic Society*, 1894, page 65.

like face is smiling. She with prominent breasts sits on the chest of a corpse and is the mother of the triple world.'

The description given in the *Tantrasāra*<sup>1</sup>, agrees in the main with this. It represents her in the *pryatālīdhā* attitude,<sup>2</sup> i.e., standing in the attitude of shooting, with her left knee advanced and the right retracted, dwarfish in size, with protuberant abdomen and surrounded by a burning funeral pyre, holding *Khadga* (sword), *Kartri* (scissors), or knife in the right hands, and *Kapāla* (skull) and *Utpala* (blue lotus) in the left hands. But this I think is a difference in detail only. Attributes change according to the aspects of a deity.

The Brahmanical Tārā like the Buddhist Tārā is primarily a 'Saviouress,' and this is in harmony with the etymology of the term.<sup>3</sup> According to the *Laghustava*, the well-known eulogy of Durgā read daily by a staunch Śākta or the worshipper of Śakti, she is to be invoked for the crossing of waters or at the time of distress caused by 'flood or swelling of waters.'

लक्ष्मो राजकुले जया रणभुवि चेमङ्गरीमध्वनि  
 क्रव्यादहिपसृप्तभाजि शवरी कान्तारदुर्गं गिरौ।  
 भूतप्रेतपिशाचराच्चमध्ये स्मृत्वा महाभैरवीं  
 व्यामोहे त्रिपुरां तरन्ति विपदस्तारां च तोयप्लवे ॥

"Having thought of Lakshmi at the royal courts, Jayā in the battle-field, Kṣhemāṅkari during a journey, Savarī in inaccessible forests abounding in serpents, elephants, and carnivorous animals, Mahābhairavī at the time of fear due to ghosts, spirits, goblins, and demons, Tripurā during embarrassment, people cross or overcome their troubles thinking of Tārā during floods or the swelling of waters."

This would rather go to connect her with navigation--she is a deity who ensures safe crossing of waters. The very conception of her form as seated on a lotus emerging from all-pervading water, or the ocean, seems to favour this idea. She can save her votaries from the flooded waters or the sea, she can save them from the *bhavasāgara*, the Ocean of Existence. She will be what a boat is to a person who has to cross a river, a comparison found in the verse of Jātavedas in the Rigveda, so very closely connected with the cult of Durgā. Durgā is the chief goddess in the Brahmanical pantheon, and other goddesses are her 'Vibhūti' or the manifestation of her power. This is what we find from the *Durgāsaptaśatī* or *Mārkaṇḍeyapurāṇa* of which it forms a part. While addressing the demon-king Śumbha, Durgā says:—

पश्यता दुष्ट मध्ये विश्वन्त्यो महिमूलयः।

<sup>1</sup> See *Sābdakalpadruma* under Tārā.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. *Tārāśṭaka* published in the *Bṛhatstotraratnākāra* (Bombay, Nirṇayasāgara Press) Verse I, प्रत्याखौषपदस्थिते, etc.

<sup>3</sup> Tārā from the root *tr.* to cross or swim over.

जातवेदसे सुनाम सीमसरीतीयती निदहाति वेदः।  
स नः पर्वतिदर्गाणा विद्वा नावे विसर्व दृश्यतायग्निः॥

*Rigveda*; I 99.1.

This verse though originally dedicated to Jātavedas is used for *āṅganyāsa* or the mystic touching of the limbs before the *Durgāsaptaśatī* is read.

“ See, villain ! these manifestations of my power submerge in me.”

In a hymn of the Mahābhārata Durgā the well-known Hindu goddess is praised under the epithet of Tārinī and as Tārā and Tārinī are apparently identical names one is tempted to ask if Tārā was really in view of the composer of the hymn. This being an interesting reference to Tārinī as a goddess, perhaps, the earliest known in Brahmanical literature, it will not be out of place to quote in full the whole text of the hymn where it occurs, i.e., the hymn uttered by Arjuna at the instance of Krishṇa in praise of Durgā to attain victory over his formidable foes :

अर्जुन उवाच—

नमस्ते सिद्धसेनानि आयें मन्दरवासिनि ।  
कुमारि कालि कापालि कपिले क्षणपिङ्गले ॥  
भद्रकालि नमस्तुभ्यं महाकालि नमोस्तु ते ।  
चारण चण्डे नमस्तुभ्यं तारिणि वरवर्णिणि ॥  
काल्यायनि महाभागि करालि विजये जये ।  
शिखिपिच्छध्वजधरे नानाभरणभूषिते ॥  
अङ्गूलप्रहरणे खड्डखेटकधारिणि ।  
गोपेन्द्रस्यानुजे ज्येष्ठे नन्दगोपकुलोङ्गवे ॥  
महिषामृतिप्रये नित्यं कौशिकि पीतवासिनि ।  
अङ्गहासे कोकमुखे नमस्तेऽस्तु रणप्रिये ॥  
उमे शाकभरि ज्वाले कृष्णे कैटभनाशिनि ।  
हिरण्यान्ति विरुपान्ति धूमान्ति च नमोऽस्तुते ॥  
वेदश्रुति महापुण्ये ब्रह्मण्ये जातवेदसि ।  
जस्तुकटकचैत्येषु नित्यं सन्निहितालये ॥  
त्वं ब्रह्मविद्या विद्यानां महानिद्रा च देहिनाम ।  
स्कन्दमातर्भगवति दुर्गे कान्तारवासिनि ॥  
स्वाहाकारः स्वधा चैव कला काष्ठा सरस्वती ।  
सावित्री वेदमाता च तथा वेदान्त उच्चसे ॥  
स्त्रासि त्वं महादेवि विशुद्धेनान्तरात्मना ।  
जयो भवतु मे नित्यं त्वयसादादण्णजिरे ॥  
कान्तारभयदुर्गेषु भक्तानां पालनेषु च ।  
नित्यं वससि पाताले युद्धे जयसि दानवान् ॥  
त्वं जंभनो मोहिनी च माया झीः ओस्त्रैव च ।  
सन्ध्या प्रभावती चैव सावित्री जननी तथा ॥  
तुष्टिः पुष्टिर्धृतिर्दीप्तिश्वन्द्रादिल्यविवर्धिनो ।  
भूतिभूतिमतां संख्ये वोच्यसे सिद्धचारणे ॥

The following translation follows Muir in the main :—

Arjuna says :—Reverence to thee, Siddhasenāni (Generaless of the Siddhas), the noble, the dweller on the Mandara mountain, Kumāri (maiden), Kāli,

Kapilā (tawny), Krishṇapīngalā (dark and brown). Reverence to thee, Bhadra-kālī; reverence to thee, Mahākālī; reverence to thee, Chandī, Chandā; reverence to thee, O Tāriṇī, (deliveress) O Varavarṇinī (beautiful-coloured), O fortunate Kātyāyanī, O Karālī, O Vijayā, O Jayā, who bearest a peacock's tail for thy banner, adorned with various jewels, armed with many spears, wielding sword and shield, younger sister of the chief of cowherds (Krishṇa), eldest born in the family of the cowherd Nanda, delighting always in Mahisha's blood, Kauśikī, wearing yellow garments, loud-laughing, wolf-mouthed; reverence to thee, thou delighter in battle, O Umā Śākambharī, thou white one (or Śvetā), thou black one (or Krishṇa). O destroyer of Kaiṭabba. Reverence to thee O Hiranyākṣī (golden-eyed), distorted or three-eyed and dark-eyed one, O Vedaśruti (tradition of the Veda), most pure, devout, Jātavedasī (female Agni) who dwellest continually near to [the ridge of] mountain precipices and sepulchres, of sciences thou art the science of Brahma, the great sleep of embodied beings, O mother of Skanda, divine Durgā, dweller in wildernesses. Thou art called Svāhā, Svadhā, Kalā, Kāshṭhā (minute divisions of time) Sarasvatī, Sāvitrī, mother of the Vedas, and the Vedānta. Thou, great goddess, art praised with a pure heart. By thy favour let me be ever victorious in battle. Thou dwellest in the wilderness in fearful and difficult places, (for the) protection of thy worshippers. In nether regions thou constantly abidest and ever conquerest demons in battle. Thou art Jambhāni, Mohini, Māyā, Hrī, Śrī, the luminous Sandhyā (twilight) Sāvitrī, the mother Tushtī (contentment), strength, constancy, light, increaser of the sun and moon, the power of the powerful in battle—(all this) thou art seen by the Siddhas and the Chāraṇas (to be).<sup>1</sup>

This is only a *stotra* of Durgā, no doubt, but the mention of Tāriṇī or *the deliveress of beautiful colours* is quite significant particularly when this hymn is read together with the *stuti* or praise of the goddess by Yudhishthira, the chief of the five Pāṇavas. Whether Tārā, as conceived by the Tāntrikas later on, was known or not at the time when this hymn was composed we have no means of ascertaining. But the hymn at any rate goes to indicate that Brahmanical mythology knew of a goddess whose aid was sought for deliverance from troubles and who was conceived to be a noble maiden of a beautiful black, tawny and white colour, with three (or distorted) eyes, and the mother of all sciences about the beginning of the Christian era. To determine the date of the Mahābhārata or its parts is a difficult problem still awaiting final solution, so I am not in a position to say at what definite time the above-quoted eulogy was composed. Still I think it will not be far from accurate to ascribe it to the early centuries of the Christian era. In any case, this much seems to be certain that the form of Tārā as conceived by the latter Tāntrikas is not altogether a new idea. But as the traits we find in the *stotras* by Yudhishthira<sup>2</sup> or Arjuna<sup>3</sup> are common to

<sup>1</sup> Muir, *Sanskrit Texts* Vol. IV, page 432-3.

<sup>2</sup> *Mahābhārata*, Virāṭaparvan Chap. 6.

<sup>3</sup> *Bhishmaparvan*, Chap. 23.

all goddesses as well as gods much stress, I am afraid, cannot be laid on these references.

In the cult of the Brahmanical Tārā we find that Akshobhya is the chief person. He is the seer of her *mantra* and is to be worshipped as such on the head of the goddess.<sup>1</sup> There are, besides Akshobhya, a few seers also whom a votary of Tārā has to adore, namely, Vairochana, Amitābha, Padmanābha, Śaṅkha, Pāṇdura, etc. These he will worship at different parts of the mystic diagram or spell of the goddess.<sup>2</sup> Of these Amitābha and Vairochana, at least, are to be found in Buddhist mythology as well. Buddhists, or rather the Mahāyānists, we know, recognise five Dhyāni Buddhas, namely, (1) Vairochana, (2) Akshobhya, (3) Ratnasambhava,<sup>3</sup> (4) Amitābha, (5) Amoghasiddha; and their Śaktis to the same number, to wit, (1) Vajradhātviśvari, (2) Pāṇḍarā, (3) Tārā, (4) Māmakī, and (5) Lochanā.

This conception of Tārā in the Hindu mythology will at once strike a student of the Buddhist pantheon as not very dissimilar to that of the Śakti or female energy of Avalokiteśvara, the reflex or spiritual son of Amitābha and the most popular divinity in the Mahāyāna school of thought, whose worship extends not only from Nepāl to Tibet but northward to lake Baikāl and from the Caucasus eastward to Japan. In the Buddhist mythology, as I have already said, Tārā is conceived to be a saviouress or deliveress, *i.e.*, one who helps man to cross the Ocean of Existence. Her *dhāriṇī* or the manual of worship giving her praises and spells is believed to have been written by the Dhyāni-Buddha Vairochana. The legend regarding her origin which is generally accepted is that a tear fell from the eye of the All-pitying One, *i.e.*, Avalokiteśvara, and falling in the valley beneath, formed a lake from whose waters arose a lotus flower, which, opening its petals, disclosed the pure goddess Tārā.<sup>4</sup> Though there are several Tārās, yet, I think, according to the colour she adopts, Tārā may be thought of as five-fold, namely, the white, the blue, the green, the yellow, and the red Tārā. These are the five sacred colours. Ordinarily she is green, but is seen red like the sun, blue like sapphire, white like the milky sea, or yellow like gold. In some of the representations known to us endeavour has been made to show all these colours simultaneously. Like other deities she too has a double aspect, the angry and the pacific one. Her angry forms are represented in three colours, red, yellow and blue, but her pacific form will be coloured white or green. In her pacific mode she is seated wearing the Bodhisatva ornaments, including the five-leaved crown and having long and wavy hair as well as a smiling expression. The angry aspects have dishevelled hair, Tāntric attributes and ornaments and a third eye.

<sup>1</sup> *Mantramahodadhi*, IV, 93.

<sup>2</sup> *Loc. cit. Sts.* 94-95.

<sup>3</sup> This Dhyāni Budhha has a yellow colour and may be identical with the Pāṇdura who is connected with the Brahmanical Tārā.

Pāṇdara is the Śakti or energy of Amitābha but it reminds one of Pāṇdura the seer connected with the cult of the Brahmanical Tārā.

<sup>4</sup> A. Getty *The Gods*, etc., page 105.

Taking all her various forms together, the Buddhist Tārā shows all the traits of the Brahmanical Tārā.

The comparison thus shows that the Brahmanical Tārā rather resembles the angry form of the Buddhist divinity of that designation. The description of the goddess given above in accordance with the Brahmanical texts agrees in many respects with that of blue Tārā or Ekajatā. Both are blue, step to the right, stand on a corpse, have three eyes, laugh horribly, have prominent teeth and protruding tongue. Their eyes are red and thin hips covered by a tiger skin. Both have garlands of heads and ornaments of snakes. The four-armed Tārā in Buddhist mythology also has the same attributes or symbols which her Brahmanical sister has, namely, sword, knife, blue lotus and skull-cup. Besides these we find that the figure of Akshobhya in the head-dress is also common, for we know that a small image of this Dhyāni Buddha is often to be seen in the head-dress of Tārā as is noticed in that of Mañjuśri Yamāntaka, and Prajñāpāramitā. The fact that Akshobhya figures in the head of other divinities should cause no astonishment. For the nearer we approach to Tāntric practices, the more difficult it becomes to differentiate the divinities. Owing to this circumstance M. Foucher in his *Iconographie boudhique* had to remark that in the *Stotras* and *Dhārinīs* the hymns of Tāra are found hopelessly mixed with those of Mārichi and others, and the personalities of the deities in these litanies are so vague that one is tempted to ask if the names really represent distinct deities.

This brief analysis, I think, shows that the Brahmanical Tārā is very much like the Buddhist goddess of that name. The one difference we notice is that in Buddhist mythology she is ranked as a Bodhisattva, though at times she is called the mother of the Buddhas. The question which now presents itself for solution is whether Tārā was originally a Brahmanical or a Buddhist deity. That she is a Bodhisattva could go to indicate that she might have been Brahmanical originally. For it does not appear unlikely that the Buddhists or Mahāyānists enrolled her as a Bodhisattva and gave her a position which was slightly inferior to that of a Buddha. This they did in several other instances.<sup>1</sup> The incorporation of Hindu deities into the Buddhist pantheon is an admitted fact. When turned into a Bodhisattva the Brahmanical deity was no doubt placed below Buddha, but the Hindu votary while coming over to Buddhism would remember that a Bodhisattva is destined to become a Buddha in some future *Kalpa* and he is not very likely to feel this lowering of the position of his deity especially when he knows fully well that every person by virtue of his merit can rise to the rank of a god. On the other hand that would open for him a career which had been apportioned to his deity. By the dint of his energy or virtue he himself could attain to a similar position. This bringing in of Brahmanical gods was not resented for it still allowed the pious convert to continue his adoration of his favourite divinity or *ishtadeva*. The association of Tārā with Avalokiteśvara will hardly tend

<sup>1</sup> For example, Śiva became Avalokiteśvara of the Mahāyānists.

to counteract this idea, for in Avalokiteśvara we can recognise Śiva, the well-known Brahmanical deity. But the data now available do not favour this view. They would show with a considerable amount of certainty that the conception of Tārā must have been Buddhist originally. What leads me to such a surmise is this. According to the Hindu Tantra works Tārā appears to be more Buddhist than Brahmanical for the one reason that Akshobhya is placed on her head and has thus been given a higher position than that of the divinity. That <sup>1</sup>Akshobhya is a Buddha is too well-known to require demonstration, but I am not aware that he figures at all as a distinct personality elsewhere in Brahmanical mythology. To make him a *rishi* or seer of her *mantra* is an attempt towards Brahmanisation of the cult, apparently. Otherwise, the elevation of a ‘seer’ (a mortal after all) to such an exalted position is hardly explicable. The very position in the head-dress is a Buddhist feature.

Though the appearance of Akshobhya is in itself a strong argument in favour of Tārā’s Buddhist origin, yet I think further support is required. This is supplied by an old *tantra* work, named *Āchāratantra* whose manuscript copy dated in the Vikrama year 1854 (A.D. 1797) I had occasion to see in the State Library at Jammu. This work records a legend which will elucidate the point. It says that Vasishṭha, the well-known *rishi*, failed to propitiate Tārā by means of the Brahmanical modes of worship and, when on the verge of disappointment, was asked by her through Ākāśavāṇī (*i.e.*, incorporal voice), to go to Buddha (lit. Vishnu in the form of Bodha) and worship her in accordance with the *āchāra* or system as taught by him. While addressing the seer, Tārā, without manifesting herself, thus spoke to him:—

मदीयाराधनाचारं बौद्धरूपो जनादर्नः ।  
एक एव विजानाति नान्यः कश्चन तत्त्वतः ॥  
ब्रथैवाक्षेप्तवहना कालोऽयं गमितस्त्वया ।  
विरुद्धाचारशीलेन मम तत्त्वमज्ञानता ॥  
तद्वौधरूपिणो विष्णोः सन्निधिं याहि संप्रति ।  
तेनोपदिष्टाचारेण मामाराधय सुव्रत ॥  
तदैवाशु प्रसन्ना स्यां त्वयि वक्त न संशयः ।

#### Translation:—

The real way to worship me is known to Vishnu in the form of Buddha and to nobody else. In vain you have spent so much time and undergone

<sup>1</sup> This name of Akshobhya occurs in the thousand epithets of Vishnu and is merely an attribute for it does not represent any particular form of that god. The only other instance I know of where the term is used though in the feminine gender as a proper noun is in the *Mayadēpikā* quoted by Hemādri in his *Chaturvarga chintāmaṇi* where it occurs as the name of one of the sixty-four *Yoginis* or female attendants of Durgā. Even in this case the personality spoken of is so vague that one can reasonably doubt if the name really represents any distinct divinity.

<sup>2</sup> Last three verses of its first *Paṭala* or Chapter.

troubles not knowing my real nature and following the wrong course or practices. Go, therefore, unto Vishnu who has assumed the form of Bodha (Enlightenment)<sup>1</sup> at once and worship me in accordance with the way (*āchāra*) he will teach you who are of good vows and conduct. Then only I shall be pleased with you immediately, O dear one, there is no doubt.

The legend continues to say that the sage went to China (*mahāchīna*) and learned from Buddha himself how to worship Tārā. It also gives various details but we have no concern with them at present.

To say that the real nature of Tārā was known to Buddha and that she could be propitiated by means of the Chinese way of her worship suffices, in my opinion, to show her Buddhist origin. I think the bearing of the legend on this question is quite clear, and on the strength of it one can safely surmise that Tārā was originally Buddhist divinity.

The earliest mention of the goddess in an epigraphical document known to me is perhaps in the Chālukyan inscription of the time of Tribhuvanamalla or Vikramāditya VI, whose reign began in the Saka year 1017 (A.D. 1095-6). Here, too, she is evidently Buddhist and not Brahmanical. So she is in the inscription from Śrāvasti which is dated in the Vikrama year 1276 (A.D. 1219).

In this connection I may remark that her association with Avalokiteśvara rather lends an additional support to this view. The cult of this Bodhisattva is fairly old and was known in the early centuries of the Christian era as would appear from a railing figure preserved in the Lucknow Museum which I think bears the representation of Avalokiteśvara with Amitābha, his spiritual father, in the head-dress. Whether he was conceived along with his Śakti, namely, Tārā so early we are not sure<sup>2</sup> nor can we say for certain at what time Tārā was first introduced into the Brahmanical pantheon. About the 8th century we know she was a very favourite deity<sup>3</sup> not only of the Buddhists but of the Hindus also as I have already said because of her easy accessibility. She could be invoked without the intercession of any priest and at any time, like Avalokiteśvara, the All-compassionate. She has been the deliveress *ever and anon*. She was largely worshipped by the Buddhists when Hiuan Tsiang visited India. Between the 8th and 12th centuries she became very popular, and as Miss Getty tells us,<sup>1</sup> many temples and colleges were dedicated to her and there was hardly a household without a statue of Tārā.

The next figure in the lot which requires notice is very much like the foregoing one in style and is evidently of the same age. It measures 3" by 2½" by 5½" and represents Buddha (Plate II) seated cross-legged in the *bhūmisparśamudrā* or the earth-touching attitude and in the Vajrāsana or 'adamantine' posture in which the Buddha sat at the time of the Bodhi or Enlightenment, with an indomitable resolution not to get up till he had

<sup>1</sup> Cf. A. Getty, *The Gods, etc.*, page 54.

<sup>2</sup> Beals, *Buddhistic records, etc.*, Vol. II, pages 103 and 174.

<sup>3</sup> *Gods, etc.*, page 105.

reached the goal and attained to the highest wisdom as Aśvaghosha has expressed it :—

भिन्नश्च तावद्भूवि नैतदासनं  
न यामि यावत्कृतकृत्यतामिति ॥

The *prabhāmandala* or nimbus is here cut from within round the upper part of the figure. A small circular piece is soldered at the back bearing, as in the figurine of Tārā, the Buddhist creed in the Nāgarī character of about the 9th century A.D.

The leaves of the pipal or *Ficus religiosus* shown above the head of the figure defines the statuette as an image of Gautama or the historical Buddha. Different Buddhas we know have different *bodhi* trees. For instance, the *nyagrodha* or banian tree (*Ficus indica*) was the *bodhi* tree of Kāśyapa, the *udumbara* (*Ficus glomerata*) is that of Kanaka Muni, the *Sāla* or *Shorea robusta* of Viśvabhū, the *Pāṭali* (*Bignonia Suaveolens*) of Vipaśvi, and the *Siriśa* (*acacia Sirisa*) of Krakuchhanda. Similarly the historical Buddha is said to have the *pīpal* as his *bodhi* tree. The Hīnayānists will look upon this figurine as a representation of Gautama Buddha who sat under the *pīpal* tree in the *Vajrāsana* posture at the time of the Enlightenment. They worship him under this form in Ceylon, Java, Burma and Siam. But the Mahāyānists will take it to be an image of Akshobhya who is likewise represented seated cross-legged with the left hand lying on the lap and the right hand touching the earth with the tips of the outstretched fingers, the palm turned inwards, in the same pose in which Gautama Buddha sat invoking the Earth to bear witness that he had resisted the temptation of Māra. The followers of the Great Vehicle, we are told, appeal to the Buddha in his ethereal form of Amitābha. As the collection to which this figurine belongs is of the Mahāyānist cult, I should rather like to call it Akshobhya, although I think the name must have been an attribute originally signifying the indomitable will of the Lion of the Sākyas.

Both these statuettes are in a fair state of preservation. The image of Tārā is slightly damaged at the right hand finger tips. Both are well executed and show considerable regard to realism.

The two Brahmanical images may now be noticed. One of these represents Ādi-Varāha or the primeval Boar who was the third incarnation of Vishnu (Plate III). It is a colossal statue in sandstone, measuring 4' 4½" long and 3' 11" high, and came from a locality called *Bani-e-ki barāt*, lying about half a mile to the west of Dudhai, a Sub-Post Office and a Police Station in the Lalitpur subdivision of the Jhansi District in 24° 25' N. and 78° 23' E. Cunningham<sup>1</sup> noticed it in 1880 along with countless pieces lying scattered over the place. A drawing of it was published by Babu P. C. Mukerjee in 1899 in his account of the antiquities of Lalitpur. In 1910-11 it was exhibited at Allahabad at the time of the Exhibition. I secured it for the Lucknow Museum in 1913 through

<sup>1</sup> See his account of remains at Dudhai A.S.R. Vol. X, page 90.

the kind offices of Mr. F. O. Oertel and Mr. C. A. S. Silberrad, I.C.S. It is slightly damaged in transit at one or two places where the stone has chipped off. But on the whole, the sculpture is fairly well preserved.

The Varāha is represented standing with the right leg advanced as in walking. Underneath he has a Nāga figure with seven hoods over the head (five of these are, however, broken) and a long coiled tail and folded hands in adoration. A female figure stands to the left of the Nāga holding a *chowrie* or fly-whisk in the right hand, while her left hand (which is at present damaged) was placed below the mouth of the deity. The image is profusely carved. The portion which is exposed to sight is cut into figurines of many sorts representing various divinities of the Hindu pantheon, including the different incarnations of Vishnu, and his door-keepers. These figurines are engraved and arranged in five elliptical rows or panels going round the body of the Varāha and starting from the neck where a serpentine coil is formed. The portion meant for the backbone is decorated with lotus flowers. In front of the snout we see a damaged figure of a female which possibly stands for Sarasvatī with her Vīṇā or lyre. On the two tusks, one on each side, we see a figurine, possibly Prithivī. Each of the ears has a small image of a female engraved on it.

The Ādi-Varāha or Bhūvarāha whom our figure represents is shown either as man-boar (*nṛvarāha*), i.e., with the face of a boar in association with the body of a man, or wholly as a boar like the figure under notice. According to the *Vaikhānasāgama* quoted by Gopi Nath Rao,<sup>1</sup> the Nāga shown underneath would be Śeṣha or Ādiśeṣha and the figure of the female standing to the right will be Prithivī or the Earth-goddess, as this corresponds to the *āgamas*. Though the attitude is not of the *Añjali*, i.e., she is not shown प्राञ्जलोऽन्तहस्ता as 'having her hands folded' yet her touching the muzzle is very characteristic. So also her face, which is expressive of shyness and joy, and the height, for we are told that the image of Bhūmidevī should be as high as the chest of the Varāha.

Though the carving is not so fine as that of the similar image at Eran which has been reproduced by Dr Kumarasvami,<sup>2</sup> yet it can serve as a good illustration of mediæval sculpture. It bears no date but as it closely resembles another figure of this kind which is still standing *in situ* at Chāndpur, half way between Dudhai and Deogarh, and bears an inscription dated in *Samvat* 1207 (A.D. 1150), it must be relegated to the same period, viz., the 12th century A.D. Possibly the worship of Varāha was very popular then as several of his representations belong to that period. The same was perhaps, the case during the early mediæval age, as we can infer from the fact that Bhoja, the powerful monarch of Upper India, in the 9th century, assumed the *biruda* or title of Ādi-Varāha or 'Primeval Boar' and issued coins bearing the figure of the boar incarnation of Vishnu which we find in abundance in Northern India.

<sup>1</sup> *Elements of Hindu Iconography*, Vol. I, Part I, page 132, Loc. Cit.

<sup>2</sup> *Viśvakarma*, Plate 93, XCIII.

The next image to be described is that of Siva, and is made of bronze (Plate IV). It measures 1' by 8" by  $7\frac{1}{4}$ " and is in an excellent state of preservation. The place of its origin is not known, but I bought it for the Museum from a dealer in brass-ware at Benares who got it from a Nepalese. It represents Siva sitting on a lotus with his right leg extended downwards having below the knee a small bell tied as is generally found in the Saivite images of Southern India. The left leg is bent in the *oriental* fashion, and the god is sitting in the *Sukhāśīna* attitude. He has four arms. The right upper hand holds a *tanka* or axe between the fore-fingers and the middle finger the remaining fingers being turned to the palm and thus making a pose of the hand which is called *tripatākahastā*, i.e., the hand with three banners. The right lower hand is lifted up in the *abhaya-mudrā* or attitude of imparting security. The left upper hand holds a deer by the legs between the fore-finger and the middle finger, the remaining fingers being turned like those of the right upper hand in the *tripatākā* pose. The left lower hand is extended downwards in the *varamudrā* or gift-bestowing attitude. The god is wearing several ornaments such as wristlet, necklace, anklet, etc., and a broad waist band. He has a *dhoti* and to both of his ears festoons are tied in a conventional way. From the waist to the knees there is an ornamental projection which is probably a conventional treatment of the drapery. The head-dress of the deity is characteristic of South Indian workmanship. It has a *Karanda-mukuta* which one would rather expect in the images of female deities. The representations of Siva are ornamented with *Jatāmukuta*. The style of the figure, the head-dress, the small bell on the right leg, the waist band or *Kati-bandha*, and the pose of the hands, are all South Indian, and I can confidently surmise that the figure came originally from the South. It is not dated but apparently belongs to the late mediæval period.

Out of the additions made to the Jaina Section during my three years in Lucknow I want to notice very briefly only three figures. Two of them are in *alabaster* or *black* marble and the third is brass. The former I secured at Chhatarpur in Bundelkhand. One of them represents Suvidhinātha (Plate I, Fig. a) and the other Neminātha (Plate I, Fig. c), two patriarchs in the Jaina hierarchy, who are shown standing nude and flanked by *chowrie* bearers. The respective symbols or *lançchhanas* of these Tīrthāṅkaras, namely, the crab and the conch shell, are shown on the pedestals which bear also short votive inscriptions written in the Sanskrit language and the Devanāgarī script. According to these records these images were consecrated in the (Vikrama) year 1208 (A.D. 1151) on Thursday the 5th day of the bright half of Āshāḍha. They furnish good examples of the mediæval Jaina sculpture of Upper India and as such are published here.

The third and the last figure requiring mention is a brass statuette which was secured at Hardwar in 1914 (Plate V). It represents Rishabhanātha, the first Tīrthāṅkara or pontiff of the Jaina pantheon, who is sitting cross-legged in meditation on a lotus resting on two lions, in the midst of the remaining twenty-three Jinas, thirteen of whom are shown seated in the *dhyāna-*

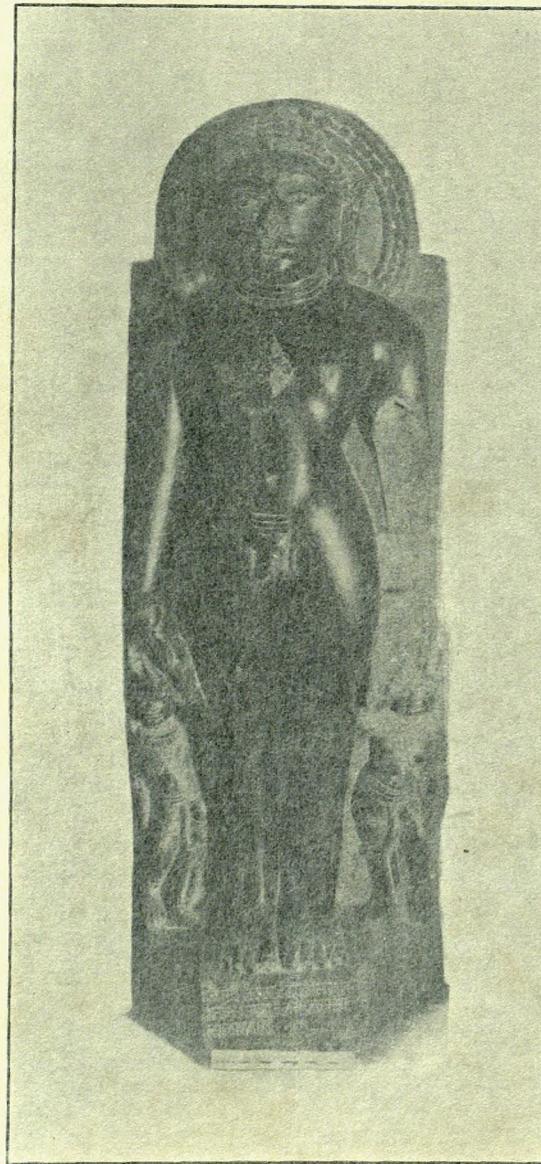
*mudrā*, while ten stand in the usual posture, nude and with their hands placed on the thighs, palms inwards. The two standing figurines, one on each side of the lion-throne, are possibly the accompanying *Yaksha* and *Yakshī*, namely, Gomukha and Chakrēśvarī; and those sitting at the outer corners of the pedestal with hands folded in adoration, are evidently meant for the donors. To the right we see a serpent. Above the cognisance, which in this case is the bull, there is a standing figurine with lotus in the right hand. Below the symbol there is a row of small seated figurines which perhaps stand for the planets with Sūrya to the left (*i.e.*, the proper right) side of the image. Below this row there is another figure standing in the centre whose nature is not apparent. The *Jina* is sitting flanked by two standing figures under a *chhatra* or umbrella on the sides of which a celestial being holding festoons and an elephant with a rider are shown together with a *deva* in flight above the pinnacle or top of the umbrella. The figurines of the *Jinas*, the conventional elephants, *makaras* and lions or leoglyphs on the outermost row are all nicely arranged and the composition gives a pleasing effect. The relief forms a little temple with the *Jina* sitting inside and having a domical spire surmounted by an *amalaka*. The whole piece rests on six legs, three on each side. At the back of the pedestal a short votive inscription of three lines is cut. Its language is Sanskrit and the script Devanāgarī. According to this record *Samvat* 1216 (A.D. 1159) *Āshādha* 9, is the date when the statuette was consecrated. Though entire, it is unfortunately much defaced on account of the sandal-paste which was daily rubbed over it, for it was, when purchased, being worshipped as a Brahmanical deity on the *Harkipaidi* at Hardwār which is one of the most sacred spots of the Hindus. Still it is a good specimen of the Jaina art of the twelfth century A.D.

HIRANANDA SHASTRI.

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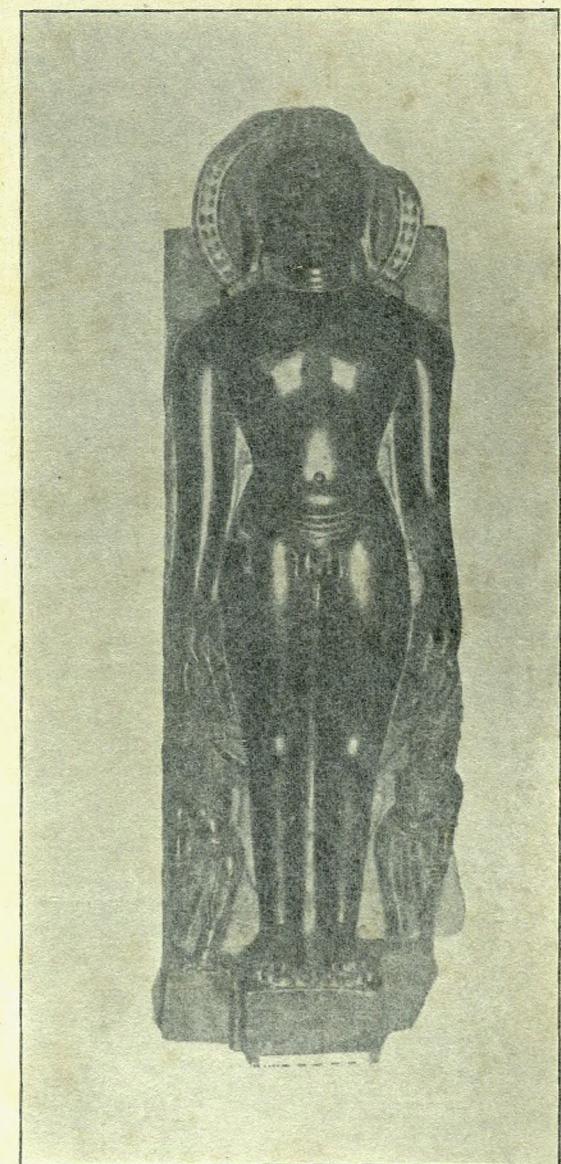
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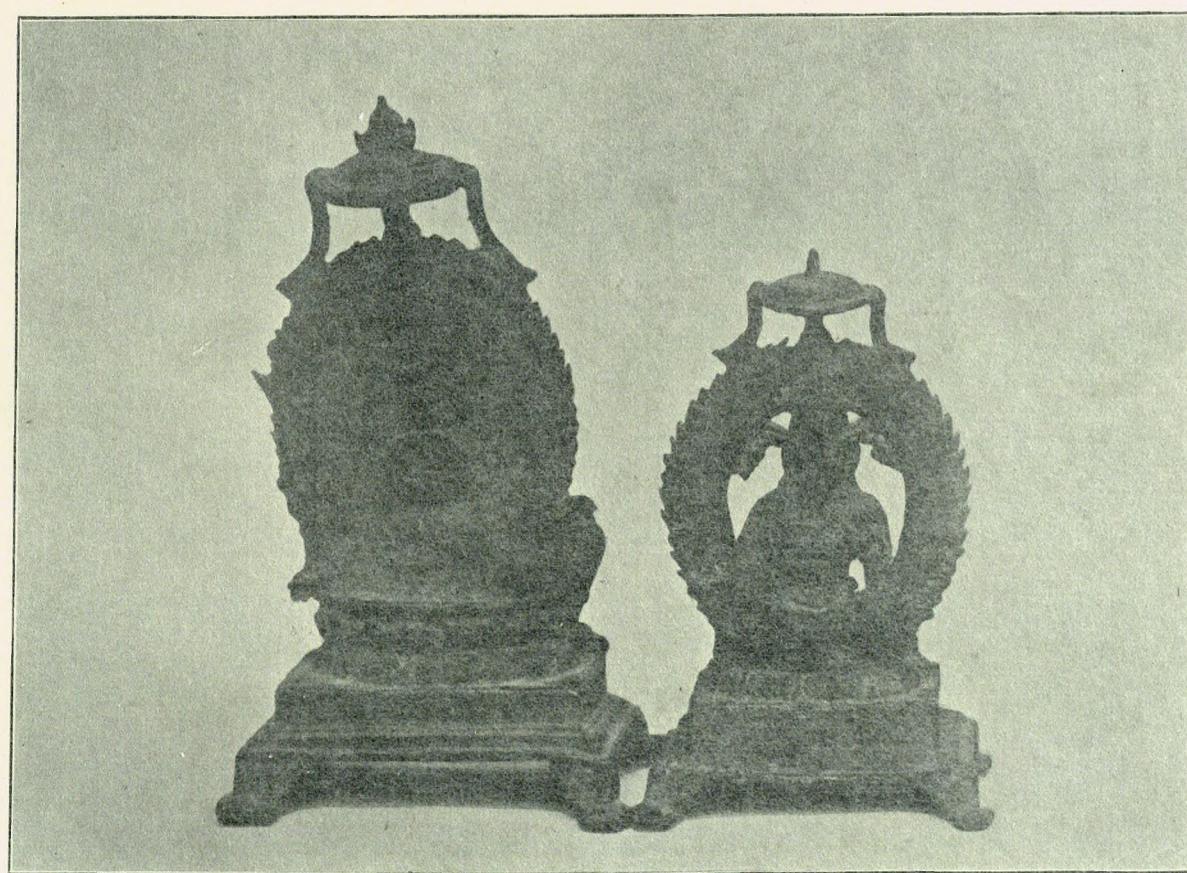
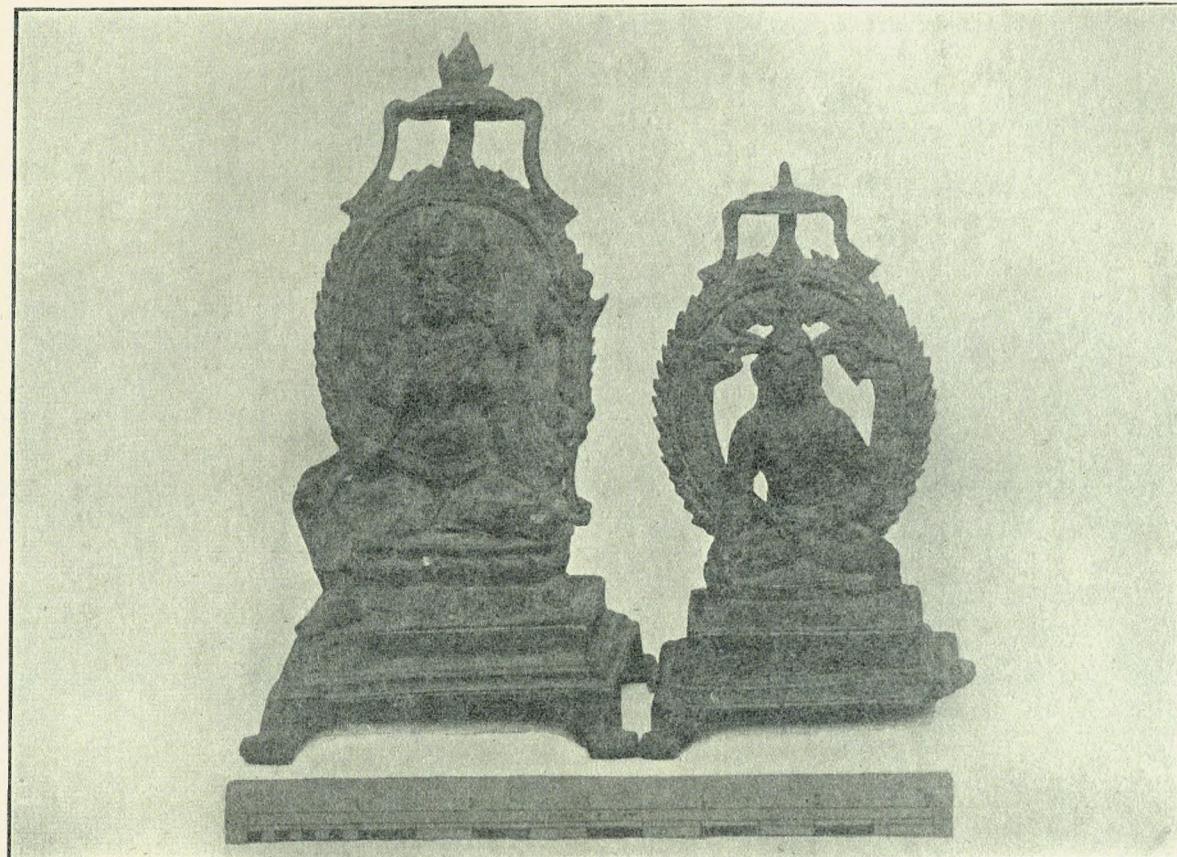
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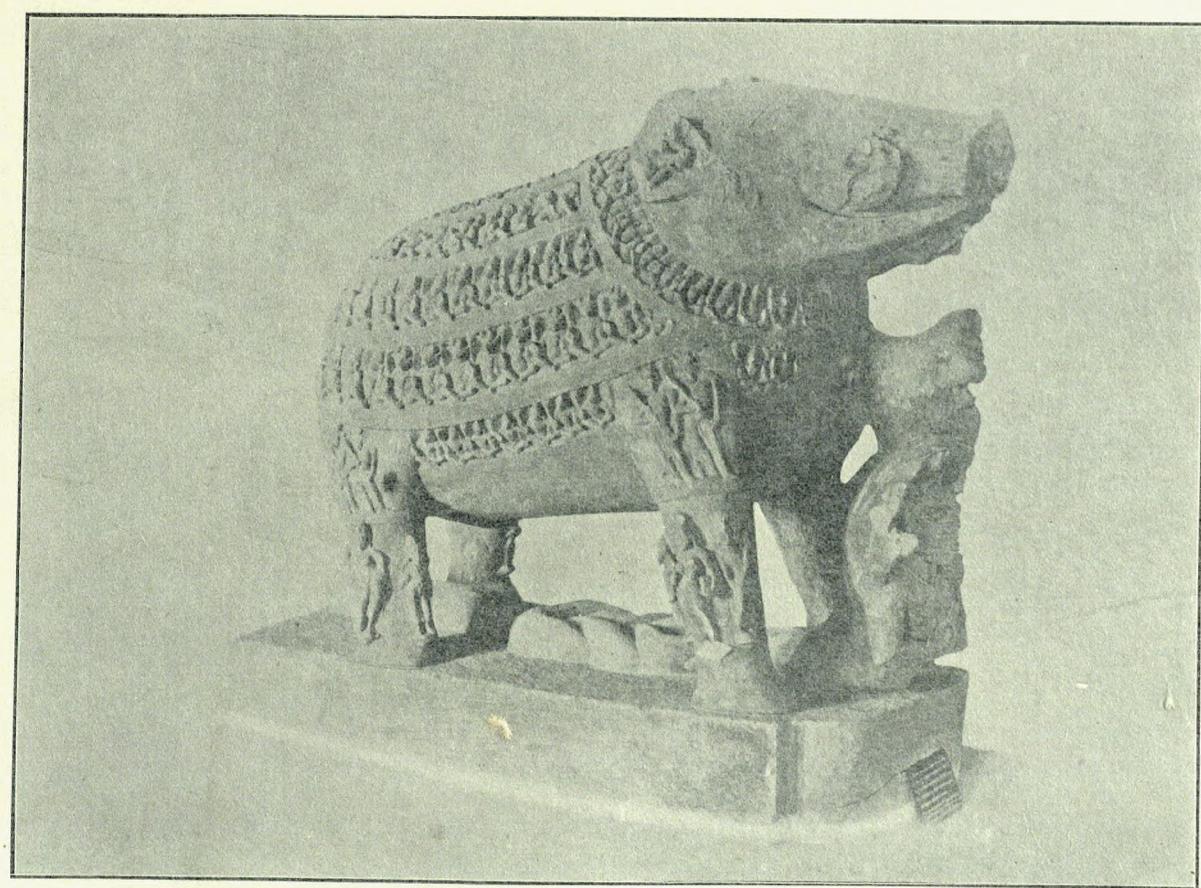
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TARA AND BUDDHA IN BRASS FROM SRAVASTI.

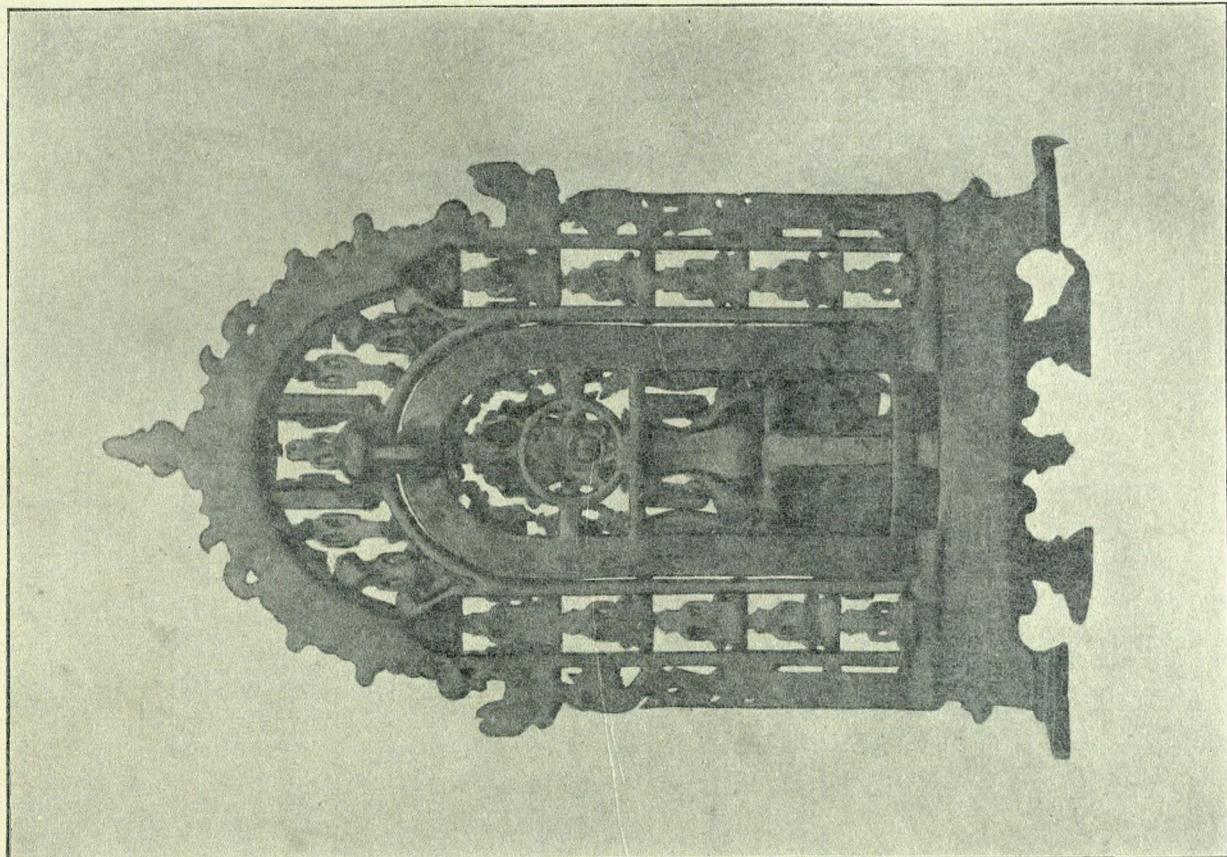


VARĀHA FROM DUDHAI, DISTRICT LALITPUR.

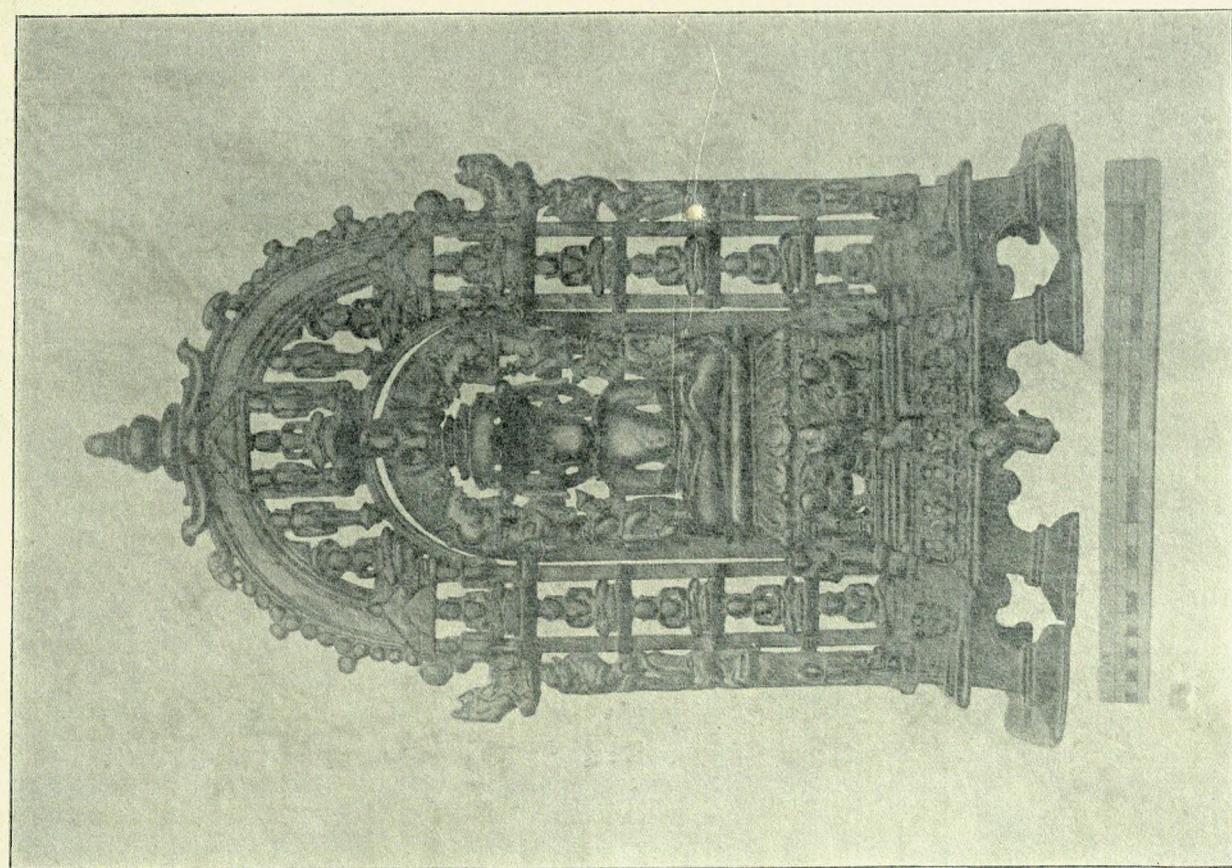


METAL FIGURE OF ŚIVA FROM BENARES.

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BRASS IMAGE FROM HARIDWAR.



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ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA



No. 12

Astronomical Instruments in the  
Delhi Museum

G. R. KAYE



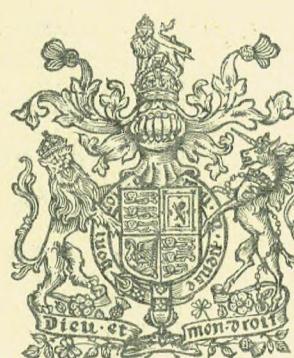
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# MEMOIRS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

No. 12.

## ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS IN THE DELHI MUSEUM

BY  
G. R. KAYE.



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## DELHI MUSEUM ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE Director General of Archaeology recently purchased from a resident of Delhi three astrolabes and a small brass celestial sphere, which have now been placed in the Delhi Museum. Of these instruments the sphere is inscribed with the maker's name and date as follows: *Dia al-Dīn Muhammad ibn Mullā Qāsim Muhammad ibn Hāfiẓ ‘Isā ibn Shaikh Allāhdād, Humāyūnī, Sana 1087.*

This person appears to have belonged to a family of astrolabe makers of Lahore. He himself was the maker of the very accurate instruments shown in figures 6 and 19 of my *Astronomical Observatories of Jai Singh*, and an uncle of his, described as Muhammad Muqim ibn ‘Isā ibn Allahdād, Uṣṭūrlābī Humāyūnī of Lahore, made in A.H. 1053 an instrument now in the possession of Mr. Lewis Evans,<sup>1</sup> and there is another of his instruments, dated A.H. 1070, in the British Museum.<sup>2</sup>

2. None of the three Delhi astrolabes bears either the maker's name or any date, but, as will be shown below, such instruments, when accurately constructed, bear clear evidence, based upon the precession of the equinoxes, of the period of construction. The known history of the instruments,<sup>3</sup> the date on the small sphere which accompanies them (approximately A.D. 1676), and their general design are other factors bearing on the period of their construction. The oldest of these Delhi astrolabes is inscribed in Kūfic characters and belongs to the thirteenth century A.D.; another belongs to the end of the fifteenth century; and the third, which is inscribed in Devanāgarī characters, belongs to about the end of the seventeenth century. All these instruments contain many details of astronomical and archæological interest. The workmanship on two of the astrolabes is excellent; while the third, although of

<sup>1</sup> To whom I am indebted for an excellent photograph of the instrument.

<sup>2</sup> Number 12 of the unpublished list kindly lent to me by Sir [Hercules Read.

<sup>3</sup> The late owner of the instruments states that his great-great-grandfather 'was keenly interested in the science of the heavenly bodies' and that 'somewhere in the 17th century A.D. he collected the astrolabes, together with an excellent selection of astronomical literature.'

much cruder design than the others, is possibly one of the earliest inscribed in Devanāgarī characters.

#### A. Thirteenth Century Astrolabe inscribed in Arabic (Kūfic) characters.

3. This is a brass instrument 5·7 inches (14·2 cm.) in diameter, and 2 mm. thick. Besides the body of the instrument, termed the *umm* or *mater*,<sup>1</sup> it consists of only the 'ankabūt' (*aranea* or *rete*) and the sighter or alhidade, and is inscribed with Kūfic characters. The 'ankabūt' has 29 *shazāya* or star points each inscribed with the name of a star, and the ecliptic circle graduated and inscribed with the twelve names of the signs of the zodiac.<sup>2</sup> Of the 29 *shazāya* eleven have white metal bosses, and there are also four larger bosses which serve as handles for rotating the 'ankabūt'. The venter or inner surface of the mater is engraved with a projection of the celestial sphere. The rim is graduated in degrees, which are numbered in groups of five up to 360, starting from the top or south point and proceeding through the west point on the right, the north and east in order. The back of the instrument has the upper half of the rim also graduated in degrees. The upper two quadrants of the back contain a Zarqālī projection of a portion of the sphere; the lower left quadrant contains a graphic table of sines; and the edge of the lower right quadrant is inscribed with a shadow scale. The alhidade or sighter has two fixed sighting pieces, each with two sighting holes. The alhidade appears to have been made later than the rest of the instrument and is not graduated. The workmanship is excellent throughout except for some apparent mistakes in numbering the graduations; but the metal has become slightly pitted in parts. The instrument was made about A.D. 1280. Such is a description of the instrument in bare outline, which requires amplification in certain directions.

4. *The 'ankabūt.'*—The open net-work disc, examples of which are shown in figures 1, 3, 5 and 10, is by the Muslims appropriately termed 'ankabūt' ('spider') or shabakah ('net') and by mediæval western scholars *aranea* or *rete*. It is essentially a star map of the heavens and always includes the ecliptic, and can be rotated. It is reticulated in order to render the co-ordinates marked on the disc below visible. Each *shaziyya* ('splinter') or denticulus marks the positions of a star, generally with a considerable degree of accuracy. Right ascension may be marked by lines joining the centre to the graduated circumference; declination circles are sometimes given as in figures 7 and 11; the graduations on the ecliptic circle give longitudes, and a special disc containing projections of circles of latitude and longitude is sometimes provided (Figure 8).

The names and positions of the stars on instrument A are given below, together with their modern names where there is no doubt about the identification, and also the positions according to Ulugh Beg. The names are explained in the annexed glossary.

<sup>1</sup> The traditional nomenclature is both Arabic and mediæval Latin. This is confusing but cannot now be well avoided. Even in Chaucer's time the mixture was in evidence.

<sup>2</sup> These names are the same as those given in paragraph 18 below.



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Star List of Astrolabe A.

Name on the instrument.	Modern name.	Magni- tude.	ON THE INSTRU- MENT.		ULUGH BEG.		Long. Diff.	No. in Baily.
			Long.	Lat.	Long.	Lat.		
1. Matn Qīṭus . . .	.....	...	12½	—20	.....	.....	.....	
2. Ghūl . . .	26β Persei, <i>Algol</i> . . .	2·6	47	+22	48 55	+22 0	1 55	201
3. Dabarān . . .	87α Tauri, <i>Aldebaran</i> . . .	1·1	60	—5	62 31	—5 15	2 31	391
4. ‘Aiyūq . . .	13α Aurigæ, <i>Capella</i> . . .	0·2	73	+22½	74 43	+22 42	1 43	221
5. Qadam al-Jauzā . . .	19β Orionis, <i>Rigel</i> . . .	0·3	69½	—32	69 25	—31 18	—0 5	764
6. Mankib . . .	58α Orionis, <i>Betelgeux</i> . . .	1·0	80	—17	81 13	—16 45	1 13	732
7. Al-‘Abūr . . .	9α Canis Majoris, <i>Sirius</i> .	—1·6	95	—39	96 19	—39 30	1 19	815
8. Ghumaiṣā . . .	10α Canis Minoris, <i>Procyon</i> .	0·5	106	—16	108 22	—16 0	2 22	845
9. Yad al-Dubb . . .	9ι Ursæ Majoris . . .	...	113	+30	114 55	+29 21	1 55	20
10. Zabānā . . .	65α Cancri . . .	...	120½	—5	125 40	—5 21	4 30	451
11. ‘Unq al-Shujā’ . . .	30α Hydræ, <i>Alphard</i> . . .	2·2	138	—21	139 31	—22 30	1 31	902
12. Rijl . . .	33α Ursæ Majoris . . .	...	129	30	131 40	+29 45	2 40	28
13. Qalb . . .	32α Leonis, <i>Regulus</i> . . .	1·3	140	...	142 13	+0 9	2 13	466
14. Janāḥ al-Ghurāb	4γ Corvi . . .	...	177½	—13	182 46	—14 18	5 16	928
15. Al-Ā‘zal . . .	67α Virginis, <i>Spica</i> . . .	1·2	194	—2	196 10	—2 9	2 10	507
16. Qāid . . .	85γ Ursæ Majoris . . .	...	170	+55	169 10	+54 9	—0 50	35
17. Al-Rāmih . . .	α Boötis, <i>Arcturus</i> . . .	0·2	195	+31½	196 31	+31 18	1 31	110
18. Fakkah . . .	5α Cor. Borealis, <i>Alphecca</i> .	2·3	210½	+46	214 34	+44 30	4 4	111
19. ‘Unq al-Haiyah . . .	28β Serpentis . . .	...	220	+34	222 13	+34 15	2 13	264
20. Qalb al-Aqrab . . .	21α Scorpii, <i>Antares</i> . . .	1·2	241	—3	242 16	—4 30	1 16	550
21. Al-Hawwā . . .	?27κ Ophiuchi . . .	2·1	244	+32	243 40	+32 0	—0 20	232
22. Wāqī’ . . .	3α Lyrae, <i>Vega</i> . . .	0·1	276	+64	278 19	+62 0	2 19	148
23. Al-Tāīr . . .	53α Aquilæ, <i>Altair</i> . . .	0·9	291	+30	294 10	+29 15	3 10	286
24. Ridf* . . .	.....	...	338	+61				
25. Zanab al-Jadī . . .	40γ Capricorni . . .	...	311	—2	314 13	—2 30	3 13	620
26. K‘ab al-Faras . . .	?10κ Pegasi . . .	...	326½	+38	331 31	+36 27	5 1	332
27. Mankib . . .	53β Pegasi, <i>Sheat</i> . . .	...	350	+31	351 37	+30 51	1 37	315
28. Khadib . . .	11β Cassiopeiae . . .	2·4	20	+50	28 1	+50 48	8 1	?188
29. Zanab Qīṭus . . .	.....	...	348	—6½				

\* The point appears to have been broken.

### The Age of Astrolabe A.

5. In consequence of the precession of the equinoxes the positions of the stars relative to the line of equinoxes (AB in figure 10) varies in the different instruments according to the period for which they are constructed. Thus, if an astrolabe is accurately made, it contains in its star map engraved on the 'ankabūt a definite record of the date of its construction. Since, however, the precession of the equinoxes approximates to 50·2 seconds of arc in a year,<sup>1</sup> and since the error in reading any individual star position may amount to as much as, say, half a degree, our estimate of the age of an instrument may be out by a few years; but, within reasonable limits, the estimate is reliable. Not all the stars are of equal value for this purpose of comparison. The better known stars were presumably the more correctly located, and for the purpose of comparison those not very far from the ecliptic are perhaps the more suitable. Also it is convenient to compare the star positions as recorded on the instrument with a record of not too distant a date: the types of error on the instrument are likely to be similar to those of a catalogue of the period, etc. These considerations have led to the use of Ulugh Beg's catalogue as a standard of comparison. Ulugh Beg's records are not perfectly accurate but we now know the amount of inaccuracy in each case,<sup>2</sup> and the catalogue gives longitudes, which are much more convenient for comparison than the right ascensions and declinations given in modern catalogues.

Since the instrument error may amount to about half a degree it is useless for us to consider the effect of the proper motion of the stars. The average error in longitude of Ulugh Beg's records is about —12 minutes, and thus would make but little appreciable difference to our estimate. Since latitude does not vary with precession the latitudes on the instrument and those given in Ulugh Beg's catalogue should be nearly the same. We thus have a criterion of accuracy of the instrument, and the latitudes as compared in the above table show that the degree of accuracy claimed for the instrument is in no way exaggerated.

The following list gives the longitude of each of the identified stars on the instrument whose distance from the ecliptic is not more than 30 degrees, and it shows the difference in longitude between the record on the instrument and that of Ulugh Beg.

	Magnitude.	LONGITUDE.		
		On instrument.	Ulugh Beg.	Differences.
2. Algol, 26 $\beta$ Persei . . . .	12·6	° 47	° 48' 55	°' 1 55
3. Aldebaran, 87 $\alpha$ Tauri . . . .	1·1	60	62 31	2 31
4. Capella, 13 $\alpha$ Aurigæ . . . .	0·2	73	74 43	1 43

<sup>1</sup> The generally accepted value is  $50\cdot256 - 0\cdot000222T$  seconds, where  $T$  is the number of years before A.D. 1900.

<sup>2</sup> See the admirable edition of Ulugh Beg's Star Catalogue by Mr. E. B. Knobel, recently published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

	Magnitude.	LONGITUDE.		
		On instrument	Ulugh Beg.	Difference.
6. Betelgeux, 58 $\alpha$ Orionis . . .	1·4	80	81 13	1 13
8. Procyon, 10 $\alpha$ Canis Minoris . . .	0·5	106	108 22	2 22
13. Regulus, 32 $\alpha$ Leonis . . .	1·3	140	142 13	2 13
15. Spica, 67 $\alpha$ Virginis . . .	1·2	194	196 10	2 10
20. Antares, 21 $\alpha$ Scorpii . . .	1·2	241	242 16	1 16
23. Altair, 53 $\alpha$ Aquilæ . . .	0·9	291	294 10	3 10

The average difference in longitude is approximately  $-2^{\circ} 3'$ , which corresponds very nearly to  $-148$  years. Ulugh Beg's catalogue was constructed in A.D. 1437 and the rough process followed gives A.D. 1289 as the approximate date of the instrument. The method of calculation is, however, open to criticism. All the stars selected have not the same values for purpose of comparison. If, for example, we had excluded all stars of less than the first magnitude, the resulting date would have been A.D. 1270, in spite of the positive precession shown by number 5 ( $\beta$  Orionis). Also we might, with justification, have taken the 'mode' instead of the 'average' of the differences; we have neglected the proper motions, Ulugh Beg's errors, etc., etc.

The following table gives a comparison of three of the best known stars at greater intervals:—

	LONGITUDE.			DIFFERENCE.	
	A. Instrument.	B. Ptolemy, A.D. 58	C. 1919.	A—B.	A—C.
Aldebaran . . .	60	42 40	68 38	+17 20	-8 38
Regulus . . .	140	122 30	148 42	+17 30	-8 42
Spica . . .	194	176 40	202 43	+17 20	-8 43

The averages of these differences give about +1250 and  $-622$  years approximately; and the resulting dates are  $58+1250$  or A.D. 1308, and  $1919-622$  or A.D. 1287.

#### B. Astrolabe inscribed in Arabic (Naskhi) characters, circa A.D. 1500.

6. This is a plane astrolabe of the ordinary type, made in brass gilt. Its diameter is 3·75 inches (=9·5 cm.) and it is ·3 inches or 7 mm. thick, and is inscribed in naskhi characters. It contains, besides the 'ankabūt, six plates, inscribed on both sides with sex-partite projections for certain latitudes, and other special projections. The venter is blank. The 'ankabūt has 18 points, to only 16

of which, however, star names are attached ; and it has the usual ecliptic circle inscribed with the names of the signs of the zodiac<sup>1</sup> and graduated. The 'ankabūt has been broken in two<sup>2</sup> and rather clumsily repaired : the left top part is the more modern and is slovenly engraved. The obverse rim of the mater is graduated in degrees and is numbered in groups of five up to 360, starting from the top and proceeding clock-wise. The reverse is beautifully engraved : the edge is graduated in degrees, each quadrant being numbered separately from 5 to 90. The inner space of the left top quadrant contains graphs of the unequal or temporal hours ; that of the right top quadrant a graphical table of inverse sines and consines ; the left bottom quadrant contains what may be described as a set of polar co-ordinates ; the remaining quadrant shows square and circular shadow scales. The alidade or sighter has two fixed sighting pieces with single sighting holes. The workmanship, except for the repaired portion of the 'ankabūt, is excellent throughout, and the gilding has helped to preserve the engraving.

Star List of Astrolabe B.

Name on Instrument.	Modern name.	Magnitude.	INSTRUMENT.		ULUGH BEG.	
			Long.	Lat.	Long.	Lat.
1. Dabarān . . .	87α Tauri, Aldebaran . .	1·1	63	—5	62 31	—5 15
2. Rijl . . .	19β Orionis, Rigel . .	0·3	70	—29	69 25	—31 18
3. Yad . . .	58α Orionis, Betelgeux . .	1·0	82	—16	81 13	—16 45
4. Yamāniḥ . . .	9α Canis Majoris, Sirius . .	—1·6	97	—36	96 19	—39 30
5. Shāmīḥ . . .	10α Canis Minoris, Procyon	0·5	109	—14	108 22	—16 0
6. Fard . . .	30α Hydræ, Alphard . .	2·2	140	—21	139 31	—22 30
7 Qalb . . .	32α Leonis, Regulus . .	1·3	142	0	142 13	+0 9
8. A'zal . . .	67α Virginis, Spica . .	1·2	198	—1	196 10	—2 9
9. Rāmiḥ . . .	α Bootis, Arcturus . .	0·2	197	+33	196 31	+31 18
10. Fakkah . . .	5α Coronæ Borealis, Alphecca.	2·3	219	+47	214 34	+44 30
11. Qalb at-'aqrab .	21α Scorpia, Antares . .	1·2	243½	—3	242 16	—4 30
12. Hawwā . . .	55α Ophiuchi . . .	2·1	258	+35	255 13	+35 51
13. Wāqi'	3α Lyrae, Vega . . .	0·1	280	+69	278 19	+62 0
14. Tāir <sup>3</sup> . . .	53α Aquilæ, Altair . .	0·9	292	+28	294 10	+30 0
15. —— <sup>3</sup> .....	.....	...	314	+27	...	...
16. Kaffa . . .	.....	...	349	+55	...	...

<sup>1</sup> The names of the signs are the same as those given in paragraph 18 below.

<sup>2</sup> At longitudes 15° and 255° on the ecliptic circle.

<sup>3</sup> These are on the repaired part and are very badly engraved.

7. By the same process as in paragraph 5, from the following elements, we obtain an approximate date for astrolabe B.

	Magnitude.	LONGITUDE.		Difference.
		Instrument.	Ulugh Beg.	
1. Aldebaran, 87α Tauri . .	1·1	◦	◦ ,	◦
7. Regulus, 32α Leonis . .	1·3	63	62 31	+0 29
8. Spica, 67α Virginis . .	1·2	142	142 13	-0 13
11. Antares, 21α Scorpii . .	1·2	198	196 10	+1 50
		243½	242 16	+1 14

These stars give an average precession of +53·2 minutes *after* the time of Ulugh Beg's catalogue (A.D. 1437) or approximately A.D. 1500. Or, as before, taking only those stars that are of not less than the first magnitude<sup>1</sup> we have:

	Magnitude.	Instrument.	Ulugh Beg.	Difference.
2. Rigel, 19β Orionis . .	0·3	◦	◦ ,	◦ ,
4. Sirius, 9α Canis Majoris . .	-1·6	70	69 25	+0 35
5. Procyon, 10α Canis Minoris . .	0·5	97	96 19	+0 41
9. Arcturus, α Bootis . .	0·2	109	108 22	+0 38
13. Vega, 3α Lyrae . .	0·1	197	196 31	+0 29
		280	278 19	+1 41

The average precession is here very nearly 49 minutes which gives A.D. 1495 as the approximate date of the instrument.

#### The Tablets of Astrolabe B.

8. There are six brass gilt tablets, each 3·2 inches (8·1 cm.) in diameter and about a millimetre thick. Each tablet is engraved on both sides with projections of co-ordinates and other elements that can be used in conjunction with the 'ankabüt' tablet. Of these projections nine are for latitudes from 0° to 40°; one is nominally for latitude 90° and therefore gives declination circles; one is nominally for latitude 66° 30' and therefore gives celestial latitudes; and one is for horizons from 8° to 71°. On two of the surfaces double projections are given, thus making fourteen different projections in all.

The theory and use of these projections will be described in due course, but at present formal descriptions only will be given. To facilitate this I have numbered the tablets in a convenient order and have distinguished the obverse and reverse of each by the letters *a* and *b*.

<sup>1</sup> Altair is omitted because the repaired portion of the 'ankabüt', on which it lies, is very inaccurate.

I<sup>a</sup> is marked *ba'ard S<sup>1</sup>* ('for latitude 90°') and is engraved with declination circles. These are concentric circles whose centre is the centre of the disc (north pole). The circles are numbered thus from the outer tropic:

A	B	C
23   30   18   12   6	6   12   18   24   30   36   42   48   54   60   66   72   78   (84)   (90)	

where A is the tropic of Capricorn, B the equator and C the pole. The readings thus give positive and negative declinations. See figure 11.

I<sup>b</sup> is marked '*ard istuwa sā'ātah IB*' or 'zero latitude: hours 12' and exhibits co-ordinates for zero latitude. Almucantarats for every six degrees and azimuth circles for every fifteen degrees, and the 12 unequal or temporal hour lines are drawn and numbered. The two tropics (A and C) and the equator (B) are shown. See figure 12.

II<sup>a</sup> is marked '*ard IH sā'ātah IJ-H*' or 'latitude 18: hours 13-5.' Besides the almucantarats, azimuths and temporal hour lines, there are also the equal hour lines (dotted); and the horizon is marked on the right *al-maghrib* ('the west'), and on the left *al-mashriq* ('the east'). Figure 13.

II<sup>b</sup> is marked '*ba'ard K sā'ātah IJ-IJ*' or 'for latitude 20°: hours 13—13.' Otherwise it is exactly of the same type as II<sup>a</sup>. Figure 14.

III<sup>a</sup> is marked '*ard KA-M sā'ātah IJ-KA*' or 'latitude 21° 40': hours 13—21'. (Note that 21° 40' N. was the generally accepted latitude of Mecca.) Figure 15.

III<sup>b</sup> is marked '*ard KJ sā'ātah IJ-KH*' or 'latitude 23°: hours 13—25.' Otherwise as the preceding. Figure 16.

IV<sup>a</sup> is marked at the top '*ard KH sā'ātah IJ-LD*' or 'latitude 25°: hours 13—34.' The azimuth lines are shown below the horizon only, otherwise it is of the type of II and III. Figure 17.

IV<sup>b</sup> exhibits two independent sets of almucantarats and temporal hour lines only. At the top of the tablet is written '*ard KH sā'ātah IJ-MW*' or 'latitude 28°: hours 13—46,' and the corresponding projection is given. At the bottom is written '*ard L sā'ātah IJ-NW*' or 'latitude 30°: hours 13—56.' The east and the west are marked twice over, being reversed for the second projection. See Figure 18.

V. Tablet V is divided into two parts along the meridian line. This permits the use of either of the projections with one of the special tablets. The actual projections are of the same type as II and III

(a) is marked '*ard LB sā'ātah ID-W*' or 'latitude 32°: hours 14—6.' Figure 19.

(b) is marked '*ard LW sā'ātah ID-KZ*' or 'latitude 36°: hours 14—27.' Figure 20.

VI<sup>a</sup>. The obverse of this tablet is superficially of the same type as IV<sup>b</sup> i.e., there are two separate projections on the one surface. The upper projec-

<sup>1</sup> The Arabic letters used as numerals are here transliterated by capital letters. The notation is given on plate VI.

tion is marked 'ard M sā'ātah ID-NA or 'latitude 40°: hours 14—51.' The other projection is marked ba'ard SW-L or 'for latitude 66°—30.' It is thus a projection for the complement of the obliquity and shows celestial latitudes. In some instruments<sup>1</sup> such a projection is marked as 'the measure of the 'ankabūt.' Figure 21.

VI<sup>b</sup> is a 'tablet of horizons (*safīhah āfāqiyah*).'<sup>2</sup> There are the usual circles of the tropics and the equator, the meridian line and the east and west line, and there are four groups of horizon lines, each drawn for a separate latitude, and each group consisting of 16 horizons. (Figure 22.) Along the diameters of the disc these lines are numbered in Arabic numerals,<sup>2</sup> while along the circle of Capricorn they are numbered in the abjad notation. The groups are arranged thus:—

8	12	16	.	.	.	60	64	68
9	13	17	.	.	.	61	65	69
10	14	18	.	.	.	62	66	70
11	15	19	.	.	.	63	67	71

The following table summarises the elements given on these tablets:—

	I <sup>a</sup>	I <sup>b</sup>	II <sup>a</sup>	II	III <sup>a</sup>	III <sup>b</sup>	IV <sup>a</sup>	IV	V	V	VI <sup>a</sup>	VI <sup>b</sup>	
Latitude.	90°	0°	18°	20°	21° 40' Mecca.	23°	25°	28° 30°	32°	36°	40°	66½°	Horizons.
Longest { Hours day.(a) { Minutes.	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13 13	14	14	14	51	
	0	5	13	21	25	34	46	56	6	27			

### C. Hindu Astrolabe.

9. The Hindu astrolabe (figures 5 and 6) is 7 inches or 17·2 cm. in diameter and .3 inches thick. It is of the same type as B but is inscribed in Devanāgarī characters. Besides the 'ankabūt' it contains two discs with the usual projections, but, apparently, it was made for three such discs. The Venter is blank except for four names that appear to have been engraved there as memoranda. The 'ankabūt' has 37 points of which 21 only have star names attached, and one point is broken. The ecliptic circle is roughly graduated and is inscribed with the names of the 12 signs. The obverse edge is graduated in degrees which are numbered in groups of three starting from the east point on the left and proceeding counter-clockwise. The back has only the upper edges graduated, the bottom edge being blank. The upper left quadrant contains a rough sine table; the right quadrant is marked only with equi-distant concentric quarter circles; and the lower half contains the square shadow scale. The alhidade has fixed sighting pieces each carrying two sighting holes. Compared with A and B the workmanship of this instrument is extremely crude.

<sup>1</sup> E.g., figure 8 shows such a projection which is inscribed *Safīhah mīzān al-'ankabūt* or 'tablet of the measure of the 'ankabūt.' This particular tablet belongs to the Jaipur 'B' astrolabe shown in figures 6 and 8 of my *Astronomical Observatories of Jai Singh*.

<sup>2</sup> This is the only tablet on which numerical symbols are employed. In all other cases the *abjad* notation is used.

(a) For the connexion between the longest day and latitude see my *Hindu Astronomy* § 64.

Star List of Astrolabe C.

Name on instrument.	Modern name.	INSTRUMENT.		ULUGH BEG.	
		Long.	Lat.	Long.	Lat.
		°	°	°	°
1. Samudrapaksha . . .	?8 $\alpha$ Ceti . . .	356	—11	353 55	—10 30
2. Manushyaśirsha . . .	26 $\beta$ Persei, <i>Algol</i> . . .	54	+23	48 55	+22 0
3. Rohiṇī . . .	87 $\alpha$ Tauri, <i>Aldebaran</i> . . .	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	—5	62 31	—5 15
4. Manu.....(broken) . . .	.....	...	...	...	...
5. Mithuna.....dādakshiṇa	19 $\beta$ Orionis, <i>Rigel</i> . . .	71	—30 $\frac{1}{2}$	69 25	—31 18
6. Hasta . . .	.....	82	—11	...	...
7. Mithuna . . .	.....	98	—11	...	...
8. Ādrā Lubdhaka . . .	9 $\alpha$ Canis Majoris <i>Sirius</i> . . .	97	—39	96 19	—39 30
9. Lubdhakabandhu . . .	10 $\alpha$ Canis Minoris, <i>Procyon</i> . . .	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	—15	108 22	—16 0
10. Maghā . . .	32 $\alpha$ Leonis, <i>Regulus</i> . . .	143	—0 $\frac{1}{2}$	142 13	+0 9
11. Uttara Phalguni . . .	.....	151	?+18	...	...
12. Viśākhā . . .	.....	150	+48	...	...
13. Māṭrimaṇḍala . . .	.....	180	+20	...	...
14. Chitrā . . .	67 $\alpha$ Virginis, <i>Spica</i> . . .	201	—1 $\frac{1}{2}$	196 10	—2 9
15. Svāti . . .	$\alpha$ Bootis, <i>Arcturus</i> . . .	207	+30 $\frac{1}{2}$	196 31	+31 18
16. Dhanuh koṭi . . .	.....	245	+31	...	...
17. Abhijit . . .	3 $\alpha$ Lyrae, <i>Vega</i> . . .	280	+61	278 19	+62 0
18. Śravanah . . .	53 $\alpha$ Aquilae, <i>Altair</i> . . .	296	+29	294 10	+29 15
19. Kakumāḍapuchha . . .	?50 $\alpha$ Cygni, <i>Deneb</i> . . .	333	+60	328 46	+59 42
20. Āśvanābha . . .	21 $\alpha$ Andromedae . . .	7	+26	6 28	+25 21
22. Pūrvābhadrappa . . .	.....	3	+16	...	...

10. Of these names 11 are names of nakshatras and their positions agree generally with the usual identifications;<sup>1</sup> but *Hasta* does not refer to the nakshatra of that name and here possibly indicates a hand of Orion. *Mithuna* is the name of the sign Gemini and *Mithuna...dakshiṇa* refers to Rigel as south of that sign. *Dhanus* is also the name of a 'sign' and *Danuh-koṭi*, 'the end or tip of the bow,' appears to be used appropriately. *Samudrapaksha*, 'marked with a fin,' is possibly  $\iota$  Ceti; *Manushyaśirsha*, 'a human skull' is equivalent to Ulugh Beg's 'demon's head'; *Ādrā Lubdhaka* is said to be a name for Cauda Draconis, but here it marks Sirius 'the star in the mouth of the dog'; Lubdhaka is the hunter in the Rohiṇī myth<sup>2</sup> and *Lubdhaka-bandhu* is the hunter's relation, and is applied to Procyon. *Māṭrimaṇḍala* is evidently meant to indicate the circle of latitude of Virgo, on which the star lies. *Kakumāḍapuchha*

<sup>1</sup> See my *Hindu Astronomy*, Appendix II.

<sup>2</sup> Ib., Appendix I.

possibly is meant as an equivalent of Cauda Cygni, but it is marked on the 'ankabūt by a bird's beak. The term *Aśvanābha* indicates some connexion with a celestial horse and is the principal star<sup>1</sup> in Pegasus.

Besides these star names are certain names written on the 'ankabūt that are not connected with any pointer. Near Rohinī is written *Shanmukha*, 'having six mouths,' perhaps for Krittikā (the Pleiades); on the extreme edge (long. 160°-170°) is inscribed 'Kakaskamdhā,' 'the crow's shoulder,' possibly for one of the stars of the constellation Corvus; and on the ecliptic, near Capricornus, is (?) *Dhanuḥśarāgum* which possibly is to indicate the Muri or pointer at the top of the ecliptic circle.

Some other names are engraved on the venter but appear to have no direct connexion with any part of the astrolabe: they are—

Lamkāyām . . . . .	0
Adane . . . . .	11
Tilamige . . . . .	?19
Devagirān . . . . .	20-34

These appear to be memoranda of certain latitudes, viz., Laṅkā 0, Aden 11, Tilaṅga ?19, Devagirī (the modern Daulatābād, the Tagara of Ptolemy) 20° 34'. Laṅkā is the place of origin of the Hindu geographical co-ordinates, and is 'in Ceylon'; the latitude of Daulatābād is approximately 19° 57' N. and there is little doubt as to the identification; the latitude of Aden is 12° 47' N. and the identification is possible; Tilamga is doubtful.

11. It would be futile to attempt to determine the age of such a crudely constructed instrument as this by means of precession. The average of the differences in longitude would have no value since the probable error is so great. But on general grounds we may suggest the end of the seventeenth or beginning of the eighteenth century as about the period of its construction.

#### The Tablets of Atrolabe C.

12. Astrolabe C has two tablets only, although from the depth of the rim it is conjectured that the instrument was made for three. I<sup>a</sup> is inscribed—

22 Chhāyā 5	Paramadinaṁ 33 30
Karṇah 13	Avantikayām

which means '(Latitude) 22, Shadow 5, Hypotenuse 13, Longest day 33 (ghatīs) 30 (palas), At Avanti (Ujjain).'  
Almucantarats for every three degrees are drawn and numbered. The unequal or temporal hour lines are drawn and also the equal hour lines, the latter, as in the Muslim instruments, being dotted. For the hour lines is only one set of numbers. The equal hour lines, of which only 12 are shown on this surface, are badly drawn. Apparently an attempt was made to count the equal hours both from sunrise and sunset! No azimuths are given.

I<sup>b</sup> is inscribed—

Palāṁsaḥ 37	Paramadinaṁ 36 24
Chhāyā 9	
Karṇah 15	

<sup>1</sup> Now named *a* Andromedæ.

which may be read 'latitude  $37^{\circ}$ , longest day 36 (ghatīs) 30 (palas), shadow 9, hypotenuse 15.' On this surface the equal hour lines are drawn in the normal fashion but not very accurately. Otherwise the tablet is the same as I<sup>a</sup>. No town is mentioned and the latitude is well outside India.

I<sup>a</sup> is marked—

Palāṁśah 23

Paramadīnam 33 50

Chhāyā 5 6

Amadāvād

Karṇāh 13 3

or, 'Latitude 23,' longest day 33 (ghatīs) 50 (palas) Shadow 5-6, hypotenuse 13-3, Ahmedabad. Otherwise it is like I<sup>b</sup>.

I<sup>b</sup> is a tablet of horizons (similar to figure 22), but without any graduation numbers.

The most interesting features of these badly drawn tablets are the names of the towns and the methods of expressing their latitudes (a) by degrees, (b) by longest days, (c) by the shadow of a vertical gnomon. The first two methods are general but the third is peculiar. The vertical gnomon is supposed to be 12 units, or 720 minutes long; and its noon-day shadow at the equinoxes is  $12 \tan\phi$ , while the hypotenuse formed by the shadow and gnomon is  $12 \cos\phi$ , where  $\phi$  is the latitude. The days are expressed in ghatīs and palas, of which 60 ghatīs=1 day of 24 hours and 60 palas=1 ghatī.

We thus have—

Place.	Latitude.	Longest day.	$\sin\phi$ .
I <sup>a</sup> . Ujjain . . . . .	22 °	H. M. S.	
		13 24 0	5/13=.385
I <sup>b</sup> . .....	37	14 33 36	9/15=.600
II <sup>a</sup> . Ahmedabad . . . . .	23	13 32 0	306/783=.391

For these latitudes the longest days are, to the nearest minute,  $13^h 23^m$ ,  $14^h 37^m$ , and  $13^h 27^m$ ; and the values of  $\sin\phi$  are approximately .375, .588, .391. The actual latitude of Ujjain is  $23^{\circ} 10' 6''$  and that of Ahmedabad is given as  $23^{\circ} 2'$  N.

#### The Projections.

13. The mathematical principle on which the tablets, including the rete or 'ankabūt', are constructed is indicated by the term 'stereographical projection.' A pole of the heavens is usually taken as the centre of vision and the plane of the equator as the plane of projection; but occasionally one of the equinoctial points is the centre of vision and the solstitial colure (*i.e.*, the great circle passing through the solstitial points and the poles of the equator) is the plane of projection.

In the ordinary plane astrolabe (like B and C) the point of vision (V in figures 23 and 24) is usually a pole of the equator and the projection is made on the plane of the equator of which ns in figures 23 and 24 is a trace. The

type of projection employed is thus polar stereographic, in which circles of the sphere usually are circles on the projection, and angles on the sphere are represented by the same angles on the projection.

Let  $V A_1 A_2$  be a great circle on the sphere through the point of vision  $V$ , and let  $ns$  lie in the plane of projection. Let  $A_1 A_2$  be the diameter of a small circle on the surface of the sphere. The projection of this circle on  $ns$  will be a circle whose diameter is  $a_1 a_2$ .

### Almucantarats, Celestial Latitude and Declination.

14. If  $ns$  represent the equator then  $A_1 A_2$  may represent the diameter of a circle of altitude, and its trace  $a_1 a_2$  that of an almucantar. The altitude is measured by  $O A_2 A_1 = O A_1 A_2 = a$ , and if  $VO$  produced cut  $A_1 A_2$  in  $C$  then  $VCA_2 = \phi$  is the latitude. The poles  $Z$  and  $Z'$  of the circles of altitude are termed the zenith and nadir.

We have  $Oa_1 = r \tan a_1 VO = r \tan \frac{\phi - a}{2}$ , and  $Oa_2 = r \tan a_2 VO = r \tan \frac{180^\circ - \phi + a}{2} = r \cot \frac{\phi + a}{2}$ .

When  $\phi = 90^\circ - \omega$ , ( $= 63\frac{1}{2}$  degrees approximately), then  $A_1 A_2$  is parallel to the ecliptic, i.e., it is a diameter of a circle of celestial latitude; and when  $\phi = 90$  degrees,  $A_1 A_2$  is parallel to the equator and is a diameter of a circle of declination. Also if  $z$  and  $z'$  are the traces of  $Z$  and  $Z'$  we have  $Oz' = r \tan \frac{90 - \phi}{2}$  and  $Oz = r \cot \frac{90 - \phi}{2}$ ; and when  $\phi = 90^\circ - \omega$ ,  $Oz' = r \tan \frac{\omega}{2} = r(208)$  nearly, and  $Oz = r \cot \frac{\omega}{2} = r(4.808)$  nearly; and when  $\phi = 90$  degrees,  $Oz' = 0$  and  $Oz = \infty$ . When  $a = 0^\circ$  the almucantar becomes the horizon and  $Oa_1 = r \tan \phi/2$  and  $Oa_2 = r \cot \frac{\phi}{2}$ .

### Azimuths, Celestial Longitude and right Ascension.

15. The great circles which pass through the zenith and nadir and cut the horizon at right angles are called vertical circles. They mark off on the horizon horizontal angles or azimuths and may therefore be called azimuth circles. Their projections are circles passing through the zenith and nadir and also through the appropriate graduations on the horizon. The projections of these graduations are found by joining the corresponding graduations on the equator to the zenith; and the centres of the projected azimuth circles all lie on the line bisecting at right angles the straight line joining the zenith and nadir. Circles of celestial longitude are particular cases of azimuth circles for  $\phi = 90^\circ - \omega$ ; and circles of declination, which in the projection are straight lines, are also particular cases for  $\phi = 90^\circ$ .

Figure 25 shows the plane of projection, which is here in the plane of the equator. Since  $Oe = OV$  and the angles  $eOa_1$  and  $VOa_1$  are both right angles, we have the angles  $Oea_1$  and  $OVa_1$  equal, and also the angles  $Oea_2$  and  $OVa_2$  equal, and the angle  $sOd_1 = 90^\circ - 2a_1 VO = (\phi - a) + 90^\circ$  and  $sOd_2 = 90^\circ - 2a_2 VO = (\phi + a) - 90^\circ$ . This gives a geometrical construction for the almucantar, of which  $a_1 a_2$  is a diameter.

But in practice it is perhaps more convenient to calculate the radius of each circle ( $r'$ ) and its distance ( $Oc$ ) from the centre of projection, O. We have

$$Oa_1 = r \tan \frac{\phi - a}{2}, \quad Oa_2 = r \cot \frac{\phi + a}{2}, \text{ where } r \text{ is the radius of the equator, and}$$

$r' = (Oa_1 + Oa_2)/2$ ; and  $Oc = r' - Oa_1 = Oa_2 - r'$ . The following table gives certain values for  $r'$  and  $Oc$  for the particular cases when the almucantarats become circles of latitude and declination, (for  $r=100$ ).

	$a = -30^\circ$	$-20^\circ$	$-10^\circ$	$0^\circ$	$+10^\circ$	$+20^\circ$	$+30^\circ$	$+40^\circ$	$+50^\circ$
$\phi = 90^\circ - \omega$	$Oc = 95.6$	69.2	53.6	43.4	36.4	31.6	28.00	25.4	23.6
	$r' = 217.6$	163.2	132.4	109.0	90.2	75.6	61.0	49.0	28.0
$\phi = 90^\circ, Oc = 0$	$r' = 173.2$	142.8	119.2	100.0	83.9	70.0	57.7	46.6	36.4

16. The 'ankabūt' and tablets of the ordinary astrolabe such as B and C are all constructed on the basis of polar projections as described above; but the obverse of A (figure 7) is a general projection so constructed as to avoid the necessity for special tablets for each latitude. One such general projection, attributed to Ibrāhīm b. Jahjā al-Naqqas, known as al-Zarqālī (Arzachel), is described in my *Astronomical Observatories of Jai Singh*<sup>1</sup>; but the projection on A differs from that inasmuch as it is made for use with an ordinary polar projection 'ankabūt'. The obverse of A may therefore be described as a general polar projection. From one point of view it is connected with the tablet of horizons.

In figure 27 let VAA' represent a sphere and let V be the centre of vision of the projection. The plane of projection aoa' is parallel to AA' which is at right angles to VO. If AA' represent the equator then V and o are the poles of the equator.

A portion of the projection of the sphere is shown below the line aoa' and this is exactly the same as that on the obverse of astrolabe A (figure 7). Three sets of circles are projected *viz.*, (i) small circles at right angles to the equator and parallel to the plane of the solstitial colure: in figure 27 one such circle is lettered  $b_1 b_2$ ; (ii) parallels of declination which are small circles parallel to the plane of the equator and concentric with the pole, *e.g.*,  $b_1 \beta b'$  and  $a \alpha a'$ ; (iii) great circles passing through the equinoxes, which under certain conditions may be regarded as horizons, and one of which may be regarded as the ecliptic: examples in figure 27 are  $a \alpha a'$  and  $a \beta a'$ . The uses of (ii) and (iii) are fairly obvious, but at present I cannot indicate definitely the use of (i). Similarly, although it is not difficult to reconstruct the projection shown in the upper half of the reverse of A (figure 2), I do not, at present, understand exactly how it was utilised.

#### The Hour Lines.

17. The division of the day was two-fold: (i) the time from sunrise to sunset was divided into twelve equal parts, called temporal or unequal hours, since they change in length from day to day and vary with the latitude; (ii) the whole day and night was divided into 24 equal, or equinoctial, or clock hours. This latter is the time division now practically followed in most coun-

<sup>1</sup> P. 27 & Figs. 20 & 21.

tries, but there is still divergence as to the starting point: some reckon from midnight (civil time in most countries), some from midday (until quite recently western astronomers), some from sunrise (*e.g.*, the Muslims and Hindus).

The astrolabe makers generally reckoned from sunrise, and, as their hour lines are generally (but not always) drawn below the horizon, the initial point is that point of the horizon marked *al-maghrib*, 'the west,' *e.g.*, in figures 13, 14, 19, etc. (D to G in figure 16, according to the time of the year).<sup>1</sup>

On the astrolabe the unequal or temporal hour lines are circles passing through points on the equator and tropics so as to divide that portion of each that is below the horizon into twelve equal parts. The circles of the equal hours divide the whole of the equator into twenty-four equal parts, and the portion of the tropic of Capricorn (DEF in fig. 16) below the horizon into parts corresponding to the longest day, and the similar portion of the tropic of Cancer (GKL in fig. 16) into parts corresponding to the shortest day. Thus, in figure 16 which shows a tablet for latitude  $23^{\circ}$ , there are thirteen equal divisions on the tropic of Capricorn with a remaining part corresponding to 25 minutes—since the longest day is 13 hours 25 minutes; and the portion of the tropic of Cancer below the horizon is divided into ten equal parts with a remaining part equivalent to 35 minutes—since the shortest day for latitude  $23^{\circ}$  is 10 hours 35 minutes.

On the reverse of astrolabe B (figure 4) the left top quadrant is occupied by a graphical representation of the unequal or temporal hours. The diagram shown as figure 26 explains how this was used. The hour circles ARO, BO, CO, etc., cut the arc EA at intervals of 15 degrees and all pass through the centre O. The midday hour line is ARO and each of the other lines corresponds to a certain number of hours before or after noon but are numbered as from sunrise.

If AOR is the noonday zenith distance of the sun and if AOQ is the zenith distance of the sun at any instant, then Q, the point of intersection of the altitude line and the arc passing through the point of intersection of the midday hour circle and the noonday altitude line, indicates approximately the temporal hour. (Q here lies nearly midway between the hour lines DO and CO, *i.e.*, within the 3rd morning hour space counting from sunrise, or the 10th, in the afternoon.)

In figure 26 the arc PZO is such that PS=SO, and if the angle SOQ were a multiple of 15 degrees then PZO would be a temporal hour line. Let the angle ROA= $z_n$ , the angle QOA= $z$ , and the angle POA= $\theta$ . We then have  $PS=r/2\cos\theta$ ,  $OQ=2PS\cos z$ ,  $OR=r\cos z_n$ , from which, since  $OQ=OR$ , we get

$$\begin{aligned} \cos z &= \cos \theta \cdot \cos z_n = \cos \theta \cdot \cos (\phi - \delta) \\ &= \cos \theta \cdot \cos \phi \cdot \cos \delta + \cos \theta \cdot \sin \phi \cdot \sin \delta \end{aligned} \quad (i)$$

But we should have

$$\cos z = \cosh \phi \cdot \cos \delta + \sin \phi \cdot \sin \delta \quad (ii)$$

and (i) is not strictly true. But, if  $\theta = h$ , the difference between (i) and (ii) is  $\sin \phi \cdot \sin \delta (\cosh - 1)$ , which disappears when  $\phi = 0$ . Formula (i) and the construction on the astrolabe to which it corresponds is, therefore, only applicable to low latitudes.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This reversal is a matter of convenience only, since the upper portion of the tablet is generally fully occupied with almucentars and azimuth lines.

<sup>2</sup> See DELAMBRE *Astronomie du moyen age*, p. 243 seq.

#### D. Celestial Sphere, dated A.H. 1087.

18. The brass sphere is 6·5 c.m. in diameter and is supported in a stand as shown in figure 9. It was made in A.D. 1676/7 and is inscribed thus—

*'amalā ahqar al'ibād Dīā al-Dīn Muhammad ibn Mullā Qasīm  
Muhammad ibn Ḥafīz 'Isā ibn Shaikh Allāhdād, Humāyūni ;  
sana 1087.<sup>1</sup>*

The stand is graduated horizontally only. The four cardinal points are marked, and from the east and west points graduations for every two degrees run right and left; and these are numbered in the *abjad* notation in groups of six up to 90 degrees. The detachable vertical circle lies north and south, and the sphere was pivoted to it through the equatorial poles; but the axis or pivot is now missing. At the north and south of the horizontal circle are grooves in which the pivots could also fit. The detachable vertical circle is not graduated and has the appearance of being of later make than the sphere itself.<sup>2</sup>

On the sphere are inscribed the positions of 92 stars of which all but eleven are named. Also the circles of longitude for each 30 degrees and the ecliptic and equator are given. The ecliptic is marked with the usual signs, and each sign is graduated and the graduations are numbered from six to thirty; while each quadrant of the equator is graduated and numbered from six to ninety.

The names of the signs are—

<i>al-Hamal</i> —ARIES.
<i>al-Thaur</i> —TAURUS.
<i>al-Jauzā</i> —GEMINI.
<i>al-Saraṭān</i> —CANCER.
<i>al-Asad</i> —LEO.
<i>al-Sunbulah</i> —VIRGO.

<i>al-Mīzān</i> —LIBRA.
<i>al-'Aqrab</i> —SCORPIO.
<i>al-Qaus</i> —SAGITTARIUS.
<i>al-Jadī</i> —CAPRICORNUS.
<i>al-Dalw</i> —AQUARIUS.
<i>al-Ḥit</i> —PISCES.

The position of each star is indicated by a dot enclosed in a small circle, thus: ☽; and in most cases the names are quite clearly engraved. The names of the stars with their positions on the sphere are given below; and, in the cases of the stars that can be identified, these positions are compared with those given by Ulugh Beg.

In order to test the accuracy of the sphere and also as a check on the calculations made in paragraphs 5 and 7 above the age of the instrument was recalculated by utilising the same nine stars as were employed in paragraph 5. From Ulugh Beg's time (A.D. 1437) the average precession of these stars is approximately +3° 9', which corresponds to about 227 years, and the resulting date is 1437+227=A.D. 1664, as compared with 1676-1677 given in the inscription.

<sup>1</sup> "The work of the humblest of men, Dīā al-Dīn, etc." This is inscribed on the sphere itself, around the south pole.

<sup>2</sup> The lower support is broken and the sphere has been patched in three places. One of these inlaid patches is 2 c.m. by 1·5 c.m., another is 1·2 c.m. square, and the third is a small circle of 2 mm. diameter.

Name on sphere.	Modern name.	ON SPHERE.		ULUGH BEG.		No. in Baily.
		Long.	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	
1. Janāḥ al-Faras <sup>1</sup>	88γ Pegasi . . . .	5½	+13	1 22	+12 24	314
2. Sarat al-Faras	δ Peg.=21α And., Alpheratz	11	+26	6 28	+25 21	313
3. .....	43β Andromedæ, Mirach . .	27	+25	23 13	+25 26	344
4. Akhr al-Nahar	θ Eridani . . . .	19	-55	15 40	-53 45	802
5. Masāf el-Nahar	.....	?	-55			
6. Sadr al-Qīṭus	89η Ceti . . . .	29	-29½	26 43	-28 51	719
7. Muqadām al-Sharaṭīn	5γ Arietis, Mesartim . .	29	+6½	26 13	+6 36	360
8. .....	6β Arietis, Sheratan . .	30	+7½	27 7	+7 51	361
9. Kaf al-Khadib	11β Cassiopeæ, Chaph . .	30½	+50½	28 1	+50 48	188
10. Fam al-Qīṭus	86γ Ceti . . . .	36	-12	32 10	-12 18	711
11. .....al-Thuraiya, sahābi	7κ Persei . . . .	50	+40	36 19	+40 0	190
12. Rās al-Ghūl	26β Persei, Algol . . .	51	+19½	48 55	+22 0	201
13. Tāli	34γ Eridani . . . .	50	-34½	46 40	-33 15	778
14. al-Durā'i	35γ Cephei . . . .	56	+63½	55 31	+64 30	776
15. Mirfaq al-Thuraiya	33α Persei . . . .	59	+29	55 19	+29 21	196
16.		56	-59			
17. 'Ain al Thaur	87α Tauri, Aldebaran . .	66	-5½	62 31	-5 15	391
18. Rijl al-Jauzā, isrī	19β Orionis, Rigel . .	72	-30	69 25	-31 18	764
19. Mankib al-Jauzā, īsrī	24γ Orionis . . . .	75	-16	73 34	-17 15	733
20. Haqa'īh, sahābi	39λ Orionis . . . .	79	-13½	76 31	-13 30	731
21. 'Aiyūq	13α Aurigæ, Capella . .	79	+23½	74 43	+22 42	221
22. al-Jadī	1α Ursæ min. . . .	84	+64	80 19	+66 27	1
23. Mankib al-Jauzā, yumni	58α Orionis . . . .	85	-16	81 13	-16 45	732
24. Rijl al-Jauzā, yumni	53κ Orionis . . . .	84	-31½	78 40	-33 21	7768
25. Mankib al-'annāz'	34β Aurigæ, Mankalinan .	88	+21½	83 52	+21 30	222
26. al-Suhail	α Argus, Canopus . .	96	-75	95 51	-75 0	389
27.		99	+23½			
28. Shi'rī Yamāñih	9α Can. maj., Sirius . .	99	-40	96 19	-39 30	815
29. Rās Tawām, al-muqadām	66α Geminorum . . .	106½	+9	102 43	+9 54	421
30. Shi'rī Shāmīh	10α Can. min., Procyon .	110	-19	108 22	-16 0	845

<sup>1</sup> For the meanings of the Arabic names see the annexed glossary.



CSL

Name on sphere.	Modern name.	ON SPHERE.		ULUGH BEG.		No. in Baily.
		Long.	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	
		°	°	° /	° /	
31. Tarafat al-Safinah . . .	11ε Argus . . .	121	—42	119 16	—42 42	846
32. Ma'laf, sahābi . . .	41ε Cancri, <i>Præsepe</i> . . .	122½	+4	119 46	+1 0	446
33. Rās al-Asad . . .	24μ Leonis . . .	137	—12	133 25	—12 21	461
34. Anwar al-Faqqadīn . . .	β Ursæ min. . .	126	+71½	125 25	+73 0	6
35.	γ " " . . .	138	+73	133 55	+75 9	7
36. Qalb al-Asad . . .	32α Leonis, <i>Regulus</i> . . .	145½	+4	142 13	+0 9	466
37. Fard al-Shuja'	30 Hydræ . . .	141	—22½	139 31	—22 30	902
38.	50α Ursæ maj. . .	131	+48	127 25	+49 24	24
39.	48β " " . . .	133	+44	131 37	+45 9	25
40.	64γ " " . . .	146	+46	142 31	+47 15	27
41. al-Banāt al-Na'sh . . .	69δ " " . . .	148	+50	143 25	+51 30	26
42.	77ε " " . . .	154	+53	150 31	+54 9	33
43.	79ζ " " . . .	162	+55	158 4	+56 12	34
44.	85η " " . . .	173	+52½	169 10	+54 9	35
45. 'Unq al-Shuja'	39ν Hydræ . . .	151	—25	148 10	—26 0	?903
46. Zahr al-Asad . . .	68δ Leonis . . .	156	+13½	153 28	+14 9	478
47. Sa'id al-Asad . . .	15 Com. Ber. . .	170	+27½	166 4	+28 12	491
48. Sarfah . . .	94β Leonis . . .	172	+11½	163 49	+12 0	485
49. Qā'idat al-Batūh . . .	7α Crateris . . .	168	—22	165 55	—22 42	908 ?918
50. Janāh al-Ghurāb . . .	4γ Corvi . . .	186	—15	182 46	—14 18	928
51. Minqār al-Ghurāb . . .	1α Corvi . . .	188	—22	184 13	—22 0	925
52. Mufrad al-Rāmih . . .	8η Bootis . . .	196	+28	191 43	+28 0	107
53. Simāk al-Rāmih . . .	16α Bootis, <i>Arcturus</i> . . .	202	+32	196 31	+31 18	110
54. Simāk al-'Azāl . . .	67α Virginis, <i>Spica</i> . . .	200	—1½	196 10	—2 9	507
55. Rās al-'awā . . .	?49δ Bootis . . .	202	+53½			
56.		208	—23			
57.		211	—42			
58.	9α Libræ . . .	220	+4	217 52	+0 45	526
59. Kaffa . . .		225	+11			
60. 'Unq al-Haiya . . .	27λ Serpentis . . .	228	+26	224 28	+26 39	263
61. Miza Fakkah . . .	5α Coronæ Bor., <i>Alphecca</i> . . .	219	+45	214 34	+44 30	111

Name on sphere.	Modern name.	ON SPHERE.		ULUGH BEG.		No. in Baily.
		Long.	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	
62. Rās al-Sabū <sup>4</sup>	$\beta$ Lupi . . . .	° 228	—30 $\frac{1}{2}$	° 225 25	—30 3	969
63.		237	+57			
64. Rījl Qanṭaurus	$\alpha$ Centau . . . .	241	—42	238 1	—41 10	966
65.	$\beta$ Draconis . . . .	244	+75 $\frac{1}{2}$	243 1	75 30	46
66. Rās Tinnīn	85 $\iota$ Herculis . . . .	255	+68 $\frac{1}{2}$	252 55	+69 15	137
67. Rās al-Jāthī	64 $\alpha$ Herculis, <i>Ras Algethi</i> . . . .	250	+38 $\frac{1}{2}$	247 55	+37 9	119
68. Qalb al-'Aqrab	21 $\alpha$ Scorpii <i>Antares</i> . . . .	245	—4 $\frac{1}{2}$	242 16	—4 30	550
69.	35 $\eta$ Ophiuchi . . . .	253	+6 $\frac{1}{2}$	250 37	+6 45	243
70. Rās al-Mijmarah	$\zeta$ Aræ . . . .	253	—36	250 31	—34 0	994
71. Rās al-Hawwa	55 $\alpha$ Ophiuchi . . . .	260	+37	255 13	+35 31	232
72. Shāulah	35 $\lambda$ Scorpii . . . .	260	—13	255 55	—13 33	562
73.	$\sigma$ Arae . . . .	260	—22 $\frac{1}{2}$	257 21	—22 40	988
74.		274	—17 $\frac{1}{2}$			
75. 'Ain al-Rāmī, sahābī	$\gamma$ Sagittarii . . . .	278 $\frac{1}{2}$	+1	275 7	+0 45	574
76. Nasr Wāqī <sup>5</sup>	3 $\alpha$ Lyræ, <i>Vega</i> . . . .	282	+62 $\frac{1}{2}$	278 19	+62 0	148
77. Rakbah al-Rāmī	$\alpha$ Sagittarii . . . .	282	—19	278 43	—18 36	590
78.	17 $\zeta$ Aquilæ . . . .	290	+36	282 31	+36 15	2292
79.	$\beta$ Sagittarii . . . .	294	—23			
80. Nasr Tā'īr	53 $\alpha$ Aquilæ, <i>Altair</i> . . . .	298	+28	294 10	+29 15	286
81. Minqār al-Dajājah	?21 $\gamma$ Cygni . . . .	302	+59	305 16	+54 30	2160
82. Zanab al-Hūt	$\kappa$ Pisc. Aust. = Gruis . . . .	313	—23	310 25	—23 15	1018
83.		310	+28			
84. Zanab al-Jadī	40 $\gamma$ Capricorni . . . .	319	—3	314 13	—2 30	620
85. Fam al-Hūt	$\alpha$ Pisc. Aust. <i>Fomalhaut</i> . . . .	325	—22			
86. Fam al-Faras	8 $\epsilon$ Pegasi . . . .	328	+24	324 28	+22 0	329
87. Zanab al-Dajājah	$\omega$ Cygni . . . .	335	+65	332 10	+64 21	174
88. Sāq sākib al-māh	76 $\delta$ Aquarii . . . .	335	—7 $\frac{1}{2}$	331 55	—8 18	643
89. Matn al-Faras	54 $\alpha$ Pegasi . . . .	349	+19	345 55	+19 0	316
90. Baṭn al-Hūt	8 $\kappa$ Piscium . . . .	349	+4	345 16	+4 0	676
91. Mankib al-Faras	53 $\beta$ Pegasi . . . .	354	+30	351 37	+30 51	315
92.	8 $\iota$ Ceti . . . .	357	—11	353 55	—10 30	729
93. Zanab al-Qītūs	16 $\beta$ Ceti . . . .	358	—21	355 25	—21 0	730

## GLOSSARY

- al-****Abūr** . Sirius.
- ‘ain** . ‘eye’; *‘ain al-rāmī*, ν Sagittarii; *‘ain al-thaur*, α Tauri or Aldebaran.
- ‘aiyūq** . ‘goat’; α Aurigæ, Capella or Alhaiot.
- ākr** . ‘last’; *ākhir al-nahar*, θ Eridani.
- ‘anaz** . ‘goat’; *mankib al-‘annāz*, β Aurigæ.
- ‘ankabūt** . ‘spider’; the star tablet of an astrolabe; aranea, alhancabuth; see also *shubakah*.
- anwar** . ‘brighter’; *anwar al-Fargadīn*, β Ursæ Min.
- ‘aqrab** . ‘scorpion’; *al-‘aqrab*, the sign Scorpio; *qalb al-‘agrab*, α Scorpii or Antares.
- ‘ard** . ‘latitude’; *‘ard istuwā*, zero latitude.
- asad** . ‘lion’; *al-asad*, the sign Leo; *qalb al-asad*, α Leonis or Regulus; *rās al-asad*, μ Leonis.
- ‘awā** . 13th manzil, *rās al-‘awā*, ? δ Bootis.
- ‘azal** . ‘unarmed’; *al-‘azal*, α Virginis or Spica.
- banāt** . ‘daughters’; *al-banāt al-na’sh*, Ursa major.
- batiyya** . ‘small cask’; *qā’idat al-baṭīh*, α Crateris.
- baṭn** . ‘interior’; *baṭn al-hūt*, κ Piscium.
- dabarān** . ‘the 4th manzil (α, θ, γ, δ, ε Tauri); α Tauri or Aldebaran.
- dajājah** . ‘fowl’; Cygnus; *minqar al-dajājah*, ? η Cygni; *zanab al-dajājah*, ω Cygni.
- dalwa** . ‘jar’; *al-dalw*, the sign Aquarius.
- dubb** . ‘bear’; *yad al-dubb*, i Ursæ Majoris.
- durāt** . ‘cuirass’; *al-durāt*, ? γ Cephei.
- fakkah** . ‘bowl’; *al-fakkah*, α Coronæ Bor. or Alphecca.
- fam** . ‘mouth’; *fam al-faras*, ε Pegasi; *fam al-hūt*, α Pisc. aust. or Fomalhaut; *fam al-Qitūs*, γ Ceti.
- farqad** . ‘calf’; du. *farqadan*, β and γ Ursæ min.; *anwar al-farqadīn*, δ Ursæ min.
- faras** . ‘horse’; *janāḥ al-faras*, ε Pegasi; *janāḥ al-faras*, γ Pegasi; *sarat al-faras*, α Andromedæ; the wedge that fastens the parts of an astrolabe together.
- fard** . ‘alone’; *fard al-shujā’*, α Hydræ or Alphard.
- ghūl** . ‘demon’; *rās al-ghūl*, β Persei or Algol.
- ghumasiā** . Procyon or α Canis minoris.
- ghurāb** . ‘crow’; *janāḥ al-ghurāb*, γ Corvi or Algorab; *mingār al-ghurāb*, α Corvi.
- haiyat** . ‘serpent’; *‘unq al-haiyah*, β Serpentis.
- hamal** . ‘ram’; *al-hamal*, the sign Aries.
- haq’at** . three stars in the head of Orion; here λ Orionis.
- hawwa.** . ‘snake charmer’; *ras al-hawwa*, α Ophiuchi.

<b>hut</b>	.	‘fish’; <i>al-hūt</i> the sign Pisces; <i>fam al-hūt</i> Fomalhaut or $\alpha$ Pisc. aust. <i>zanab al-hūt</i> , $\kappa$ Pisc. Aust.
<b>idādah</b>	.	‘post’; alhidāde, sighter.
<b>isrī</b>	.	‘left side’; see $\rho$ and $\gamma$ Orionis.
<b>jadī</b>	.	‘goat’; <i>al-jadī</i> , the sign Capricornus; also $\alpha$ Ursæ minoris; <i>zanab al-jadī</i> , $\gamma$ Capricorni.
<b>janāh</b>	.	‘wing’; <i>janāh al-faras</i> $\gamma$ Pegasi; <i>janāh al-ghurāb</i> , $\gamma$ Corvi or Algorab.
<b>janūbi</b>	.	‘south.’
<b>jāthī</b>	.	Hercules (as the kneeling one); <i>rās al-jāthī</i> , $\alpha$ Herculis.
<b>al-Jauzā</b>	.	the sign Gemini; the constellation Orion; <i>mankib al-jauzā</i> , $\alpha$ and $\gamma$ Orionis; <i>rijl al-jauzā</i> , $\beta$ and $\kappa$ Orionis.
<b>ka'b</b>	.	‘ankle bone’; <i>ka'b al-faras</i> , ? $\kappa$ Pegasi.
<b>kaff</b>	.	‘hand’; <i>kaff al-khadīb</i> , $\rho$ Cassiopeiæ.
<b>khadīb</b>	.	‘died red’, ‘bloody’; <i>kaff al-khadīb</i> $\beta$ Cassiopeiæ.
<b>al-maghrib</b>	.	‘the west.’
<b>mā</b>	.	‘water’; <i>sāq sākib al-mā</i> , $\delta$ Aquarii.
<b>ma'laf</b>	.	‘manger’; $\epsilon$ Canceri or Praesepe.
<b>mankib</b>	.	‘shoulder’; <i>mankib al-faras</i> , $\beta$ Pegasi; <i>mankib al-jauzā</i> $\alpha$ Orionis; <i>mankib al-'annāz</i> , $\beta$ Aurigæ.
<b>manzil</b>	.	‘station of the moon’; pl. <i>manāzil</i> .
<b>al-mashriq</b>	.	‘the east.’
<b>matn</b>	.	‘back’; <i>matn qītus</i> , ? $\zeta$ Ceti.
<b>mijmarah</b>	.	‘censer’; Ara; <i>rās al-mijmarah</i> , $\zeta$ Aræ.
<b>minqār</b>	.	‘a beak’; <i>mingār al-ghurāb</i> , $\alpha$ Corvi; <i>mingār al-dajājah</i> , ?
<b>mirfaq</b>	.	‘elbow’; <i>mirfaq al-thuraiya</i> , $\alpha$ Persei.
<b>mizān</b>	.	‘balance’; <i>al-mizān</i> , the sign Libra; <i>mīza fakkah</i> , $\alpha$ Cor. Bor.
<b>mufrad</b>	.	‘alone’; <i>mufrad al-rāmīb</i> , $\eta$ Bootis.
<b>muqaddam</b>	.	‘preceding’; <i>muqaddam al-sharaṭīn</i> , $\gamma$ Arietis; <i>rās tawām al-muqaddam</i> $\alpha$ Geminorum.
<b>muqantar</b>	.	‘resting on arches’; <i>muqantārat</i> ‘bridges’; circles of altitude.
<b>muri</b>	.	index.
<b>al-nahar</b>	.	‘the stream’; Eridanus; <i>ākhr al-nahar</i> ( <i>Ultima fluvii</i> ), $\theta$ Eridani; <i>masā al-nahar</i> , ?
<b>na'sh</b>	.	‘bier’; <i>al-banāt al-na'shin</i> , Ursa major.
<b>nasr</b>	.	‘eagle’; <i>nasr al-tār</i> , $\alpha$ Aquilæ; <i>nasr al-wāqī'</i> , $\alpha$ Lyrae.
<b>qadam</b>	.	‘foot’; <i>qīlam al-jauzā</i> , $\beta$ Orionis.
<b>qā'idat</b>	.	‘foundation’; <i>qā'idat al-baṭīh</i> , $\alpha$ Crateris (Quæ in basi Crateris est).
<b>qalb</b>	.	‘heart’; <i>qalb al-'aqrab</i> , $\alpha$ Scorpii or Antares; <i>qalb al-asad</i> , $\alpha$ Leonis or Regulus.
<b>Qantaurus</b>	.	Kένταυρος
<b>qaus</b>	.	‘bow’; <i>al-qaus</i> , the sign Sagittarius.
<b>Qītus</b>	.	Kῆτος; <i>fam al-qītus</i> , $\gamma$ Ceti; <i>alr al-qītus</i> , $\pi$ Ceti; <i>zinib al-qītus</i> , $\beta$ Ceti.
<b>qutb</b>	.	‘pole’; <i>qutb janūbi</i> , south pole; <i>qutb shamālī</i> , north pole.
<b>rāmī</b>	.	‘archer’; <i>aīn al-rāmī</i> , $\nu$ Sagittarii (Quæ in oculo est); <i>rakbat al-rāmī</i> , $\alpha$ Sagittarii.

- rāmīh** . . 'lance bearer'; *simāk al-rāmīh*, α Bootis or Arcturus; *muṣfrid al-rāmīh*, η Bootis.
- rās** . . 'head'; *rās al-asad*, μ Leonis; *rās al-'awā?* δ Bootis, *rās al-ghūl*, β Persei or Algol; *rās al-jāthī*, α Herculis; *rās al-sabū'*, α Lupi; *rās tawām al-muqaddam*, α Geminorum; *rās al-hawwa* α Ophiuchi.
- rijl** . . 'foot'; *rijl al-jauzā?*, β or κ Orionis; *rijl qanṭauru s* α Centauri; on astrolabe A *rijl=ι* Ursae maj.
- rukbat** . . 'knee'; *rukbat al-rāmī*, α Sagittarii.
- sā'at** . . 'hours.'
- sabu'** . . 'beast of prey'; LUPUS; *rās al-sabu'*, α Lupi.
- sadr** . . 'breast'; *sadr al-qēṭus*, ? π Ceti.
- safā 'ih** . . 'plates'; (sing. *safīha*) tablets of an astrolabe; saphiae.
- safīnah** . . 'ship'; *ṭarafat al-safīnah*, ε Argus.
- sahābī** . . 'cloudy'; nebulous; *al-thuraiya*, *sahābī*, χ Persei; 'ān al-rāmī *sahābī*, ν Sagittarii; *haq'ah sahābī*, λ Orionis; *ma'līj sahābī* ε Cancer or Praesepe.
- sā'id** . . 'wrist'; *sā'id al-asad*, 15 Com. Ber.
- sākib** . . 'one who pours out'; *al-sākib*, the sign Aquarius. See *sāq*.
- sāq** . . 'leg'; *sāq sākib al-māh*, δ Aquarii.
- sarf** . . '? red'; *sarfah*, β Leonis.
- saratān** . . 'crab'; *al-saratān*, the sign Cancer.
- shām** . . 'Syria'; *shi'ra shāmīh* α Can. min. or Procyon.
- shamāl** . . 'north.'
- sharaṭīn** . . the 1st manzil (β, γ Arietis); *muqaddam al-sharaṭīn*, γ Arietis.
- shaulah** . . 'sting of a scorpion'; λ Scorpii.
- shaziyya** . . 'small splinter'; pl. *shazāya*, star pointers on 'ankabūt.'
- shi'ra** . . Sirius; *shi'ra shāmīh*, Procyon; *shi'r~ yamānīh*, Sirius.
- shubakah** . . 'net'; the star disc of an astrolabe; rete.
- shujā'** . . 'courageous'; Hydra; *fard al-shujā'*, α Hydræ; 'unq al-shujā', υ Hydræ.
- simāk** . . 'above'; *simāk al-'azal*, α Virginis or Spica; *simāk al-rāmīh*, α Bootis or Arcturus.
- suhail** . . Canopus.
- al-sunbulah** . . the sign Virgo.
- surrah** . . 'navel'; *surrah al-faras*, δ Pegasi or α And.
- al-tāir** . . 'the flier'; α Aquilæ or Altair.
- tālī** . . 'following'; applied to β Arietis and γ Eridani.
- taraf** . . 'side'; *ṭarafat al-safīnah*, ε Argus.
- tawām** . . 'a twin'; *rās tawām al-muqaddam*, α Geminorum.
- thaur** . . 'bull'; *al-thaur*, the sign Taurus; 'ān al-thaur, α Tauri or Aldebaran.
- al-thuraiya** . . the Pleiades; *al-thuraiyā*, χ Persei; *mirfaq al-thuraiyā*, α Persei.
- tinnīn** . . 'dragon'; *rās tinnīn*, ? ι Herculis.
- umm** . . 'mother'; the body of an astrolabe; mater.
- 'unq** . . 'neck'; 'unq al-shujā', υ Hydræ; 'unq al-haiya', λ Serpentis.
- usturlab** . . 'astrolabe.'
- wāqi'** . . 'falling'; *nasr al-wāqi'*, α Lyra or Vega.

- yad** . . 'hand' ; *yad al-dubb*,  $\alpha$  Ursæ maj. ; *yad al-jauzā*,  $\alpha$  Orionis.  
**yamānī** . . 'of Yemen' ; *Shi'ri yamānīh*, Sirius.  
**yumni** . . 'right hand' ; see  $\alpha$  and  $\kappa$  Orionis.]  
**zabānā** . . 'sting of an insect' ; the 16th manzil ;  $\alpha$  Canceri.  
**zanab** . . 'tail' ; *zanab al-dajājah*,  $\alpha$  Cygni ; *zanab al-jadī*,  $\gamma$  Capricorni ; *zanab qīlūs*,  
?  $\beta$  Ceti.  
**zahr** . . 'back' ; *zahr al-asad*,  $\delta$  Leonis.

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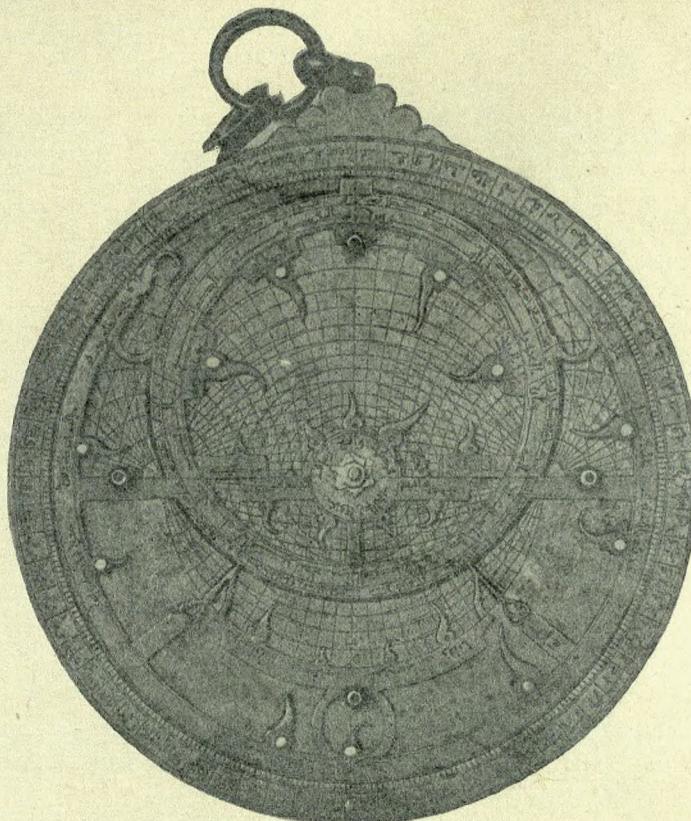


Fig. 1. ASTROLABE A—OBVERSE.

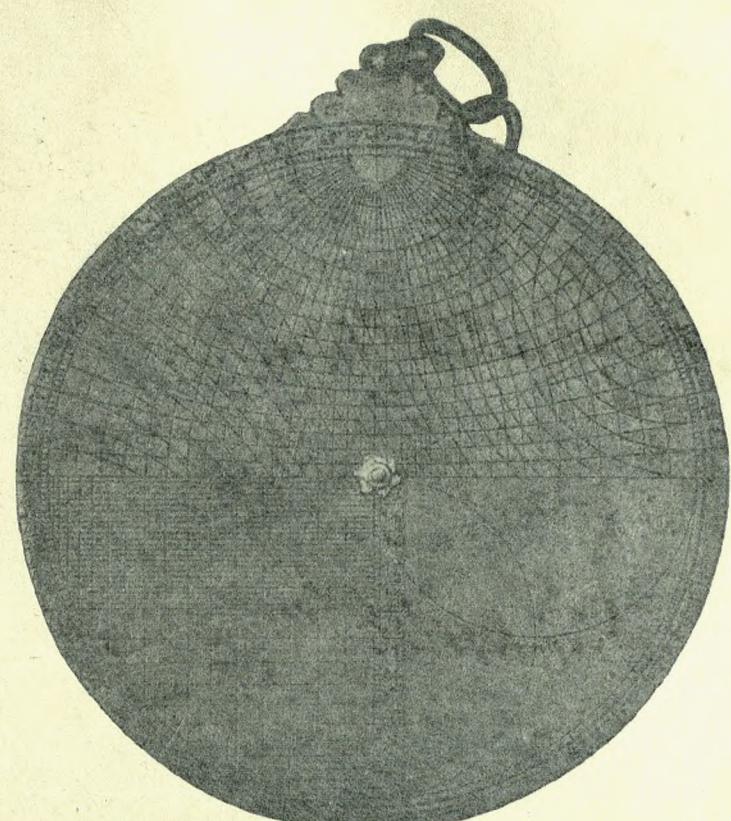


Fig. 2. ASTROLABE A—REVERSE.

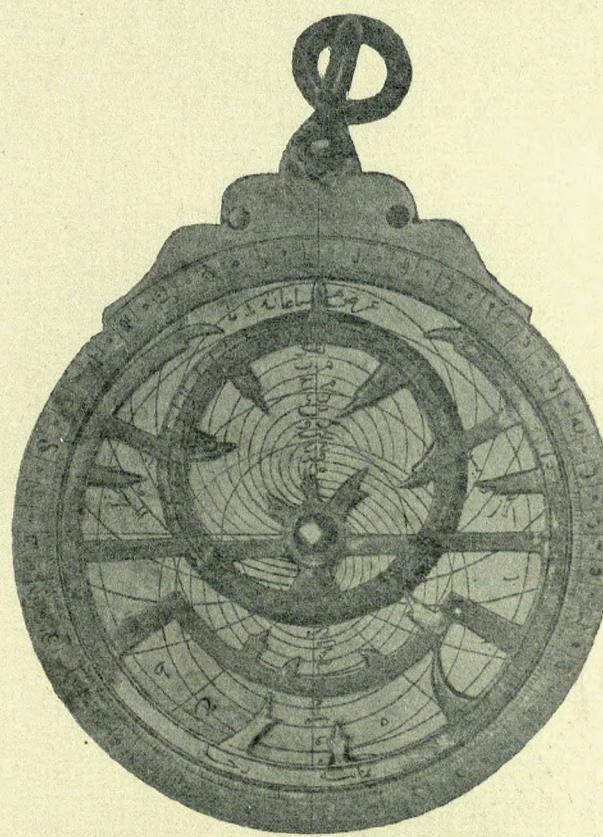


Fig. 3. ASTROLABE B—OBVERSE.

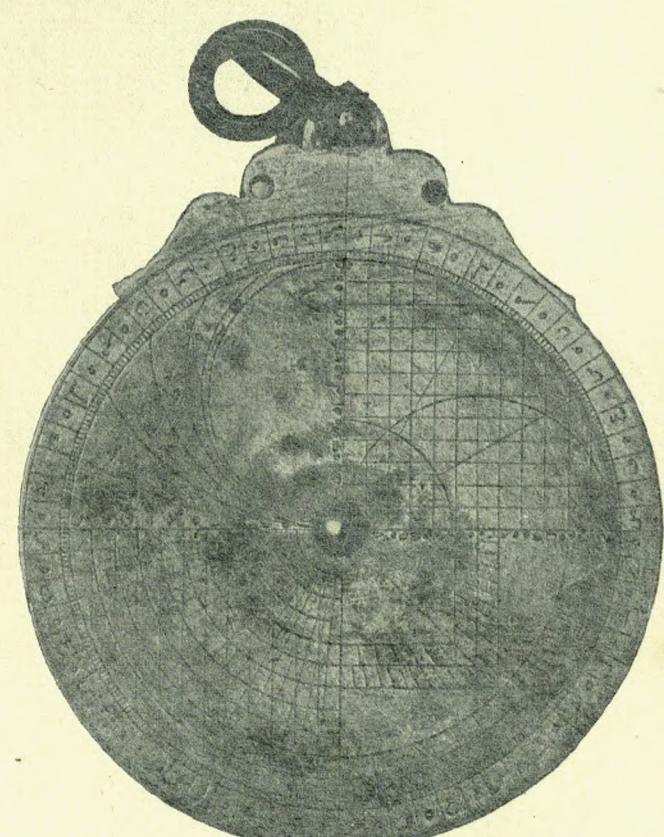


Fig. 4. ASTROLABE B—REVERSE.

PLATE II.



Fig. 5. ASTROLABE C—OBVERSE.

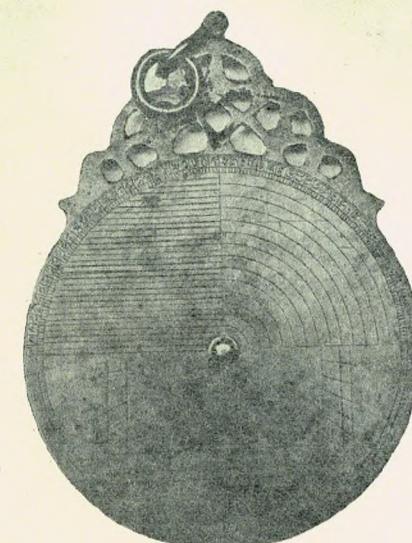


Fig. 6. ASTROLABE C—REVERSE.

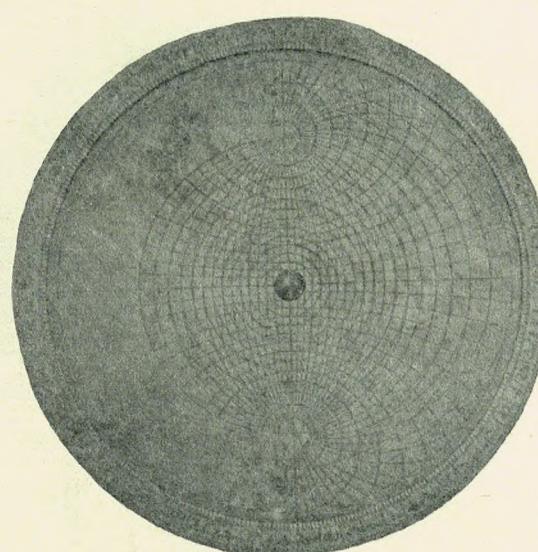


Fig. 7. OBVERSE OF A, WITHOUT 'ANKABUT'.

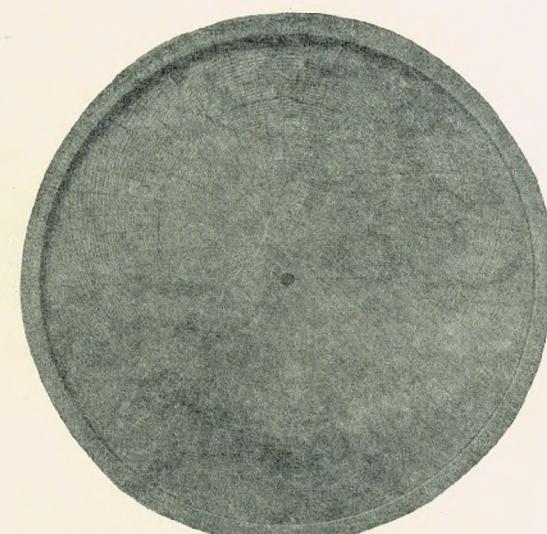


Fig. 8. TABLET OF 'ANKABUT' CO-ORDINATES.

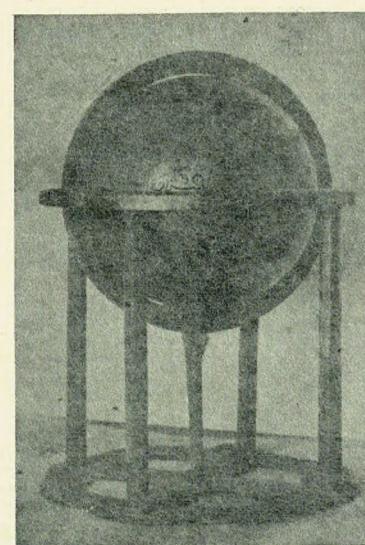


Fig. 9. CELESTIAL SPHERE,  
MADE IN A.D. 1676.

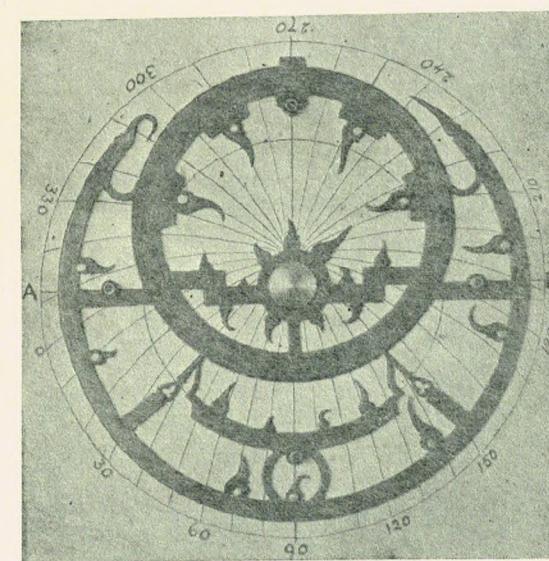


Fig. 10. 'ANKABUT WITH SCALE OF LONGITUDES.'

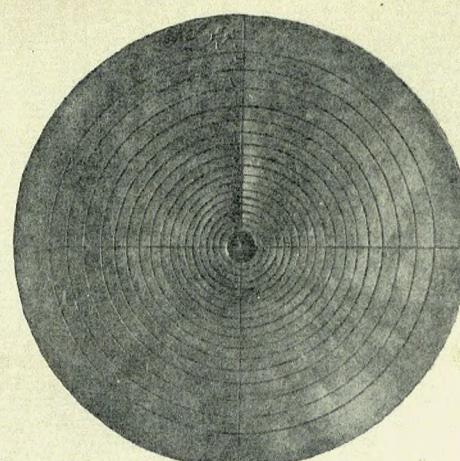


Fig. 11. I<sup>a</sup> DECLINATIONS.

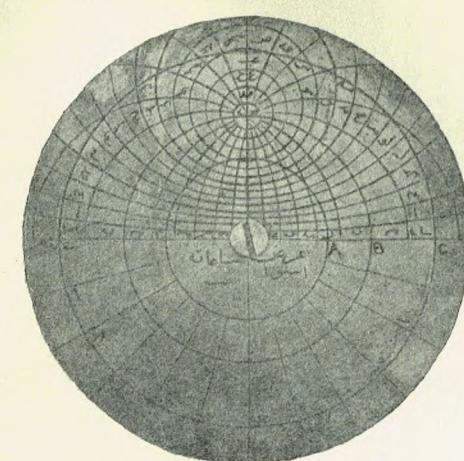


Fig. 12. I<sup>b</sup> LATITUDE 0°.

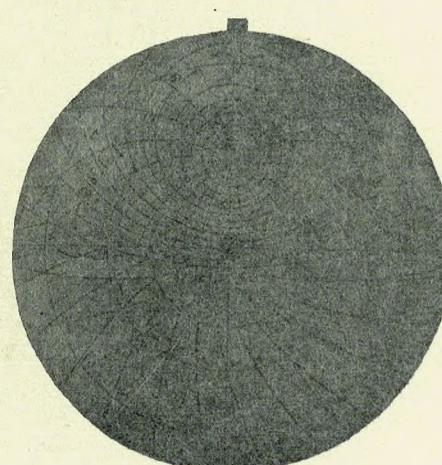


Fig. 13. II<sup>a</sup> LATITUDE 18°.

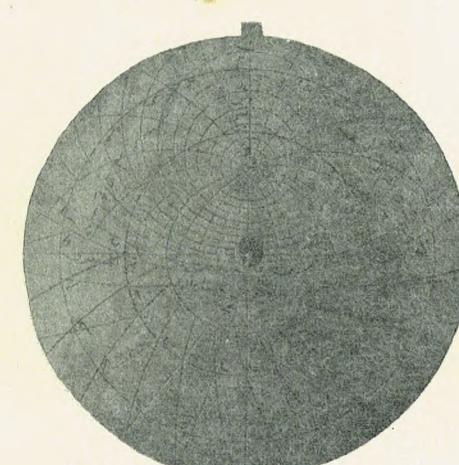


Fig. 14. II<sup>b</sup> LATITUDE 20°.

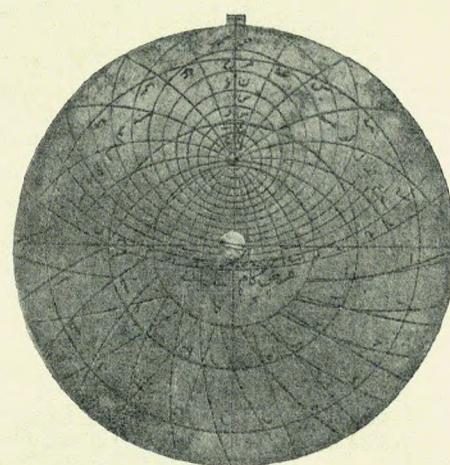


Fig. 15. III<sup>a</sup> LATITUDE 21° 40' (MECCA).

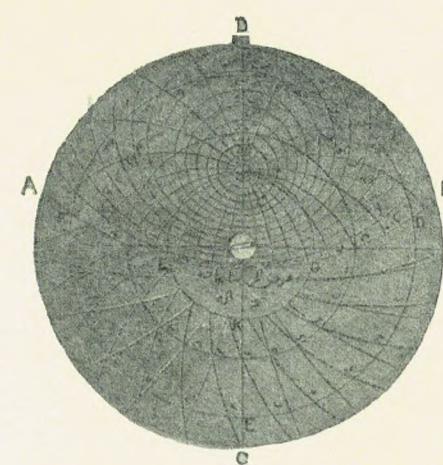


Fig. 16. III<sup>b</sup> LATITUDE 23°.

TABLETS OF ASTROLABE B.

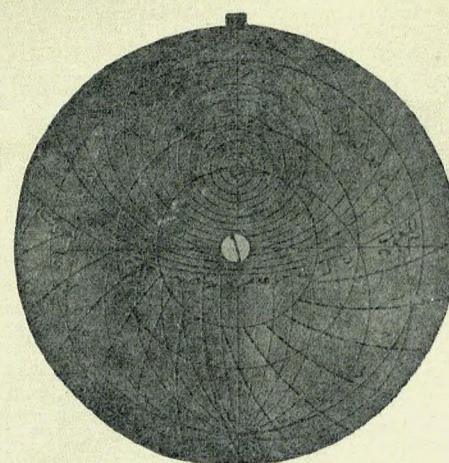


Fig. 17. IV<sup>a</sup> LATITUDE 25°.

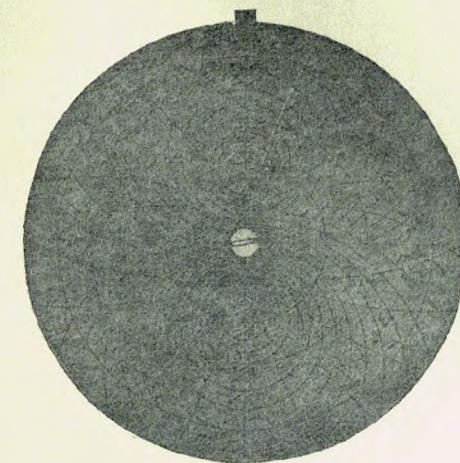


Fig. 18. IV<sup>b</sup> LATITUDES 28° & 30°.

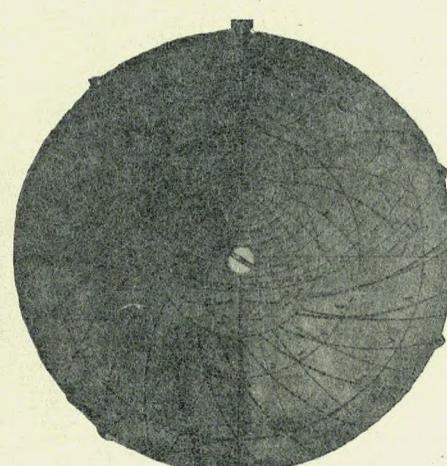


Fig. 19. V<sup>a</sup> LATITUDE 32°.

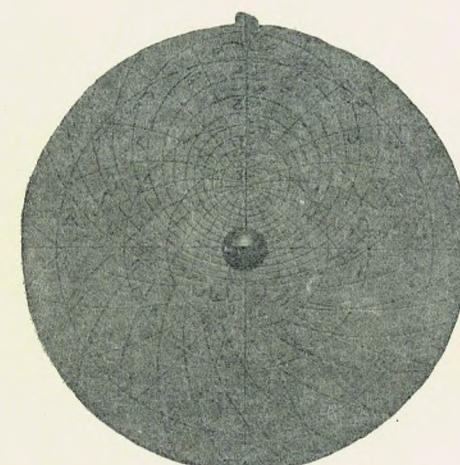


Fig. 20. V<sup>b</sup> LATITUDE 36°.

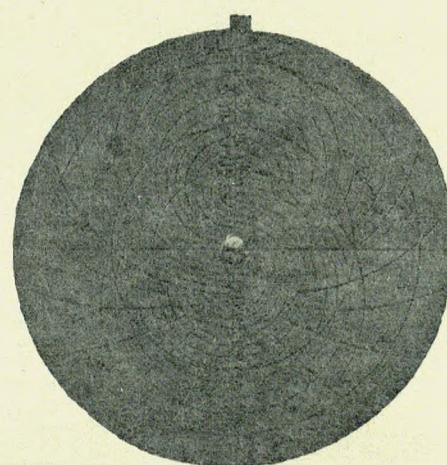


Fig. 21. VI<sup>a</sup> LATITUDES 40° & 66° 30'.

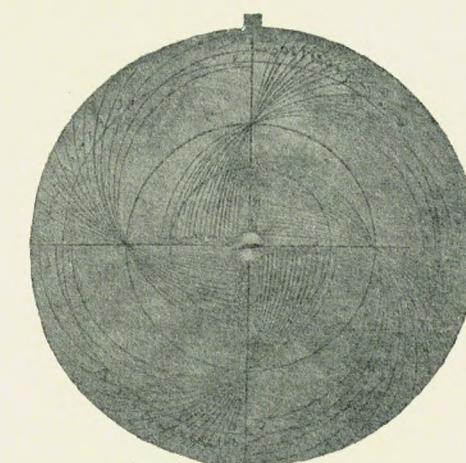


Fig. 22. VI<sup>b</sup> HORIZONS.

TABLETS OF ASTROLABE B.

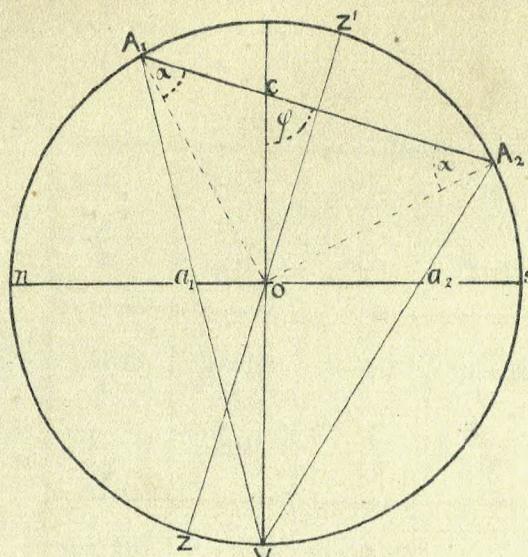


FIG. 23.

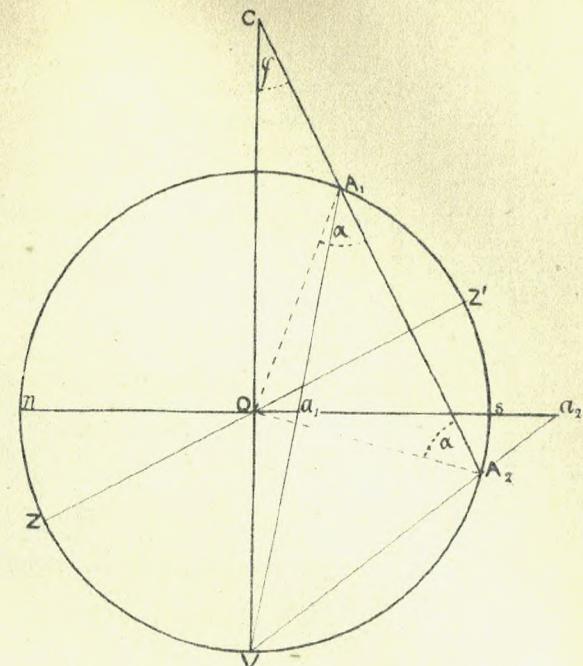


FIG. 24.

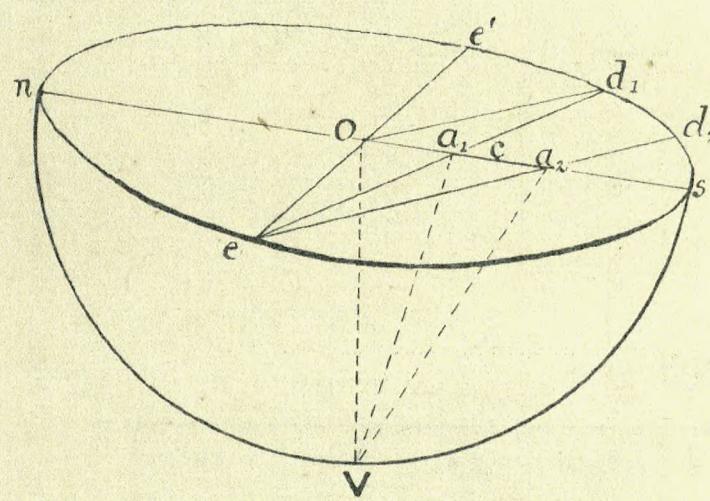


FIG. 25.

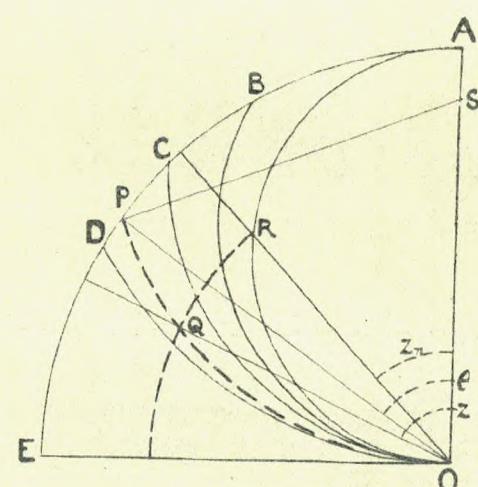


FIG. 26.

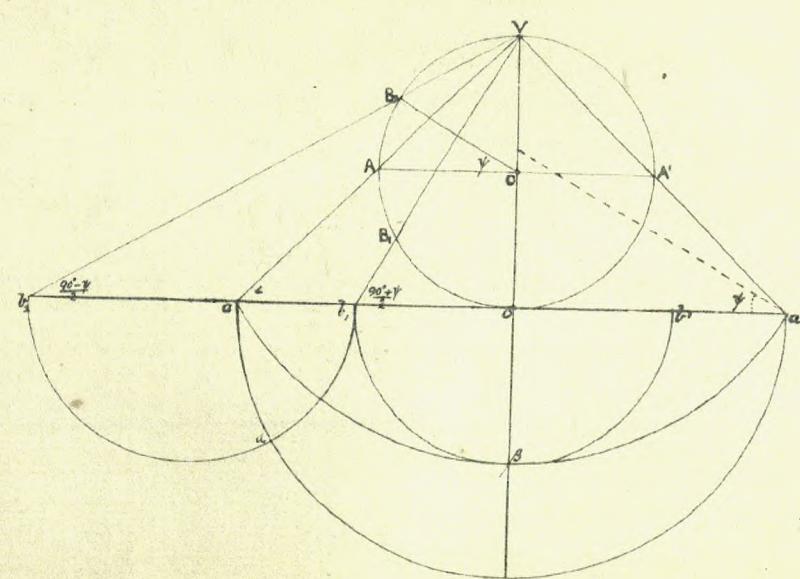


FIG. 27.

Abjad Notation-Kūfīc.

a=1	b=2	j=3	d=4	h=5	w=6	z=7	h̄=8	t̄=9
ا	ب	ج	د	ه	و	(ز)	ح	(ت)
i=10	k=20	l=30	m=40	n=50	s=60	'=70	f=80	s̄=90
ى	ك	ل	م	ن	س	ع	ف	ص
q=100	r=200	sh=300						
ڦ	ڻ	ڻ						

Abjad Notation-Naskhī.

a=1	b=2	j=3	d=4	h=5	w=6	z=7	h̄=8	t̄=9
ا	ب	ج	د	ه	و	ڙ	ح	ڻ
i=10	k=20	l=30	m=40	n=50	s=60	'=70	f=80	s̄=90
ى	ك	ل	م	ن	س	ع	ف	ص
q=100	r=200	sh=300	t=400	th=500	kh=600	dh=700	d̄=800	z̄=900
ڦ	,	ڻ	ٿ	ٿ	ڙ	ڙ	ڻ	ڻ
gh=1000								
غ								



CSL

MEMOIRS OF THE  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA



No. 1.

Kannada Poets mentioned in  
Inscriptions

J. T. SASTRY  
DIRECTOR OF ARCHAEOLOGY  
and RAGHUNATH KRISHNA BHASARI  
*Curator of Inscriptions*



305 CSL

MEMOIRS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY  
OF INDIA

No. 13

KANNADA POETS  
MENTIONED IN INSCRIPTIONS

BY  
T. T. SHARMAN

UNDER THE EDITORSHIP  
OF  
RAO BAHADUR H. KRISHNA SHASTRI  
*Government Epigraphist*



MADRAS  
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

1924



306 SL

三

ಶ್ರೀ ಲಾಶಾನವಗ್ಗೆ ಲೈ ರೆಂಡ್ ಕೊರ್ಪುಟ್ ರೆವಿಗ್ಗೆ

తిరువుల తాతాబాబుర్రోచమ్మ రంపరింద రచిసల్పుట్టు

గవ్వెస్ మొంటు ఎపిగార్జిస్టు రావ్ బతదౌర్ డో-క్రైస్తాన్)గలవరింద పరిశోధితవాగిదే

ಮಂದಾರಸು

ಗವಸ್ ಮೇಂಟ್ ಬ್ರಿನ್ ಸಲಪರಿಂಟಿಂಟೆಂಟರವರಿಂದ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಲ್ಪಡ್ಟು

1924

ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಬಿಂಬಿ -

	ಕೆಂಪ.	ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ. (ಸುಮಾರು) ಕಾಲ.	ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ. (ಸುಮಾರು) ಕಾಲ.
ದಿವಾಕರ	...	...	...
ಗುಣವರ್ವಣ	...	...	...
ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಾಳಿಕ್ಯ	...	...	...
ನಾಗವರ್ವಣ	...	...	...
ಇಂದ್ರಾರ್ಥಿತ್ವ	...	...	...
ರಾಮಚಯ್ಯ	...	...	...
ನಾರಾಯಣ ಭಾಷ್ಯ	...	...	...
ಶ್ರೀಕಂತಸೂರಿ	...	...	...
ಮಧುಸೂದನದೇವ	...	...	...
ಬಿಜ್ಞಾಲ್ಯ ನಾಯಕ	...	...	...
ಭಾಸ್ಕರ	...	...	...
ಭಾಸ್ಕರ	...	...	...
ಉದಯಾದಿತ್ಯ	...	...	...
ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಧರ-ಮಘಾರ	...	...	...
ಪರಿಕ್ಷೇಪ I—ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಟಕ	...	...	...
ಪರಿಕ್ಷೇಪ II—‘ರಚಿನು’ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಾಯಾ ಪದಗಳು	...	...	...
Index to the Preface	...	...	...
ಅನುಕ್ರಮಣಿಕೆ	...	...	...

## PREFACE.

Of the cultivated languages of the South, Kannada or Karnāṭaka stands second to none. The Karnāṭaka country and the Karnāṭaka language are of great antiquity.<sup>1</sup> "Karnāṭaka" is mentioned by Pāṇini, Vātsyāyana and <sup>2</sup>Varāhamihira. The mention of Banavāsi, the capital of the Kadambas in Aśoka inscriptions, the mention of Erumaiyūran in Tamil Sangam literature, and the discovery of the papyri at Oxyrhynchus<sup>3</sup> in Lower Egypt are too well known to require repetition.

Some scholars hold that there must have existed quite a large number of Kannada works during the days of Buddhistic supremacy over the Karnāṭaka, which have been lost to us now. In their opinion Nāgārjuna, Vimalōdaya, and others mentioned by Nripatunga in his *Kavirājamārga* are Buddhist authors. But according to some others Buddhism does not seem to have made much headway in the Karnāṭaka, their argument being that not even a single Buddhistic work is available in the whole range of Karnāṭaka literature.

When Jainism took the place of Buddhism in the Karnāṭaka, Kannada was highly cultivated under the patronage of the ruling families and even became a vehicle of their religious literature. In the course of a few centuries the Jains produced poets like Ādi-Pampa, Ranna, Janna and Honna, rhetoricians like Nripatunga, Nāgavarma and Udayāditya, and scientists like Rājāditya, Chandrarāja and Kirtivarma. With the beginning of the rise of Basava in the 12th century Jain authors in Kannada began to disappear, their place being taken by the Vīraśaivas and the Vaishnavas. Vīraśaivism was also a mass-movement and naturally gave a great impetus to the language of the masses. The classic *Champū* style of the Jains fell into disuse and the popular *Shatpadi*, *Ragale*, *Sāngatyā* and *Vachana* took its place.

The beginning of the 16th century saw the Brāhmaṇic counter-revival. The Bhakti cult or *Mārga*, the dominant religious movement of this period, produced Poet-saints like Purandaradūsa, Kanakadāsa, Jagannāthadāsa and a host of others. Their *Shatpadi*s, songs and narratives form the sweetest of the Kannada literature of this period. "It is not to be understood, however, that the above periods of Jaina, Vīraśaiva and Vaishnava literatures are marked off from one another by hard and fast lines, and that during the literary predominance of one sect no works originated with the others."

The advent of the British and the introduction of the European system of education have had their own effect on Kannada literature. We have to-day a large number of poets and dramatists, who have composed original works and translated from the best western writers; but even the best work of this period cannot stand comparison with a third rate work of any of the former three periods. It is because the age is barren and devoid of imagination.

Systematic enquiry and scientific research in regard to Kannada language and literature largely owe their origin to western scholars like the Rev. Kittel and Mr. Rice. It was Rev. Kittel who for the first time collected and published an account of a few Kannada poets in his preface to Nāgavarma's *Chhandombudhi*, in 1875. He was followed by Mr. Rice who published a somewhat fuller account of Kannada poets in his introduction to Bhāttākālāmka's *Sabdānuśāsana*. "These accounts are necessarily brief and incomplete and contain a few statements which recent research has shown to be incorrect. Further, being written in English, their accounts though useful to the English-knowing Kaunadigas, are not of much use to the bulk of the Kannadigas who are ignorant of English." In 1907 appeared the first volume of the "Lives of Kannada Poets" (up to the 14th century), the life-long labours of the late S. G. Narasimhacharya, whose sound scholarship and poetical skill commanded admiration from all the Kannadigas, and of Rao Bahadur R. Narasimhacharya, Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore (since retired). Twelve years

<sup>1</sup> Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 3 and 4 and p. 42, footnote 1. Bühler's note; pages 27 and 28 of his introduction to Bilhana's *Vikramāñkadvacharita*; *Lives of Kannada Poets*, Vol. II, Introd. p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Lives of Kannada Poets*, Vol. II, Introd. p. 4.

<sup>3</sup> Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1904, pp. 399 ff.

passed before the second volume appeared, and we have to-day the *Lives of Kannada Poets* brought up to the end of the 17th century. The able scholar, Mr. R. Narasimha-charya, promises us his third and last volume shortly which is to bring the work up to date.

The object of this memoir is to supplement the two volumes of the *Lives of Kannada Poets* and place before the public a few additional names of Kannada poets who are mentioned in inscriptions. South-Indian History, it must be understood, is largely dependent upon South-Indian Epigraphy for its material, political, social, religious or literary. As will be seen in the body of the article, much of the matter in the sequel has been taken from the Madras Annual Reports on Epigraphy and from other published Epigraphical literature. Kannada inscriptions in general and those of the Chālukya, Rāshtrakūṭa, Yādava and Hoysala in particular, are in themselves excellent specimens of literary composition. Some of them read like little Champū-Kāvyas (e.g. see *Epigraphia Indica*, Volume XIII, page 326), and in some cases the names of the Poets who composed these records are given. The authors of the *Lives of Kannada Poets* have already brought to light nearly seventy poets mentioned in inscriptions. In a few cases only their names are preserved. Still their mention cannot be undervalued; for it is not unlikely that some day their works may be discovered and their importance established.

In the Office of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Madras, are a number of Kannada inscriptions which are not yet published. Some of these are indeed literary productions worth recording as *Kāvyas*. An inscription of the time of the Vijayanagara King Krishnadevarāya mentions a drama *Tāyikunda-Nātaka* by name. It also states that women appeared on the stage. Others introduce people who had directly or indirectly advanced the cause of literary production. Dandanāyaka Dāmapayya of Uchehangi (Madras Epigraphical collection for 1899, No. 135) is called 'sakala-vidvajjanāmritārnava-pūrnachandra,' 'chatura-chaturmukha' and 'bhāshā-chaturbhjuja'; Sītādēvī wife of Tribhuvanamalladēva-Chōla-Mahārāja, was a great scholar and a patron of letters, and is referred to in the following terms: 'aśritavibudhajana-sudhe', 'kavi-gamaki-vādi-vāgmīndra-vaitālikapāthakādijana-paritushtē' (*ibid.* No. 121); Padmaladēvī, wife of Tribhuvanamalla, was called 'abhinava-Sarasvatī' and 'sakala-kalādhari' (*ibid.* for 1913, No. 122); Rebbanabbe, wife of Raviga-Chamūpa, seems to have been the greatest poetess of the time and is addressed as 'pratibhā-Sarasvatī', 'sakala-kalā-pravīne' and 'kavipravaranute' (*ibid.* No. 128). There are a few important records, fully discussed in the sequel, which help us immensely not only in identifying some authors already familiar to Kannada literature, but in revealing to us some valuable details about their lives of which the literary world has been in the dark till now. The following are some of the instances:—

(1) Udayāditya the author of an Alāṅkāra work in Kannada and Udayāditya, the ruler of Pennapari-nādu with its capital at Tādpatri (Madras Epigraphical collection for 1892, No. 338) are possibly not two different persons.

(2) Lakshmidhara, the Minister of Dēvarāya II and a nephew of Mādhavāchārya the famous Advaita protagonist, was not only a patron of letters but also a great poet himself (Inscription No. 38 of 1889).

(3) Nārāyaṇa-Bhatta, the donee of the Nandamapūṇḍi grant of Rāja-Rāja-Narēndra, was a great poet in Saṃskrita, Karnātaka, Prākrita and Āndhra.

I take this opportunity of tendering my sincere thanks to Sir John Marshall, Kt., C.I.E., etc., Director-General of Archaeology in India, for allowing me to publish this note as a Memoir of the Archaeological Survey of India in Kanarese. My special thanks are due to Rao Bahadur H. Krishna Sastri, Government Epigraphist, for his continuous encouragement and his valuable suggestions in the preparation of the present note.

T. T. SHARMAN.

## ಶ್ರೀಲಾಠಾನನಗಳ್ಲಿ ಕೆಂಡ ಕ್ರಾಂಟಿಕೆ ಕೆವಿಗಳು.

ದಿವಾಕರ ; ಕ್ರ.-ಕ್ರ. ೧೨೪ (ಸುಮಾರು)-<sup>1</sup>

ಸೇಲಂ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಧರ್ಮಪ್ರಾಯವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ದೊರೆತ ಒಂದು ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ಈ ಉರಿಗೆ ಬಹು ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಷ್ಠಾ ದಿಂದಲ್ಲ ತಗಡೊರಿಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿದೆ ಅತ್ಯಾಯಭರುತ್ತದೆ. ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಹಿಂದೆನ್ನಾನದ ಪಾರಜೀನ ಚರಿತ್ರಯವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ತಗಡೊರು ಬಹು ಹೆಸರುವಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಿತು. ತಮಿಲು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಸಂಖೆದ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದೆ ಈ ತಗಡೊರು ಮೀಲೆ ತೋರಿಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟ ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ಮಂದವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ವಾದೆ ಅಲ್ಲ, ದುರ್ಗಮವಾದ ಕೋಟಿ ಕೋತ್ತಿಲಗಳಂದಲೂ, ಅದ್ವೃತವಾದ ಅರಮನಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, ರಮ್ಯಾವಾದುಪವನಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, ಜಿತ್ರತರ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, ಕೂಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಂಡು<sup>2</sup> ಜೈನ ಶೈವ ಮತಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಕೃತಿ ಸ್ಥಾನವಾಗಿದ್ದ ತಂತ್ರಾಲ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೀಲಿಕೆಂಡ ಈ ಅವುಗಿರ್ತಿಕಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ವೈತ್ತಿಗಳೂ ಒಂದು ಕೊಡಪದ್ಯಾಪ್ತಾ ಇವೆ. ಶೈವ ಗುರುಪೂರ್ವ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾವೆಂತನೂ ಆದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರಾಶಿ (ವಿದ್ವಾರಾಸಿ) ಯೆಂಬ ಬಿಬ್ಬನು ಸ್ತುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಈ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು “ಬರದೋಂ ಸನ್ನ ದಿವಾಕರ” ಸಂಬದಾಗಿ ಮೂರನೆಯ ವೈತ್ತಿಕಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಈ ಶಾಸನದ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ನಿಣಿಯಿಸಲು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇನಾನ್ನ ವೆ ಸಾಧಕಸಾಮಂಗಿಗಳೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರಧಾನಕೋಟಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೋಡುಂಬಿಳಾರು ಎಂಬ ಲಾರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದ ಒಂದು ಕಾಸನದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಈ ಕಾಸನದ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ನಿಶ್ಚಯಿಸಬಹುದು. ರಾಯಬಹಿಂದ್ಲಿ ರೆ ವೆಂಕಯ್ಯನವೆರು ಕೋಡುಂಬಿಳಾರು ಕಾಸನದ ಕಾಲನು ಕ್ರ.-ಕ್ರ. ೧೦ ನೆಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಾನವಾಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು<sup>3</sup> ನಿಶ್ಚಯಿಸಿರುವರು. ಇದು ತೃಪ್ತಿಕರವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಿಸುವಿದ್ದು. ಕೋಡುಂಬಿಳಾರು ಕಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಕೋಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಅರಸುಮನಸೆತನದವರ ನಂತರವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ನೇರಿಂದು<sup>4</sup> ಕೋಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಈ ಮನಸೆತನದ ಭೂತಿವಿಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆಸೆರಿಯು ಆತ್ಮರಾಯಗೋತ್ತರದ ಕಾಲಾವಸುಖಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯದವರ ಮುಖ್ಯಗುರುವಾದ ಮಧುರೆಯ ಮಾತ್ರಾಜ್ಞಾನನಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಂತೆಯೂ, ಆ ಮಾತ್ರಾಜ್ಞಾನನನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರಾಶಿ ಎಂಬ ಗುರುಗಳ ಶಿಷ್ಯನಾಗಿ ದ್ವಾರೆಯೂ ತಿಳಿಯಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ತಗಡೊರು ಕಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತಾಗಿರುವ ಶೈವಗುರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರಾಶಿಯು ಮಾತ್ರಾಜ್ಞಾನಾಗಿ ದ್ವಾರೆಯೂ ತಿಳಿಯಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

<sup>1</sup> [ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಮುಂದೂ ಏಲ್ಲ ಕೆವಿಗಳು ಕಾಲನಿಣಿಯಾವಣ್ಣ ಭಾವಿಸಬೇಕು—Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> Madras Epigraphical collection for 1901, No. 309.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. for 1911, page 61, paragraph 14 and *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. X., page 64.

<sup>4</sup> Madras Epigraphical collection for 1907, No. 129 and paragraphs 85 ff. of Madras Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1908.

• ಪರವಿರಜಿತ್

|| ವೀರತಾಂಗ

[ಹಿಂಘವಧ್ಯಾಂಗಿ]

|| ಅತಿವೀರ

|| ಅಸುಪಮ

|| ಸ್ವಪಕೇಗಳ

|| ಪರದುಗ್ರಹದ್ವಾಸ

[ವಾತಾವಿರಾಸ್ಯ ಗಿಡ್ದನು]

|| ಸಮರಾಭರಾಪ

[ಇವನಿಗೆ ‘ಯಾದುಪಂಕ್ತೀತ್ತು’ ಎಂದೂ ಹೆಸರುಂಟು. ಇವನು ಅಧಿರಾಜಮಂಗಲದ ಕೋಟ್ಟಿಗೆದ್ದರಿಂದಿರುತ್ತಿದೆನು. ‘ಅಸುಪಮ’ ಎಂಬೊಬ್ಬಿಜೋಳಿರಾಜಪ್ರತಿರ್ಯಾಸ್ಯ ಶೈಪಡಿದನು.]

ಭೂತಿವಿಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆಸೆನರಿ.

[ಇವನು ಕಾವೀರೀತಿರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಲ್ಲವರನ್ನೇ ಕ್ಷಮಿತ್ತದೆನು; ರಣಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವೀರಪೂರ್ವಾನ್ನೇ ಕೊಡಿದೊಡಿಸಿದನು; ಪಂಜಿನೇ ಇನ್ನು ಸಾಂಕೇತಿಕದನು; ಕಟ್ಟಿ, ವರಗುಣ ಎಂಬಿಬಿರು ರಾಜಪ್ರತಿರ್ಯಾಸ್ಯ ಮಧುಪೇಯಾಗಿ ಕೋಡುಂಬಿಳಾರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು.]

ಕಟ್ಟಿ ಗಭಾದಲ್ಲಿ

ಪರಾಂತಕವಮ್

ಅದಿಕ್ಷಿಪಮ್

ಜರ್ನಲ್ ನ ಗುರುವಾದ ವಿವಾರಾಶಿಯೇ ಆಗಿರೆಬೇಕೆಂದು ಲಾಹಿಸೆಲು<sup>1</sup> ಅವಕಾಶಪ್ರಾಂತು. ಭೌತಿಕವಿಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆನರಿಯ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ನಾವು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಿಸಿದ್ದೇ ಆದೆ ವಿದ್ಯುರಾಶಿಯ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಿಸಿದೆಯೇ ಆಯಿತು.

ಭೇಟಿನಿಸ್ಕೆಮುಕ್ಕೆಸರಿಯ ತಾತನಾದ ಪರದುಗ್ಗೆ ಮುದ್ರನನು ವಾತಾಪಿನಗರವನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದನೆಂದು ವಂತ ವೃಕ್ಷದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದೆನ್ನು. ಅದಕಾರಣ ಪರದುಗ್ಗೆ ಮುದ್ರನನು ಚೆಳುಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಡಿನಯ ಪ್ರಲಕ್ಷೇ ಮತ್ತು ಪಲ್ಲವ ಹೊದ ಉನಯ ನರಸಿಹ್ನ್ಯವರ್ಮನು ಇವರುಗಳ ಸಮಕಾಲಿಕನೆಂದು ಸಿದ್ಧಾಂತವಾಯಿತು. ಪಲ್ಲವರಜಕರ್ತರೆ ನರಸಿಹ್ನ್ಯವರ್ಮನು ವಾತಾಪಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ದಂಡಿತಿಹೋಗಿ ಆ ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ನಾಶವಾಡಿದೆನಂಬುದು ಎಲ್ಲಾರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿದ ನಿರ್ವಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿಯೇ ಇದೆ. ನರಸಿಹ್ನ್ಯವರ್ಮನು ವಾತಾಪಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ದಂಡಿತಿಹೋರಬುಗ ಸಿರ್ಕುಳದ್ವೀಪದ ರಾಜಕುಮಾರನಾದ ಮಾನವನ್ನೂ ಅರುವತ್ತು ಮೂರು ಶೈವಭಕ್ತರಲ್ಲಿಬ್ಧಿನಾದ ಶಿರುತ್ತೂಂಡನಾಯಾರೂ ಆ ಸ್ವಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ದಂಡನಾಯಕರಾಗಿದೆ ರು. ಪರಮಾಗ್ಗೆ ಮುದ್ರನನೂ ನರಸಿಹ್ನ್ಯವರ್ಮನ ಒಬ್ಬ ದಂಡನಾಯಕನಾಗಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದು ಚೆಳುಕ್ಕೆರ ಮೇಲೆ ದಂಡಿತಿಹೋಗಿದ್ದ ದರೆ ದೇಶೀಯಿಂದಲೇ ‘ವಾತಾಪಿನಗರಧ್ವಂಸ’ ನಂಬ ಬಿರುದನ್ನು ವರಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿದಿರಬೇಕು.

ಪರದೆಗ್ಗೆ ಮೆದೆನನ ಮುಗನೇ ಸಮುರಾಭಿರಾಮವನು. ಇನಿಗೆ ‘ಯದುವಂತಕೇತು’ ನೀಡೂ ಹೆಸರುಂಟು-  
ಇವನೂ ತನ್ನ ತಂದೆಯಂತೆ ಜಾಲಕ್ಕೆದ್ದೇರ್ಮಿಯಾಗದ್ದು ದು ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಧಿರಾಜವುಂಗಲದ ಬಳಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬ  
ಬೊಳ್ಳುಕ್ಕೆರಾಜನನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡನು. ಕೊಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲವಿಟ್ಟ ಒಬ್ಬಾಗ್ಗೆನು ಯಾರಿರಬಹುದೆಂಬುದು ತೆಕಣ್ಣಿತವಾಗಿದೆ.  
ವಾತಾವರಿಯ ನಾಶನಾನಂತರ ಬೊಳ್ಳುಕ್ಕೆರ ಪತನವು ನಿಸ್ತೀಂತವಾಯಿತು. ಬೊಳ್ಳುನಾಮವುಷ್ಯದ ಪುನರುಜ್ಞವನೆ  
ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈಯಿಕ್ಕು ವೋದಲನೆಯು ವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯನು ಪಲ್ಲವರನ್ನು ಧ್ವಿಂಘಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ವೋದಲೇ ಅವನಿಳಿತ್ತಾದ  
ಆದಿತ್ಯವನ್ನೆನು ಆ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈತಾರಿ ಭಗ್ಗು ಪರಯತ್ತು ನಾದೆಂತೆ ತೊರ್ಪತ್ತದೆ<sup>4</sup>. ಈ ಪರಯತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಆದಿತ್ಯ  
ವನ್ನು ಪಲ್ಲವರನ್ನು ಅಪ್ಪಿತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಸಮುರಾಭಿರಾಜನನ್ನು ಸಂಧಿಸಿರಬಹುದು. ಅಧಿರಾಜನುಂಗಲದ  
ಬಳ ಇವರಿಬಿರಿಗೆ ಯೆಡವಾಗಿ ಆದಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪರಾಜಿತವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತಿಂಣಂದಿದೆ ರೂ ಹೆಂದಿರಿಬಹುದು.

ಭೋತಿವಿಕ್ರಮಕೇಸರಿಯು ಈ ಸನ್ಯಾಸಭಿರಾಹವನ ಮಗನು- ಇವನು ತನ್ನ ತಾತ ತಂದೆಯರಂತಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆ ಪಲ್ಲವ ರನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸಿ ಕಾವೇರಿಂತಿರದಿಲ್ಲಿ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸೆಲ್ಲಿಸಿದನು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇವನು ವೀರಪಾಂಡ್ಯನಂಬಿಬ್ಬ ಪಾಂಡ್ಯರಾಜನನು, ಗೆದನು- ವೆಂಬಿವೇಳನು, ನಾಶಪಾಡಿದನು.

ಕೆ.ಸ್ತೇ.ಕೆ. ೩-೪ ನೇಯು ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ದಣ್ಣಣ ಹಂಡಣಣ ನದೆ ಸಾವಾಜ್ಯರ್ಹಾಗಿ ವಾತಾವರಿ (ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮು) ಚಾ ಭಾಕ್ಯರೂ ಪಲ್ಲವರೂ ಬಹುಕಾಲ ಹೋರಾಟಿದರು. ಈ ವಿಜಾರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಳಿತಿವಿಕ್ರಮಕೇಶರಿಯು ವಾತಾವರಿಯನ್ನು ನಾಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪರದಗ್ಗೆ ಮುದ್ರಣನಿಗೆ ಎರಡನೆಯು ತಲೆಗೆ ಸ್ಥಿರದವನು. ಏಷ್ಟು ಈ ಸವನೆಯದರೂ ಎರಡನೆಯೆ ವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯನಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಈಚಿನವನಲ್ಲ. ವಿನಯಾದಿತ್ಯ ವಿಜಯಾದಿತ್ಯರ ಕಾಲದವನಾಗದಿದ್ದರೂ ಎರಡನೆಯು ವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯನ ಸಮರ್ಪಿತಕಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯನು ಸುಮಾರು ಕೆ. ಶ. ೫೨೪ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದೆನು. ಅಂದೇ ಭಾಳಿತಿವಿಕ್ರಮಕೇಶರಿ, ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜನ, ವಿದ್ವಾರಾಂಶಿ, ದಿವಾಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡನೆಯ ವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯ ಇವರೆಲ್ಲ ರೂ ಸಮರ್ಪಿತರಾದರು.

ఈ కారణంగాను నామ తగడంలో తానున్న ఏ నేయ లెతమానదీ ఒదు సిక్కు యిసబోర్కాగిదే- ఇదే అబిప్రా యువో ‘ఎపిగ్రాఫియా ఇండిక’ (Epigraphia Indica) ద్వారా యూ సంచిసుల్చిపై దే-

ಇವೆಟ್ರೀ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಶಾಸನ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಮೇಲಿನ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನೇ ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿ ತುದೆ. ‘ಬರದ್ಯಾನ್’ ‘ವಣ್ವೈ ಪ್ರೋಂ’ ‘ಬಣ್ವೈ ಪ್ರೋಂ’ ಎಂಬೀ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳು ಕ್ರಿಯೆಲ ಹಳೆಗನ್ನಡ. ಅಂದರೆ ಕೀ... ಕೀ... ಇನ್ ನೆಯ ಕ್ರತಮಾನಕ್ರತಲೂ ಈಜಿನದಲ್ಲ ವೆಂದು ದೃಢವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

<sup>1</sup> *Emiaraphia Indica*, Vol. X, page 64, footnote 4.

<sup>2</sup> George Tournour's *Mahāvamsa*, Chapter XLVII, pages 41—4.

<sup>3</sup> *Historical Ske'ches of Ancient Deccan* by Mr. K. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar, Vol. I, p. 38 f.

<sup>4</sup> Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, page, 367.

ತ್ಯಾಗ ಪ್ರೋಪ್ರೆಲ್ಲ — ಹೊ.ಕ್ರೀ.

<sup>6</sup> Vol. X, p. 64 and footnote 4. 「ଜଦୁ ସରିଯେଲୁ」 ଏ ନେଇ କତ୍ତମାନଙ୍କ କେଳେଯିଂଦ୍ରୀ ନନ୍ଦ ପିତା ଯୁ—ହେଉ କିମ୍ବା

<sup>1</sup> Lives of Kannada Poets, Vol. I, Introduction, page 8.

କାଳସନ୍ଧକି ଦିଵାରୁକରନେ ପିତାରୁରଙ୍ଗାଠ ଦେଖେ ନାହିଁ କିମ୍ବା କାଳସନ୍ଧଦିନିରୁ ତିଥିଯାଇପାରୁନ୍ତିଲୁ । ଅନ୍ୟଥା କିମ୍ବା ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧନାଳ ଅଲ୍ଲା । ଇହନୁ ନିଦ୍ୟାରାଶିଯୁ ଶିଷ୍ଟନୁ; ଶୈଶବନୁ; କି କାଳସନ୍ଧଦେଖି ତନ୍ତ୍ର ଗୁରୁପଣ୍ଠୀ ସମ୍ମତିପାଦିରୁ ହେଲୁ । କହିଲୁ ଯୁ ପାତ୍ରପାତ୍ରାଦେ । କାଳସନ୍ଧ ପଦ୍ମନାଭନୁ<sup>1</sup> ଜୀବି କୌଦୁତ ହେଲୁ ।

ವೈ॥ ಕೆಲಿಚೊಲ್ಡರ್ಲೆಕ್ಕಿರ ಪಲ್ಲು ವೇತ್ತ್ಯರ ಮಹಾ ಭೋಗೋದ್ಯಮರೋಳ್ತ್ವಂಗ ನಿ-

ಮೂಲ ನನ್ನ ಶೈಲಿ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ತಬ್ಬಿಂಜೆ ಇಂದುಂಗ ಶೈಲಿ ರಚ-

ನೆಲಿ ಕೆಣ್ಣೀರವೆಕ್ಕುವ ನೆನ್ನ ನವನ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಣೆಗೂ ನಡಿ-

ನೇ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಪದಿಚೆನ ವ್ಯಾಯು ತಗಡೆಲ್ಲಿ ನಿದೆ ರಾಶಿನೆ ೧೦

ମେ॥ ଅକ୍ଷ,ରିଗଂଗେ ବୈଦିକଦେ ନେରଂଗେ ତେଷମିଳିଲେ ଦୋଷିଗଂଗେ କେ

టోల్. కె. లిగ్గే దినే నెట్ పొతక పేని జనకే, రాగది-

ನು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿನ್ನ ಸೋಧಿದೆಲ್ಲದೇ ಮೀಟ್ ದೊಡ್ಡಿಂತಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಡಿಗ್ಗು

ನೀಕೆ ಏವಿ ಹೇ ನೇಂಬುದಿದ್ದು - ನೇರುಳಂ ಸೇಲೆ ಪಿದೆ ಗಾತ್ರಿಯು

ଶ୍ରୀ ଗୁରୁଗୋଟିଏ ପ୍ରେଜ୍ଞନଦେ : : : ଗୁହପୁର୍ବେତ୍ତରଙ୍କ ଦେଇ

ବୁଦ୍ଧରେ କେବେ ଦିଲାକୁରେ ପାଇଁ ଦିଲା ହେଉଥିଲାମନ୍ତରେ ଏହାମୁଣ୍ଡ

పేర్కొన్ని వేలిని పోతి పోతి - పుడిని వేలిని పోతి పోతి - పేర్కొన్ని

ದೇವಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸೇಯೆಂದು ಮೊತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದು ಮೊತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದು ಮೊತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ

ଶ୍ରୀଜିବନ୍ଦୁଷ୍ଠାନାମାରାଧା ସନ୍ଦର୍ଭମାଧିକାରୀଙ୍କରାଧା ରାତିପରିବହିତ କରିଛି ।

ಕಡವೂ ಹಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ದಾನಪುಲವೂದು ಗಾಗುವುದ್ದಿಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀರ್ವಿಜಯದಂಡನಾಥನ ಕಾಸೆನದ್ದಿ ೪ ಅಂತ್ಯಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ  
‘ಅನುಪಮುಕ್ತಿಯ ಸೈನಪೋಲ್ಡವೆಂ ಗುಣವಮ್ಮುಂ’ ಬರೆದೊಂದ್ ಎಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಸನಬಂಧವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದವರು ಗುಣವಮ್ಮು-  
ವು ನೊಡಿರೇಣ ಕ್ಷಯಿಯುಂದು ರ್ಯಾಲಿಟಾರು. ಇವನು ಅನುಪಮುಕ್ತಿಯ ಆಶಯಕೆ, ಒಳಗಾಗಿದ ಸೆಂದು ಕಾಣಾತ ದೆ-

బబ్రు గుణవమ్మెను<sup>3</sup> శ్లాద్రేచ వీంబితెన్న గ్రంథాదేవీ “మహాందాపంతకం” ఇతయిది బిరుదుభై బబ్రు గంగ రాజనెన్ను వితోషవాగి స్తుతిసి, అవనన్న శ్లాద్రేచరాజునిగి దోషిలిసిద్దానై- మహాందాపంతకసెంబి దోసి రిన గంగరాజును ఎరెయిపునోబ్బునే- ఇవను క్ర. క. రొఱి రంపెరో అభిదను- ఈ ఎరెయిపునే గుణ వమ్మెన ప్రోఫెచనాగిది రభబ్లాకేందు కట్టాడటికి కినిజెరింగ్ కాపరెస్<sup>4</sup> అభిప్రాయపడువరు.

ದಾನಪ್ರುಲಪಾಡು ಶಾಸನದ ಕವಿಯಾದ ಗುಣವೆಮೈನೇ ಶೈದ್ರಕಗ್ರಂಥಕ್ರಿಂತಿನೇರ್ಹಾಗಿರಬಾರೆದೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ -  
ಕ್ರಿ. ಶಾಸನಪ್ರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕೂಟ ಕೆಲವು ಮುದ್ರುತ್ವ ಇಂದ್ರ (ನಿತ್ಯವರ್ಣ) ನ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದುದು. ಇವನ ಕಾಲವು ಸುಮಾರು  
ಕ್ರಿ. - ೯೦೫ ದಿನದ್ದು, ನಿಂತ ಯಿಸುಲಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ

ଦାନପୁରପାଇଦୁ ଶକ୍ତିସମ୍ପଦିଂଦେ ଶ୍ରୀଵିଜୟଦେବନାଥଙ୍କ ପରନାଥ କେଳପୁଷ୍ପଦ୍ୟଗଳଙ୍କରୁ ଏତେ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣିତ କହିଛେ।

కథ. వేస్తున్నియోళగిత్తే ఎటుం దేసీగలై కుస్తుకురుపునేయు మూడుడే పుత్తె ॥

ಬಿಸೆರುಹೆಗಬ್ರಾ .೨೦ಡೆಕ್,೧ ಪಸೆರಿಸೆದೆದು ಕೊತ್ತಿ ಇನ್ನೆಟ್ , ನನ್ನಪವುಕವಿಯು

କେ ରାତରେବେଳେ ମୁଦିଆଗଲିଲ ପାଦକାରୀଙ୍କ ନେବୁ ପେଟେ ତ ଫିରିପିଲୁବ ପୋତା ଖିଦେଇପଣ୍ଡିରଭାବରେ

<sup>2</sup> *Eniographic India*, Vol. X, pp. 150 ff.

<sup>2</sup> *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. X, pp. 150 ff.  
<sup>3</sup> పాగార్జున వేదాలుగేచెంబాలస్వామియి గుణాయిల్లిరువు హీరంగ్ లో వీరబల్లు శని కొనున వైందర్లు (Madras Epigraphical collection for 1913, No. 126) ఈ రోగినిప్ప ప్రాపు కోబరుత్తడి.

collection for 1913, No. 120). ఈ విషయాన్ని ఉచ్చారించాలి.

రంబ్ పో ఇద్దునపేసినప్పుడు బలజలుజరేలోలూ ఉపాంతిను తుంభ -

ತು. ಇಂದಿರಾಬೀಳನಕೆ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನುಗಳನ್ನೇ ಬೆರೆತ್ತ ಘಟಾವೆಲ್ಲ

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡದ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯಾಗಿ ಅವನು ವಿಶ್ವವ್ಯಾಪಕ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯಾಗಿ ಜೀವಿಸುತ್ತಿರು.

ಇದೇ ಪರ್ವತನ್ಯೈ ಗುಣವನ್ತು ನೆ ಕೂಪುಕೆಗ್ಗಂಥದಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಹಿಡು ಸಮಿಸಂತೆಕಾರರು ಉದ್ದರಿಸಿರುವರು (ಸಮಿಕರಿತೆ). ನಂ. ೧ ಪ್ರ. ೬೫೪.)

<sup>4</sup> *Lines of Kannada Poets*, Vol. I, Pages 64 and 376 and Vol. II, pp. 1-2.

କେ୦। ନିଗ୍ରତ୍ତଭୟ ନିଏ ନେରସେ ସେଗ୍ରମୁ ନାହେଲ୍ଲେନଦୟ ପୈସି ବିଶୁଷ୍ଣ୍ଵୋ ।  
ସେଗ୍ରମୁ ଦ ଭୀଳେଗମୁ ନୁଂଦପଚନ୍ଦ୍ର କ୍ଷେତ୍ରିଯିତ୍ତେ ନଜୀଦୀ ନନ୍ଦପମୁକେନିଯୁ ।

କେ୦॥ ଦଂକିନ ଶଠମୁଗ୍ରି ପରମୁଦ୍ରଳ ମୁଲାଳୁ ଦେ ନଷ୍ଟ୍ୱନିକ୍ରମୁତୁଂଗେ ।  
ଦଂକିନ ବିରତ୍ତୀଗୋଟ୍ଟି ଗଂଦଂ ଶ୍ରୀଦେଂଦନାଥୀଙ୍କଂ ଶ୍ରୀନିଜିଯୁ ॥

କେ୦॥ ଜେଂଦପରିବକ୍ରମୁନୁଅଦରିମୁଂଦେଲିକରନ୍ତିଟ୍ଟ ପିକିଦୁ ପତିଗୋପ୍ତ୍ଵଶୁଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ ।  
ଗଂଦଂ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେଂଦ୍ରନୀ ଭୋମୁନୁଂଦଲଦୋହ୍ରେ ଠାର୍ଯ୍ୟନାଯୀଙ୍କଂ ଶ୍ରୀନିଜିଯୁ ॥

ಕವಿಕ್ರಮೆಲಾದಿತ್ಯೋ; ಕಿ.ಶ. ೮೭೦

బేటగాంవెటిల్లై య సోదగర్ ఎంబల్లి ఒందు 1 శాసనప్రాంచు. అదు ఇమ్మడి త్వరితపన కాలక్కే సేరిదుదు. శాసనదళ్లి సోదగర్ లిగ సోదవల్, సోదలు మత్తు సోదల్ ఎంబి దోసరుగళు కాణబరుత్తవే. ‘సుషాంక్తి’ ఎంబి తీఫ్రాంక్రైత్కు కంచియెట్టు అభివా కంజలి ఎంబి భిక్తులొబ్బిలు దానధముగాన్నన్న వొకిదిభంబి అంపు ఈ శాసనదింద తిలదుబరుత్తదే.

ಕೆಂ || ಭುವನೆ ವೆನೆಸಿದಿ ಸುರಗಿರಿ ದಿವಕುಳಮಿನಚೆಂದ್ರರ್ಯಾನ್ ಧನ್ಯುಂಪಿಂದು  
ದ್ವಿವೆವಾಗಿ ಸಡೆಗೆ ಶಾಸನಕವಿಕೆಮಲಾದಿತ್ಯಹಿತಕಾವಾದೆಶಿಂ ||

எங்கி தூணிய பட்டையில் சுக்காஸ்நவேஷ்டா ரச்சிஸ்தீவனா சுவூலாதித்தீவேஷ்டா, அவேஷ சுவியீஷா கீதோ யிலும், இதெழுந்தெலும் யேஷா கீ சுக்காஸ்நாதா சுவூலாதித்தீவேஷ்டா விசாரவேஷ்டா திழுசுபருவேஷ்டா - அதே கீதோ நூப்பேஷ்டா :—

“ శ్రీమదనవరతనుజనరామవరముణిమేకుంటతెటపైలైతపదపద్మల్మైద్రావుయుగ్లాం శ్రీశ్రీఎకస్త్రవ్యామి నువ్వుల్లాంహైదేవరిగైమైల్లు ” ఎందో.

“ ఇంతేనిసువె సిద్ధిచేయంతెరథిత్తుకై నొబ్బునాక్రితసురభోజం తిరభువనసింహమునిఱద్రం తాతపుగేలండ వేరికుట్టగబ్బించ ” ఎందూ

“ వ్యు ॥ తపవుం మాడును తాపసేక్షుల్లభవలైల్లియో తనుక్కొల్చుమీం  
బుపసేగ్గుక్కిరదాంతు నేయున్నటికాబుంగారో తిందువూ- |  
ధినెనం ప్రోజిస్ ముక్కెయోక్కరేచులీందిప్పం సువెణాం ద్రేదే  
వెప్పదాంబ్బోంజికిలింముఖుటబేప్పేవిహం శింగ్రంగ్రాథివెత్తి ॥”

వందో శివనన్ను, శ్రీవే ముసిగళేన్ను నుతిసిరుపుద్దన్ను నోడిదరే కమెలాచిత్యును శ్రీవనెందే లంకిస్తోందుత దే-

କୁର୍ମାନ୍ତିରୀ

“ వై॥ బిళవెళ్లి ఇపుందిర్చేర్చెంద్రుకుళశం లాళీభై పంచాననం  
జిళబుట్టుడైనదుగ్గ రమాగ్గ రజళధివాతుకైలే బాడవా-  
నశరోవం రెణకంబైక్కుల శిరట్టు ఎదం రిష్టుగాపవని-  
పిళయోత్తులు తేసికొండి జీవి తేలురాజుదిపం॥”

ପ୍ରେସ୍‌ରେ ଜୀମ୍‌ଯାନ୍‌ଦ୍ଵାରା ତୈଲନାସି କିମ୍ବା ତୈଲନାସି କିମ୍ବା ତୈଲନାସି

“ వ్యు॥ జనపతిజెక్రవెత్తి పెరిరక్తేణదెక్కుభుజసే స్వేరిశా  
ధనలయకారి రట్టుకుళబోషణనన్నానరేంద్రజెష్టు భోం।  
జననవదాతకేత్తి విభు కంతయబూరద నన్న పయ్యురా  
శివ తపయో నివేంకైని జెత్త ముహీంబుజవెంబ పెపుంగదు ? ”

ఎంబదాగ క్రొండివిషయాధికృతునాదే కాత్రు (కాత్రువిఱియు- I) నన్ను దోంగళుపుదెన్ను నోర్మిదర కపికమలాదిత్యును రాజుశీయక్కు పాత్రునాగిద్ద నెందఱ, విశేషతః కాత్రువిఱియున ఆస్త్రానకెవిషూగిద్ద ర బుద్ధుచుండ్ల లారీనెలప్పకొత్తవుట్ట. ఇమ్మడి త్రైల ముత్తు వోదెలనేయ కాత్రువిఱియుర సెమ్మకాలిక

ನಾದೆ ಕೆವಿಕಮಲಾದಿತ್ಯನ ಕಾಲ ವಿಚಾರದ್ವಿಲ್ಲಿ ಚಚ್ಚಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಶಾಸನವು ಶಾ. ಶ. ೮೦೨ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ  
ಟ್ಯೂತ್ತು. ಈ ಶಾಸನವು ಒಂದು ಕಾಳವ್ಯೇದಂತ ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆವಿಕಮಲಾದಿತ್ಯನ ಕವಿತಾಮೃತವನ್ನು ಈನ್ನ ತಿಗಿರು  
ಸೆವಿಯಲೋಸುಗ ಹೆಲಪು ಪದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಉಧ್ಬರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

### ಸುವರ್ತಾರ್ಥಿತ್ವಾತ್ಮಕ

ವೀ॥ ಪಂಚಜಯಂಡದಿಂದಸೇವ ಸೇಯ್ ಲ ಪೂಗೋಳಾರಿಂ ತಣತ್ತು ಮಾ  
ವಿಂ ಕುಸುಮೋದಿತಂ ಕೋಸಗುಪಾದೆರಿನೇಜ್ವಿಲೋಕಾಭಾಳೆಯೆಂ |  
ಬಂಕದ ಷ್ವಾಷ್ವಜಾತಿಗಳಿನಿಂಬರದಿಂ ಪುಗಲೆಂಬ ಕೋಕಿಳಾ  
ಳಂಕರ್ತದಿಂದ ಸೊಲಬನವೋಪ್ಪಾಸ್ತಿದೀ ವಿಪರ್ಯಾಂತರಾಳಾದೋಳ್ಳೀ॥

ವೀ॥ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ್ ನಿಜ್ಞು ರೋಳೆಕದಿನೋಪ್ಪಾವ ತೀತ್ತು ಮಿಂದೀ ಜಗಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಂ  
ಪೆಲ್ಲ ಮುನಾಂತ ಶಂಕರ ಕಯಂಭೂಸುವಣ್ಣು ಮುಹಾಷ್ಟ್ರದೇವ ಪಾ |  
ದೋಳ್ಳಿಸಿತಾಂಬುಜಂಗಳನೆ ಪೂಜಿಪ ಭಕ್ತಿಜಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಕ್ತಿ ತ  
ಳ್ಳುಲ್ಲಿಡೆ ಕೂಡಂಗೆಂದು ಪೂಗಳ್ಳಂ ಕವಿತ್ಯೇನುದಸ್ತಭೆಂಜನ್॥

ಕ೦॥ ಪುಶಿಗಳ ಧವನ್ಯು ಶರವಣಮನಲೆ ಮಿಡುಕದೆ ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿಪ್ಪು ವರಗಿಳಾಗ್ಳೀ ನಿ |  
ಮ್ಯಾಳಿಮುನಿಸರೋಳುಮ್ಯೋದೆ ಚಳ್ಳವಾದಡೆಯಾಂದು ಪ್ರೇಷ್ಪಾಯಿರುಳುಂ ಪಗಲುಂ॥

ಕ೦॥ ವಾನರಸೆಂಹತಿ ದೇವಸ್ತಾನಂ ಮಾಡುವಗ್ಗು ಗದ್ದಿಗೆಯ್ ನೀರಂ ಸೆ |  
ನಾತ್ಯನದೆ ತಂದೀಪ್ಪಾನೆಲಾಷ್ಟಾನಾಯೆಂ ಪ್ರೇಳೆಂಲವರ ತಪದುಗ್ರತಯ್॥

ಕ೦॥ ಪಾಪಿ ಪುಗಲು ಪುಗಲುಗಾದ ಕೋಂಪಿ ಪುಗಲು ಪುಗಲೈಷಾಧಮ್ಯು ದೋಳ್ಳತ್ |  
ವಾಘಾರಿ ಪುಗಲ್ಪಾಗಲೆಂದಾಪ್ರೇತ್ತು ರು ಕೋಕೆಲಂಗಳಾಲಿಗುಂ ಬಂದೋಳು॥

ಕ೦॥ ಗಳೆಪುವರಗಿಳಾಯ ಕುಕೆಲಾವ ಕಳಂಹಂಸೆಯ್ ಗಾವರಿಪ್ಪ ಪೆಣ್ಣಂಬಿಯು ಬಾ |  
ವಳಿಸುವ ಪುರುಳಾಯ ಕೋಂಡೆಂಗಳನಿಸಿಸುವ ರವಮೆ ನಗದ ನಾಲ್ಕುಂ ದೆಸೆಯೋಳು॥

ನಾಗಮನ್ ; ಕೆ. ಶ. ೧೧೪೩.

ಬಿಳ್ಳಾರಿಚಿಲ್ಲಿಯ ಹಡಗೆಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಲಲ್ಲಿಕೆನ ಮ್ಯಾಲಾರಗಾಮುದ ಸೋಮವಿಂಗೇತ್ತುರದ್ವೇವಾಲಯದ್ವಿಲ್ಲಿ. ಈಶಾಸನ  
ವೀಂದುಂಟು. ಅರದ್ವಿಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂಳಾಕ್ಕೆ ತ್ಯುರಳೋಕ್ಕ್ಯಮಲ್ಲ (ಮೌದಲನೆಯ್ ಸೋಮವೇತ್ತುರೆ) ನ ಸಾಮಂತನಾದ ಕಾಳ  
ಮುಯ್ಯನು ಅಭಿವಾಶಾಳಾದಾಸನು ಮಾಳಿಮುಹುರಿನ ತ್ಯೇಜೋರಾಶಿಸಂಡಿತರ ಶಿಪ್ಪ್ರಾದ ಬೆಲ್ಲುಕಾಂಬಾರ್ಯರೆ ಮುಲಕ  
ಸ್ವೇಯಂಭೂದೆವರಿಗೂ ಮೂಲಸ್ಥಾನದೆವರಿಗೂ ದಾನ ಧಮ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಶಾ. ಶ. ೮೫೮ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದನೆಂದು  
ಹೇಳಾದೆ. ಈ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಬರೆದ ನಾಗಮನ್ ನೆಂಬಾತನು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕಾಗಿದ್ದಿರಬೇಕು. ಕಾಳದಾಸನ ಶಾರ್ಯ  
ಪ್ರತಿಪಾಗಳು ಬರೆಳ ಜನನ್ತಾಗಿ ವಣಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತ್ತು. ಶಾಸನ ಕವಿತ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ ಶಾಳಾಷ್ಟ್ರಾವಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಾಸನಪ್ತಿ ಶಿಧಿಲನಾಗಿ  
ರುಪುದರದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಪದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಉದಿತರಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಲ್ಲ.

ಮೇಲಿನ ಶಾಸನದ್ವಿಲ್ಲಿ ಉಕ್ತಾವಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾಳದಾಸನು ಸ್ವಾಜಾಮುರ ಅಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಿಪಟ್ಟು ನಾಗ್ರೇ ಎಂಬ ಲಾರಿ  
ನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅರವತ್ತುಕಂಭದ ಗುಡಿಯೆ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ತ್ಯುರಳೋಕ್ಕ್ಯಮಲ್ಲನ ಕಾಲದ ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನದೆಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಶಿವಾಲ  
ಯಾದ ಎದುರಿಗಿರುವ ಪಾಳಾಗುಡಿಯೆ ಗೋಡೆಯೆ ಮೇಲಿನೆಂಬು ಶಿಭುವನಮಲ್ಲ ವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯನಕಾಳದ ಶಾಸನ  
ದೆಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸ್ತುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ.

ಪಾಳಾಗುಡಿಯೆ ಗೋಡೆಯೆಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶಾಸನದ್ವಿಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಳಮಾರಸನ್ನು ‘ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯವಿದ್ವಾನಿತಕ್ಷಣ’ ‘ವಾಕ್ಯತ್ತೀ  
ಕಾಳಾವತೆಂಸಂ’ ಎಂದು ವಣಿಸಿದೆ. ಅರವತ್ತುಕಂಭದೆಗುಡಿಯೆ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ಶಾಸನದ್ವಿಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶದವಾಗಿ ಕಾಳ

<sup>1</sup> Madras Epigraphical collection for 1914, No. 484.

<sup>2</sup> ನಾಗ್ರೇ ಎಂಬ ಲಾರಿ ಬೆಂಕ್ರಾಪ್ರರದ ರೆಯಿಲ್ವೆ ಸ್ಟ್ರೇಪ್ಲಿನಿಗೆ ಸಂಖಾರದಲ್ಲಿದೆ.

<sup>3</sup> Madras Epigraphical collection for 1902, No. 98.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid. No. 99.

ದಾಸದೆಂಡೆಂಧಿಕ್ಕನ ಅನ್ವಯ, ಶೋರ್ಯಪ್ರತಾಪ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳು ವಣಿಕರವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನನ್ನು “ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವಿದ್ವಾನ್ಯಿತಕ್ಕೊಂ ” “ ವಾಸ್ಕರ್ತಿಂಗ್ರಾಮವಲಂಬಂ ” ಎಂಬಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ಕಾಸನದಿಂದ ಕಾಳಿದಾಸನ ಅನ್ವಯ ಭಾಗವನ್ನಿಲ್ಲ. ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಕ೦॥ ಆ ಕಮೆಳ್ಳಿಜೊತೆವೆಂಳಸುಧಾರಕರದೊಳ್ಳೀಂಪುವೇತ್ತು. ಸುದ್ದುತ್ತದಾತಿ)೯

ಲೋಕಂ ಸ್ವೀಕೃತವಿನುಳಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಗೋವಿನ ನಂದೆಡಿಂ ಗೋವಿನೆಂ.

ಕೆಂ || ಹೈತಿಸುಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಹೈತಿಗಮರುನ್ನ ತಿಗೆಂ ರತ್ನಿಗೆಂ ಸರೆಸೇತ್ತಿಂಸೆತಿಗೆಂ ಪ್ರಾ

ವ್ಯಾತಿಗಂ ವಿಗಿಲೆನಿಪ ಮಹಾಸತಿ ತತ್ತ್ವಾತಿಗೆಚೆಕಬ್ಬೆ ಕುಲವರ್ದನಾದ್ವರ್ತ

କେଂ ॥ ଆଦେଶତ୍ରିଗେ ତେଣୁଥେବନେବଦେଂ ଶ୍ରୀରକ୍ଷାଳୁଦ୍ଵାସେଦଣାତ୍ ଧିପନା

ಪಾದಿತನಿಶ್ಚಯ ಯಂತನಾತ್ಮಧಿತಚಳ್ಳಕ್ರಿಯಾರೋಜಾಖ್ಯಾಧ್ಯಾದಯಂ

୪୦ ॥ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାତନାଦନାତଂ ଗନ୍ଧିମୁଷ୍ଗୁର୍ବୁଦ୍ଧିନିତ ନିଃବ୍ରଦ୍ଧାତ ଦିତନାତ

ತನ ತಮ್ಮನುದನಬೀಜನವಿನುತ್ತಂ ಶ್ರೀಜೆದ ರಾಜದಣಾಂ ದೀಕ್ತಂ

ಕೆಂ || ನಯುವೇನೆಯೆ ಸ್ತಗೆಲ್ಲ ಶಕಿ ತ್ಯಾಯದೊಂಳೆ ಬಯಸುತ್ತಾಕ್ಷರಿ ಯೆನ್ನೆವೆನೀಲೆನೆದೆ

ప్రయత్నయొమ్మె, ఏవోళం నయానితం కొల్పదానేడటాలై దిక్కు

ପେ ॥ ଦୁଇ ସତଙ୍କେ ମୌଦେଲ ଲାକେ, ନେଇ ଦେବୁରକୋମୁଣ୍ଡ ପରାଯୁକ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ଗୁଣ

ದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀರಿಕೆ, ತನಗು ಇಂಳಿಕೆ, ಕಣ ಪೆಂಪಿಗಿಕೆ, ಬಂಗಕೆ, ತಾ |

ಯೋಲ ನೇರಿಸ್ತೀಗೆಡೆ [ಮಾನುಸಕ್ಕೆ] ಗುಟಿ ಬಾತುಗೊಂತೆ ಬೀಡಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆ

[**ଶ୍ରୀ ଲତାପଟ୍ଟି**] ଗଢ଼ପୁଣ୍ୟ ତାନେନିସିଦ୍ଧ ସଂଗୋମକୌଣ୍ଡିନ୍ ରମ୍ପଣ୍ଡ ॥

ಕೆಂ || ಈ ಪ್ರೇಣ್ಯನಿಧಿಗೆ ವಿನಯದ ರೇಖೆಯನ್ನು ಬೃತ್ತಾಗ್ರಹದ ಪತಿವೆತ್ತಾಗುಣಾದೋಳ್ಯಂ

ದಾವರೆಮೀತ್ಯಾರಿಸಚಿಗನುರೂಪೆ ಯೆನಲ್ಲೆಬ್ಬಿಣಬ್ಬೆ ಕುಲವರ್ಥನಾದ್ದೇ

ಇಂದ್ರಜೀತಿ ; ಚೆ-ತ- ನಂಜ

ଶ୍ରୀପ୍ରତୀଳେକ୍ୟମୁଲ୍ଲନେ କୋଳଦ ଶକ- ଏହିଥି ଦେଖି ବୁଦେଇ ଶକସନ୍ତ୍ରୋଧମୁ ବାଲାଭୁରିଯ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ଯୁ କୋଲଗଭୁଯୁ  
ବସ୍ତିଯ ମୁଁଙ୍ଗଦିରନେ ମେଂଟପେଦ ବୁଝିଯୁଙ୍ଗୁ- । ଇଦରିଂଦ ଆ ବସ୍ତିଯ ସୈନିକଦେଲ୍ଲ ଗଂଗରାଜନାଦ ଦୁଇ  
ନିତ୍ୟନିଂଦ ଶେଷ୍ଟ୍ରୁଲୁଷ୍ଟ୍ରୁଦେଂତଲାଳ, ଜିଂଦ୍ରେଶ୍ଵରିଯୁଙ୍ଗିଲେବୁ ଜ୍ୱାନାବଜାର୍ଯ୍ୟନୁ ଆ ବିଶଦିଗେ ତେ ତାଙ୍କେନକୋଳଦ ଦେଖି  
ଦେଖୁଣ୍ଗଭୁନ୍ତୁ ନେବାଦିନେନିଦେଶ ତିଳଯୁବରୁତ୍ତେ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ପାଇବାକୁ ପାଇବାକୁ ପାଇବାକୁ ପାଇବାକୁ

ಕೆ ಶಾಸನದ ಕೈಲಿಯು ಬಹು ಪ್ರೌಢವಾಗಿದೆ- ಇದರಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅತಿಸುಂದರವಾದ ತೊಲ್ಲಮರರಂಗಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದ್ರ  
ಕೃತ್ಯಾಯನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದೆ :

“ಶ್ರೀಮದ್ರಾಹ್ಮಕ ರಣಸರ್ವಿತು ಭೃತಂಗ, 2 ಕೆಲಂಡಕೆಂದೊನ್ಯಯಸನ್ನು ಹಿನ್ನೆಂದು ದೇಸ್ವಿಯೆಗಳು ಕುಪ್ಪುದನೆನ್ನಿರಬೇಕುಂದ, ಕೆಲಂಕಳಿಪ್ಪೇರಿನೆ), ತೆಲ್ಲಂಗಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮೆಲ್ಲ ಸದಸರ್ವಿಕೆಳಿರಂಸು”

ನಾವೀತನ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನಿಂದ್ಯು ಹೇಳಲು ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದರೆ ಈತನನ್ನು ‘ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಿದ್ವಯಲಲನಾಲಂಕಾರ’ ‘ಕವಿ  
ಜನಾಚಾರ್ಯ’ ‘ಪಂಡಿತನುಂಬಿರುಹಚಂಡವೊತ್ತೆಂದು’ ‘ಸರ್ವತ್ವತ್ವಾಂತಿಂದ್ರಿಯ’ ‘ಕವಿಕುನುದರೂಜ’ ‘ಕವಿಗ  
ವುಕವಾದಿವಾಗ್ನಿಂದಕ್ಷಮಿಸುನು’ ‘ಕವಿಕದಂಬಿಕೆಂಫಾತ್ಮಕತೆಯನು’ ಎಂದು ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯೋಗಿ ಈ ಶಾಸನ  
ದಲ್ಲಿ ದೂರ್ಗಳರುಪುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಈತನು ಮಹಾಕವಿಯಿಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈತನು ಯಾವ ಗ್ರಂಥ  
ಗಳನ್ನು ಒರದಿದ್ದಾನೆಯೂ ಲೀಳಿಯೆದು. ಮತ್ತೊಂದೆಡೆ ಈತನನ್ನು ‘ತ್ರಿಪುಳೋಕ್ಷಮಾಲೀಂದ್ರಕ್ಷಿತಿಂದ್ರಿಯ’ ರೂಪಮಾತ್ರಿ  
ಎಂದು ಹೊಗಳಿದೆ.<sup>3</sup>

ରାଜସ୍ୟ, ଶ୍ରୀ-ତ- ୧୦୫

<sup>1</sup> Madras Epigraphical collection for 1904, No. 37.

• கோலங்கூர் அமைப்பின் முடிவு அதை செய்திருக்கிற நிலை இன்றைய கோலங்கூர் என்ற பெயரிலே விட வேண்டும்.—Madras Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1916, p. 134.

<sup>3</sup> [ఈ ఇంద్రజిత్తీర్య కొనునెన్ను ఈ వ్యాసదల్లి తేరినువడకో రాబెల్చేయిల్లా. ఈకెను స్వయం కావయం అల్లు లాత్త మచ్చెగల్లింద పట్టటనుపాదింతెలుల కొనునెదింద కొబిరుపుల్లి. ....హో.స్టో.]

ಆಗಲೂ ಈ ಯೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜೊಲ್ಡುಕಲತದ ಗುಡಿಯೂದುಂಟು. ಈ ಗುಡಿಯ ಬಲಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಲ್ಲು ಹಲಗೆಯವೇಲೆ ಒಂದು ಶಾಸನಪ್ರಂಟು<sup>1</sup>. ಇದು ವೋದಲನೆಯ ಸೂಲಮೆಶ್ಯರ (ತ್ರಿಷ್ಳೋಕ್ಷಮೆಲ್ಲಾ)ನಕಾಲದ ಶಾ-ತ- ಸಾಗಿ ರೆಲ್ಲಿ ದುಪ್ಪದು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಲಮೆಶ್ಯರನ ಮಹಾಪುರುಷ ದಂಡನಾಯಕ ನಾಗದೀಪನೆ,

‘ వై ॥ శివగేహవ్యాపుండెన్న టితనవసుధాకమ్మనిమార్గపణక్కు  
శివపూజావ్యాప్తిగం తిజ్ఞివెనుంచుముఖాబ్దోలగసంపత్తిద్యుమ్మా  
శివయోద్ధిరింద్ర బృజక్కుం శివవదెయుగళానమ్మ విద్యార్థిగళా  
శివఎరం కొంట । ’

ನೆಂದೆ ಬರೆದಿದೆ-

‘ಕು ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ‘ಬರೆದಂ ಸುಂಡಯು ಕುಳಿಕರೆಣಿ ರಾವಪಯ್ಯ ನೀಡ್ಯಾರೆವಾದೆಸಂಕಜಭ್ಯವರಂ’ ಎಂತಲೂ ಮುತ್ತಾಂದೆ ಶಾಸನದಿಲ್ಲ’ ಇವನನ್ನು ‘ಭಾಷಾರ್ಥದಾಸೆ’ ‘ಕೆರೆಲ್ರೆವಾದಾಬಿಭಾವರ’ ಎಂತಲೂ ವಿಶೇಷಿಸಿದೆ.

ಮೇಲಿನ ಶಾಸನದ ಉತ್ತರಪುಭಾಷಾಕ್ಷರಿಯನ್ನೂ, ವಾಗೋಧೀರಣೆಯನ್ನೂ, ಲಾಲಿತ್ಯವನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ರಾವೆ ಪಯ್ಯನು ರನ್ನ ಪಂಚಾಡಿಗಳಿಂತಲೂ ಯಾವ ನಿಧದಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಡೆಮೆಯಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹ್ಯಾಜಬಹುದು. ಈ ಶಾಸನವೇಂದು ಜಿಕ್ಕುರೂಪದಂತಿದೆ ಮಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವೇ ಪದ್ದಂಗಳನು, ಉದ್ದರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸೇಲಮೇಲತ್ತೇರನೆ ಕೌಯಿಂ

ನೇ॥ ಬಳವಡೆತ್ತು ಇನರೆಂದ್ರದೇಸರದೆಳನಂ ಮೊಳವೈ ವಂಶಾಳಿವ  
ಜ್ಯೋತಿಂಬಾಗ್ನಿನಳ ನಂಗನಂಗಿನಸವೇಂದಿನಿಷಾಣಿಪ್ರಸಾರಾಮ್ಯ) ಕೇ  
ರಳನ್ನುಪಾಳತುರುಪ್ಪಿಚೇರಮೆಗಧಾಕ್ಷಾಧಿಕೀರ್ಥಾರಾಧರ್  
ನಿಳ ಸುಬೋದ್ವಿವ್ಯತ್ತಾವನೀಂವಳಯದೊಂಬತ ಲ್ಯಾಕ್‌ಕ್ರಿಕ್‌ರೆವ್‌ರೆವ್॥

ನಾಗರ್ದೇವನೆ ಶೌರ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ

ನ್ಯಾ ॥ ವರ್ಸಂಥೇಶಾಗ್ರಣೆ ಜಕ್ಕವೆತ್ತಿತಿಳಕಂ ತ್ರುಪ್ತಿಲೋಕ್ಯಮೆಲ್ಲಂ ನಿಜಾ ವೆಸಂಥಾವಾತ್ಮವದೆಚ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸುರೀಮಾವಪ್ಪುಂಭೈಮಂ ತಾಳ್ಳಿ ಸಾ ಧಿಸಿದಂ ಮುನ್ನು ನೆಸಾಧ್ಯ ಶೃಂಪುರುತರಂ ತದ್ದ )ವ್ಯಾಮುಂ ತಂದು ಪ್ರಾ ಬ್ರಿಂದಾಂ ಸೂರ್ಯಾಸ್ಯಿದ್ಯುಹರ್ವಾರ್ಥಿರ್ಪತ್ನುಳ್ಳ ಶಿವದ್ವಂತ್ವಾಪಾಯೆಂಬಿಂ ॥

ಸ್ವಾ ॥ ಜಳರಣಿಕೆಯೇ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಪೊಲ್ಗಡೆ ಲಸುಗಂಕು ಜಾಕ್ಕೆ ಇಣಿಯೋಗ್ಯಾಗ್ನಾರಿ ಜಾಂ ಕುಗಳಿಕೆಯೇ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಮಂದರೆ ಮಾಲಿಕು ನದಿಕೆ ಇಣಿಯೋಗ್ಯಾಗೆ ಯೀಂತ ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನಾರಾಧ್ಯಮನ್ನೀ ಉತ್ತರುದಧಿತಾಲೈ ಸ್ವಾಲ್ಪ ಕಲ್ಲಾಗ್ಯಾಂತಾಲ್ಪ ಶಿಶ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ರಿಬೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಂತೆ ನಿತ್ಯಾಂತಿ ನಿತ್ಯಾಂತಿ ಇಂದ್ರಾಂತಿ ಹಾಗ್ಯಾಂತಿ ॥

ପ୍ରେ ॥ ସୁଭୟେତତ୍ତ୍ଵନ୍ତୁ ନୁହିଲେ ଲିଖି ଯୁମେନେ ନେଗେଜିଂ ଚେଳେଭାରାଲୁକାନ୍ତୁ କେଂ ଭୈନ୍ଦି  
ଜଭୁଙ୍ଗାଳୁହିଦ୍ଵାରା ଗୁଜ୍ଜୁର ମେହରେଣ୍ଟଙ୍କାଂ ନେଗେଜିଂଧ୍ୱୁଂ ଫେରେ ଚେଇ ।  
ରଭେଯଭୁବାରୁ ପ୍ରଦେଶ କୋଳକଳବାଦରେଣନୁ ହାରେନିଧାରେତାରା  
ପିଛେତୁମିବାକି ଏତିକିମିତ୍ର ଦ୍ଵାରା ଦ୍ଵାରା ଦ୍ଵାରା ଦ୍ଵାରା ଦ୍ଵାରା ଦ୍ଵାରା

ଶ୍ରୀକୃଷ୍ଣାମୁଦ୍ରା ପରିଚୟ

ವ್ಯಾ. ॥ ಕ್ಷಮಿತಿ ಸೋಽದ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾತಿಂದೆ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ ಲರ್ಡ್ ಲಾರ್ಡ್ ವೆಗೆಲ್ಟನ್ ದುಳ್ಳಿಲ್ ತೆಂಬಿಲ್ ದೇನೆಂ  
ಬಿ ತಪ್ಪೇ ಏವಿಭಾಗಿಯೇ ನೆನೆಂಬ ಮಳ್ಳಿ ನಚೆತಿತಭಾಗ್ಯತಿಯೇ ನೆನೆಂಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ।  
ಜೆಕ್ಕಿರ್ತೆಂಬಾಗ್ಯತಿಯೇ ನೆನೆಂಬ ವಿಧಿಗುಣಾಗಣಬಾಗ್ಯತಿಯೇ ನೆನೆಂಬ ಮೊಸ್ತಳಿ  
ಜೀ ತಪ್ಪಾಯೆ ಹಂಡಿದೆ ಸೋಽಮೇಶ್ವರಯೈ ಶಿಷ್ಟತಿಯುಂ ಬಳಿ ಸೆಲ್ಲಲ್ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲಿ ।

<sup>1</sup> *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XV. pp. 85-94.

<sup>1</sup> *Epigraphia Ind*

ପ୍ରେ ॥ ସର୍କରେଇଛୁବୁ ପାଲ୍ବଜ୍ଞିକାମେଣ୍ଟର୍ ପ୍ରେଷନ୍‌ଟୋନ୍‌ହିଲ୍‌ଫେରଦାଖ୍ରୀ ହୈତେ  
ପିକଜେଲାଦାରତ୍ରେ ନ୍ୟୂଯାଯାଚିକ୍‌ସର୍‌ବୁଜମ୍ବାତ୍ରେ ଏଣ୍ଡା ନାମବ୍ୟସ୍ତଭାବୀରେ  
ଧିକ୍ ଶଳ୍ପ ଜାଗ୍ରାନପଦାତ୍ମୁ ଦେଇ ନିର୍ଗେତ୍ରେ ଯୋରେଂବିନ୍ ଦେଇ ପିଲମ୍ବାର୍  
ସର୍କରେଇଲ୍‌ଟ୍ରେ ତାମ୍ରେ ସେବାମ୍ବେଳ୍ହାର୍ଯ୍ୟାତିପତି ଭୋଲିଏଇକେବିବ୍ୟୁତିନାହିଁ ॥

ಶಿವಿ ಶಂಕರಾರ್ಥ

ವೈ ॥ ಕಂಡೆ ನಿದ್ರಾವಿಭವತ್ಸುದಾಜರಣೆ ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕ್ರಿಕವಾಜಜ್ಞನಕೆಕ್ಕಲೂ  
ವೇಣ ಮುದ್ದೆದ್ದುಳಿರುತ್ತು ರಾಬೀಗೆಜೆವೆಪ್ಪುದಾಯ್ಸ್ವಾಸಂಖ್ಯಿಗೆ ।  
ಗೀಳಜೀನ್ಯಿಂ ಗುಣೆ<sup>1</sup> ಕಂಕನೆ ಪ್ರೇಗಳಿಗು ರುಧಾತ್ಮಾರಿಯಾಸವಿಲ್ಲ  
ರೆಣಸೆಂಭೂತತರಂಗಸಂಭ್ರಿತಪಯೋಧಿವ್ಯಾತ್ಮೇಭ್ಯಿರ್ಜಿತಳೆ ॥

ನಾರಾಯಣ ಭೇಟ್; ಸೆ-ಟೆ-೧೦೫೬

గోదావరీ జిల్లా యి కెల్కెట్ రిండె కెళ్లుసెల్పుట్ట తణంబు శాసన వేలందు కాగలల ముదరాసిన వెస్తుపు దెక్కన కాలెయిల్లిరుపుదు-<sup>2</sup> ఇదరెల్లి ప్రోవెంజాలెర్క్యూర్ రాజరాజినరేంద్రును నారాయణభేట్టుసేంబి బిట్టు బుర్క్కుణిగె సందేహపొండి ఎంబి గారు మహాన్ని తెన్ను రాజ్యపేస్ట ఇట రెల్లి దానపూతిదినసెందు రైల్చిడే- నారాయణభేట్, న విషయాదిల్లి శాసనసందర్భి హీగె హేతులిపి, దే-

“<sup>2</sup> ହାରିତେଗୋଲ୍ଲେଖ ହୁରିମୁହୁତି ଫରାପୁଣେ ଠବିଦୀଙ୍କଟେଙ୍କୁ ହିଚେନିଏଲେ : |

ಸದೂ ಪುರೋಡಾಶಪನಿತ್ವನಕ್ಕೂ ಇವಿದೂನಿಷಿಂಬೂಡುಂಬೆನಸೋಮಯಾಜೀ

ತನ್ನ ಶಿರವೊಣ ಹುಮೆಕರಕರಪ್ಪಸು, ರತ್ನೀತಿ ರಾಕೇ

ରାସ୍ୟତୋ ନେଇ ସେକ୍ରଲିଭିଦ୍ୟାମ୍ୟଂ ଚିତ୍ତର କଂଚ୍ଚିନାରେ ।

ಯೆಂ ಮೆನ್ಸ್ಯೂರುತ್ತೇ ಯೆಮೆಮರಿಗೆಣಾಡಿ ಕಾಡುವಂದೇನುಂ ಕೆವಿಲ್ಯಂದಾಗಿ

ಕ್ರಿಏಡಾರಾಮುಂ ಪರಮಸುರ್ಯದೇಹೀ ಜೀವಿತೆಂ ಬಂಧುವರ್ಗೆಂ ||

್ಯಾಕ್ಟ್‌ಜೆಲ್‌ ಮಹಾತಮ್ಮ ಸಮಾಜನಿ ಕೋಚಂಡನೇಯು

ਪੁਜਾ ਬੀਤਵਾ ਜੇ ਸ੍ਰੀ ਰਿਕਲਮਕ ਨਾ ਮਾਤ੍ਰੇ ॥

ಜೆ ಸುದ್ದೆಮ್ಮೆ ಪತ್ತಾ ಗುಣಶಾಲಿನ್ನಾಗೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕಾಂಬಾಯ

ಅಭ್ಯವೆದನುಮಿ ತೆಜಗದುವಕರಣೋ ನಾರಾಯಣಸ್ತಿ ನಯುತ ॥

ಸುಂಸ್ಕೃತಕಣಾರ್ಥಪರ್ವತದಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಶಾಖಾಕಾಂಡದ್ವಿಭಾಗಾಗಿ |

ಕವಿರಾಜಿಶ್ವಲರ ಇತಿ ಪ್ರಥಿತಃ ಸುಕವಿತ್ಯಾವಿಭವೇನ ॥

ವೀನ್ಸೆನ್‌ವಿಂಫಾಲವೆದುವ್ಯಾಂದಿಗ್ರಾನ್ ಮನೋರಾಭಿನ್ಯಾಸಾಂಶಕ್ತಿಯೇ ।

ಕುವ್ಯಾನ್‌ನ್‌ಗವ್ಯಾನ್‌ಪುಭಿಭಿರ್‌ಭರತೀ ಕವಿಭವೆಜಾರ್‌ಂಕುಶನಾಮ್ ಸಾಧ್ಯಂ ||  
ನಾರಾಯಣಭಿಟ್ಟುನದು ಹಾರಿತಗೋಲ್ತಮ; ಆಪನ್‌ನ್‌ಒಂಬಸೂತ್ರ; ಕಂಬೆನ್‌ಸೇಲ್‌ಮೆನ್‌ಬಾಜಿಯು ಅವನ್ ಪ್ರಂತಾಮೆ  
ದನ್ನು; ಕಂಬೆನ್‌ನಾರ್ಥನ್‌ನು ಅವನ್ ಪಿತಾಮೆರನ್ನು; ಅಕಲಂಕಾರಂಕುಶನ್‌ವೊತ್ಯನ್ ಅವನ್ ತಂದೆ; ತಾಯಿಯು ಸಾಮೆ  
ಕಾಂಬೆ. ಇವನು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ, ಕಣಾರ್ಟಿ, ಪೂರ್ಕಿತ, ಪ್ರೀತಾಭ, ಆಂದ್ರ ಭಾಷೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ದರಲಾಲ್ ‘ಕವಿರಾಜಕ್ಷೇಖರನ್‌ನೆಂಬ  
ಬಿರುದೊಂದನ್ನು ಲ್ಲಿದೆ ‘ಕವಿಭವೆಜಾರ್‌ಂಕುಶ’ ‘ಅಷ್ಟಾದಶಾವದ್ವಾರಣಿ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ’ ‘ಸರಸ್ವತೀಕಣಾರ್‌ವತೆಂಸ್’ ಎಂಬ-  
ಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿರ್ದಾದ್ವಾರ್ತೆ ಹ್ಯಾಲಿಡಿ ಪ್ರಂದಿಂಬಾಗಿದೆ ಮು.

మేలిన తాబులాసెనవెన్న బరేవెను నెన్ని యెభెట్టును. ఈతనే అంద్రబూరెతక్కుదిచపియాద నన్న యెభెట్టురుకెనాగిది రబీకెందు డాక్టర్ హుల్మ్ స్టాప్పెబిరు లూహిసెరుతారే.<sup>4</sup> నన్నయెభెట్టురుకెను తన్న భూరెతద ఆరంభుడల్లి ‘పాయస పాకతాశనిచి భూరెతఫోయార్లరెణంబునందు నారాయణాంపుల్ల వానసద్ధంమె రవెంతపిభోషణండు నా! రాయణభెట్టు వాళ్ళయేధురంధ్రరుడుఁ తనకిష్టుడుఁ సదాధ్వాయియుస్తేన వాతపిష్టంబుగ్ దోండయి నింపినగ్<sup>5</sup>’ ఎంబదాగి రోధురువెను.

<sup>1</sup> ಕುಕ್ಕವೋ stands for ಕುಕ್ಕರವೋ, a form which is found in another verse.

<sup>2</sup> [This is marked 'Chalukyas, Eastern 21' in the Catalogue of copper-plate grants in the Madras Museum — H. K. S.]

<sup>3</sup> Journal of the Telugu Academy, Vol. I, pages 45-62.

<sup>4</sup> *Epigraphia India*, Vol. IV. p. 303, foot-note 3

‘ಕವಿರಾಜೀಖರ’ ನೂ ‘ಕವಿಧಿವಜಪ್ಯಂಕುಶ’ ನೂ ಆದ ಸಂದರ್ಭವುಂತಿತಾಸನದ ನಾರಾಯಣಭೈಟ್‌ನಂ  
ಅಂಧ್ರಭಾರತರಂತಹನೇಯಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಯೆನಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಕನಾದ ನಾರಾಯಣಭೈಟ್‌ನಂ ಬಂದೇ; ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಲ್ಯಾಕ್ವಾದೆರ್‌  
ಸಂದೇಹವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೦-೧೧ ನೆಯೆ ಶತಮಾನದೆಲ್ಲ ಕನ್ನಡಕವಿತಯು ಬಹು ಅಭಿನ್ವದಿಧಿಸ್ಥಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಿತು. ಒಳಳುಕ್ಕೂರು  
ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಾದುದರಿಂದ ವೇಂಗಿಲುಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕನ್ನಡಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು ಪ್ರಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿರಬೇಕು. ಆದಿಪಂಪ, ನಾರಾ  
ವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲಾದವರು ಅಂಧ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟು ಕನ್ನಡಕವಿಶೈವೇ ಶ್ರೀದೇವಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಹೋಂದಿದರು. ಆಗೇ ವೇಂಗಿಲು  
ಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಭಾರತಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಮಾಗಿ ಅಂದ್ರಭಾರತವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಂದು ರಾಜರಾಜನರೇಂದ್ರನು  
ತನ್ನ ಆಸ್ಥಾನಕವಿಯಾದ ನನ್ನ ಯೆಷಟ್ಟೂರುಕೆನಿಗೆ ಅಜಾಳ್ಳಿಪಿಸಿದಾಗ ಕನ್ನಡಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ್ದ ನೂರ್ ಹೇಗೋರ್-  
ರಾಜನಾಜ್ಞ್ಯ ಯೆಂತೆ ಅಂದ್ರಭಾರತರಂತಹನೇಯಾಯಿತು; ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥರಚನೆಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಯನ ಸಹಾಧ್ಯಾಯಿಯಾದ ನಾರಾ  
ಯಣಭೈಟ್‌ನು ಸಹಾಯಕನಾದನು.

ಶ್ರೀಕಂತಸೂರಿ ; ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೦೮೮.

ಬಳಾಳ್ಳಿರಿಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕುಟುಂಬತ್ತಿಯ ಕಲ್ಲೀಲ್ಯಾರೆದ್ದೇನಾಲಯೆದ ಬಳಿ ಒಂದು ಶಾಸನವ್ಯಂಟು<sup>1</sup>. ಇದು ತ್ರಿಭುವನೆ ಮು  
ಲ್ಲನ ಕಾಳಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದುದು. ಈ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಟುಂಬತ್ತಿಯ ಇನ್ನಿತ್ತುವ್ಯಾರು ಮುಹಾಜಿನಂಗಳೂ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಯಧಿವೆತಿ ಕಾಳಿ  
ದಾಸನೂ, ಅವನ ಮುಕ್ಕೆಳೂ ‘ಅಭಿನವನೆನೋಲಮೇಲ್ಕ್ಯಾರೆದ್ವರಂಗೆಭೋಳಿಕ್ಕೆಂಂತು, ತಪೋಧನರಾಜಾರಾಜಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಟಕ್ಕೆಟಿ  
ಕ್ಕೆಂಂತು’ ಭೂಮಿಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ‘ಮೂಡೆಂಬಟ್ಟೆಯಲು ತ್ವಂಕಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ಶಾಕಾಷ್ಟ್ರಮೌಢಲಾಗಿ ಬಹು ವಸ್ತುವಿಂ ಸುಂಕೆ  
ಮುಮೆಂ’ ಬಾಳುಕ್ಕೊಂತಕ್ರಮವ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ೨೪ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದರೆ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೦೮೮ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟುತ್ತೀತೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆ. ಶಾಸನಂ  
ತ್ಯಾಗಲ್ಲಿ:

ವಿದ್ಯಾವಿಧೇಂಶರವಂಭಾಸುರಕಣ್ಣಾಪ್ರಾರಂ ಶ್ರೀಕಂತಾಷ್ಟಾಸೆವಿಬುಧಾಧಿಪತ್ರಸ್ತಾನಂಜಃ ।

ಸೋಂಮೇಲಿಕಾಸನವಚೋರಜನಾಂ ವಿಧಾಯ ಶ್ರೀಕಂತಸೂರಿರಲ್ಲಿಬದ್ದಿಬುಧ್ಯೈರಿಂದಿಯ್ಯಾರ್ಥಂ ॥

ಎಂಬ ಪದ್ಯಾನ್ವೇಂದಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಶಾಸನಕವಿಯು ಶ್ರೀಕಂತಸೂರಿಯಂದು ನಿತ್ಯ ಯಾವಾಯಿತು. ಇನ್ನೆ ವಾಕ್ಯಾಂ  
ಯನ್ನು ಪಾಠಕರು ಸೆವಿಯಲೆಂದು ತಲಪ್ತಿ ಪದ್ಯಾಗಳನ್ನು ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ಉದಿತರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ-

### ಕುಟುಂಬತ್ತಿ

ಕಂ॥ ಆ ನಾಡೋಳಗ್ರಹಾರಂ ಭೂನಾಭೀಹಾರಮುಧಿಕ ವಿಬುಧಾಧಾರಂ !

ಶ್ರೀನಾರಿಗಿರ[ಲ]ಗಾರಂ ಭೂನಿಧಿ ಕುಟುಂಬತ್ತಿ ನೂರ್ಡಿ ಸೂಗಯಿಸಿ [ತೋರ್]ಕ್ಷುರಂ ॥

### ಕಾಳಿದಾಸ

ವೈ॥ ಭುವನೆನಿನೊತೆಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲು ವರೆನಿತಾಪಿಯೆನಂದು ಪರೋಪಕಾರಿಯೆಂ

ದವನತಪಾಳಸ್ಯಿಕಪಟುವೆಂದು ಧರಾಮುರಪ್ರಾಜ್ಯನಂದು ಮೂ !

ಸನೆನಯಕಾಳಯೆಂದರೆಸಮಸಾರದಸನಂದು ವಿನಿತನಂದು ಬಾ

ನ್ಧವಸುರಭೂಜಮೇಂದವನಿ ಬಳ್ಳು ಸುತ್ತಿಪ್ರಾದು ಕಾಳಿದಾಸನೆ ॥

ಕಂ॥ ಪರಿಂತದೋಳು ವಿದ್ಯಾಧರಸರಿಪ್ರಾಜನಂ ಸ್ತೋಮಿಭಕ್ತಿಯೋಳು ಪವನಜನರ |

ಪರವೈದಾಯ್ಯಾದೋಳೆಂಗೇಷ್ಯಾರನ ನಧಿಕರಿಸ ಕಾಳಿದಾಸನ್ನು ಗಣಂ ॥

### ಕುಟುಂಬತ್ತಿ ಇನ್ನಿತ್ತುವ್ಯಾರು

ವೈ॥ ಶರಣಾಯಾತಿಜನಕ್ಕೆ ವೆಜುಕವೆಚಮ್ಮಾಣಾನ್ತ ವೀರಂಗೆ ಕೇ

ಸೆರಿ ಬಾಯ್ಯಾಟ್ಟೆರೆಂಗೆ ಕಲ್ಪಮೆಂಜಂ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ತಾನಾಸ್ಪೆದು ।

ಪುರುಷಾಂತರ್ಫಂಕ್ಕೆ ತವರ್ ಶೃತಿಸ್ಯಾತಿಗೆ ತಾಂ ವೀಳಾಗ್ರಂಥಮ್ಮಾದಾ

ಕರನಿಸಿನ್ನೀ ಕುಟುಂಬತ್ತಿ ವರೆನಿತ್ತುಮಂಹಿದೇವಾನಿಕಮಿನ್ನಿವ್ಯಾರು ॥

<sup>1</sup> Madras Epigraphical collection for 1918, No. 213.

ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಚಾವನಾಥ

ಷ್ಟು ॥ ತ್ರಿಭುವನಸೆಂಭವಸ್ತಿ ತಿಲಹಂಗಳಗೋಳಿನ್ನೇ ಕತ್ತು ವೆಂದು ಸೇ  
ನ್ನ ಭುವಿನಿಕಾಶಯಸೆಂಸರಣಫೋಲರಮೆಹಾನ್ನು ವರಕನ್ನು ಧಾರನೆ ।  
ನ್ನಭಿನಯಿಪನ್ತು ದಷ್ಟಿಳಸುರಾಪಗೆಯೊಳು ಸರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದನೊ  
ಲ್ಲಭಿನವಸೇತ್ವಾವನಾಭನಮರೋತ್ತರನಾಥನಾಧನಪ್ರಯುಂ ॥

ಮಂಧುಸೂದನದೆಯೇವ ; ಕೆ. ಶ. ೧೧೪೮-

[ರಾವಬುದ್ಧದೂರ್ ನರಸೀಂಹಾಭಾಯರವರ ಕವಿಚರಿತ್ರೆ (ನೊಡಲನೆಯೆ ಸಂಪುಟ, ಪತ್ರಗಳು ೧೨೦-೧೨೧)  
ಯಿಂದ ಈ ಕವಿಯ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಸಕಲವೂ ನಮಗೆ ಅಗಲೆ ತಿಳಿದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ದರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ  
ಪದ್ಯಗಳು ದಾವಣಗೆಯೆ ಶಾಸನದವಲ್ಲದೇ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಕ್ಕಿನವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ವ್ಯಾಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕಾಯಿತು.—  
ಹೇ. ಕೃ.]

ಬಳಾಳಿ ಜಲ್ಲೆಯು ನಡೆಗಲಿ ತಾಲೂಕಿನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಕ್ಕಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಈ ಶಾಸನವು ಇವ್ಯುದಿ ಜಗದ್ದೇಕಮೆಲ್ಲನ  
ರಾಜ್ಯಾಭ್ಯುದಯಕಾಲದ ಇನ್ನ ನೇ (ಶಕ. ೧೧೩) ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದುದು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಗದ್ದೇಕಮೆಲ್ಲನ ಸಾಮಂತ  
ವಿರಪಾಂತ್ಯನ ಮಾತ್ರಾನಾದ ವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯನು ತಂಗಾ ದಷ್ಟಿಳ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ದುವ ಸ್ವಯಂಭು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಕ್ಕಿಂಕರದ್ವರಿಗೆ  
ದತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುತ್ತೆ ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

ಇವ್ಯುದಿತ್ಯೇಲನಿಂದ ಇವ್ಯುದಿ ಜಗದ್ದೇಕಮೆಲ್ಲನವರಗೆ ರಾಜವಂಶವಳಿಯನ್ನೂ, ವೀರಪಾಂತ್ಯನ ಕೌಯಿ  
ಪ್ರತಾಪಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯನ ಗುಣವಣನ ವೇಳೆಲಾದ ಈಶಾಸನ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಮಂಧುಸೂದನದೇವನಂ  
ಬುವನು ಬರೆದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಳ ಪದ್ಯದಿಂದ ವಿಶದವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ :

ಕ೦॥ ಶ್ರೀವಿರಪಾಂತ್ಯದೇವಮಂಧಿವಲ್ಲಭವಂತಪಾದಪರಮಾರಾಧ್ಯ ।  
ಶ್ರೀವಿಶತಮಂಧುಸೂದನದೇವವೀರಚಿಸಿದರಸೆಯೆ ಶಾಸನಕೃತಿಯಂ ॥

ಇದೆಂದ ಮಂಧುಸೂದನದೇವನೆ ವೀರಪಾಂತ್ಯನ ಆಶ್ರಯಕ್ಕಿಳಿಳಾಗಬದ ಆಸ್ಥಾನಕವಿಯಂಬುದು ಸ್ವಪ್ರವಾ  
ಯಿತು. ಈತನ ಕವಿತೆಯು ನ್ಯಾಯಂಗಮನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಲಿಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ದರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಕ೦॥ ಅಂತೆಸೆದ ಮೀರುಗಿರಿಯಾಂದೆ ತೆಂಕಣದೆಸೆಯೊಳೆಸೆವ ಭಾರತವಾರ್ಥ ,  
ಭೈನ್ನಾರದೊಳಿಭಾಕಾನ್ನೆಯು ಕುನ್ನಾಳೆಮೆನ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಯೆತ್ತ ಕುನ್ನಾಳೆದೇತ್ತಂ ॥

ಷ್ಟು॥ ಶ್ರೀರಾಜಾಂಭೂತಂಭೋಽಜಗಭದ್ಯಾಮಣದೆಮಣಿಕೆರೀಷಂತಪುಷ್ಪಾಂಫ್ರಿಪಿರಂ  
ಶ್ರೀಕಣ್ಣಂ ನಾಕಸೀಂಧೂಭ್ರಂಭ್ರಂ ಇದಮಂಳಿಲಸತ್ಯೈನಂಭ್ರಂ[ತ್ತೀ]ಪ್ರಸೂನಂ ,  
ಲೋಕೇಶಂ ವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯರಸನಭಿಮತಾತ್ಮಂಗಳಂ ಮಾಳ್ಯೆ ನಿಜ್ಞಂ  
ಭೂಕೃಷ್ಣಾಧಾರತ್ವಸೂರ್ಯೋರ್ದರಕಪನವಿಧುಭೋರ್ಯಾನುಗಾತ್ರಂ ತ್ರಿಷ್ಣಿತ್ಯಂ ॥

ಷ್ಟು॥ ವಿನಯಾಂಭೋಽನಿಧಿಯಾಂದು ಧಮ್ಮಾಪರನೆಂದುದಾ ಮಂಪುಷ್ಪಕಭಾ  
ಜನನೆಂದುವ್ಯಾರೆ ಬಿಷ್ಟು ಕುಂ ವಿಬು[ಧೀ]ನಕ್ಕೆ)೦ಂದೀನರಾದಿತ್ಯನಂ ।  
ತನುಪಿಂ ನಿತ್ಯನ ನುದ್ದಾಸ್ತ್ಯನ ನಕ್ಕೆಮೋಣವ್ಯಾರ್ಥಕಸ್ತುತ್ಯನಂ  
ಮನಸಾರಿತ್ಯನ ನಕ್ಕುಣೀಂದ ಸತತೆಂ ಶ್ರೀವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯನಂ ॥

ಷ್ಟು॥ ಆ(?)ಯದೊಳ್ಳಿಕ್ರಮದೊಳ್ಳಿರ್ಲಿಪಕ್ಕತಿಯೋಳ್ಳಿಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಿಯೋಳ್ಳಿತಿಯೋಳ್ಳಿ  
ದಯೆಯೋಳ್ಳಿನ್ನು ಮ್ಯಾದೊಳ್ಳಿಲ್ಲಿಪ್ರಾನ್ಯಾನಯದೋಳ್ಳಿರ್ಲಿಯೋಳ್ಳಿಧಿಯೋಳ್ಳಿ  
ನಿಯಂತ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರೇಲನ್ಯರಾರೆನೆ ಜಗಂ ಜೀಯಂಬಿನಂ ಸಂತತೋ  
ದಯಮಂ ತಾಳಿದ ಸ್ವಮ್ಯಾ ನೂಮ್ಯಾಡಿವಲಂ ಶ್ರೀವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯನ ॥

ಷ್ಟು॥ ಜನರಾಸಂಸ್ತುತನಾದನೆಂಕಗಣದಿಂ ಶ್ರೀವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯದೇ  
ವನೋಳನ್ನೀ ಕವಿಕಾಲಕಲ್ಪಾಷಾಫೆಂಸಿಂಪ್ರಯಾರಂ ಪಾಶಿನೆ ।  
ಗ್ರಿನೋಳೆನ್ನನ್ನು ತಸ್ತ್ಯಸಂಪದದೊಳಿಂದಗ್ರಿಳಂ ನೋಷ್ಯಾಡೆಂ  
ಬಿಸೆಗಂ ತಾಳಿದ ದಸ್ತಂತ್ರಾಧಾತ್ತಜರಿತಂ ದಿಗ್ಂತಿರ್ಷಸ್ತಿರ್ಷಯಂ ॥

- ವೀ॥ ಸ್ಥಿರತ್ವೇಜೋಽಜ್ಞಾ ವೆಂಟುಂ ದೇಸೆಗೆ ಪಸೆರಿಸೆಲ್ಲೆಗ್ಗುರಿವಿರಾನ್ಥ ಕಾರಂ  
ಪರದೊಳಡಲಭ್ಯಾನತಾಸ್ತ್ಯಾಂಬಿರುಹಣವದಾನನ್ದ ಮೆಂ ತಾಳ್ಳೆ ನಿದ್ವಿ ।  
ಟ್ಟರುಂಳೆನ್ನೆತ್ತೂರ್ಜ್ಞಾಂಗಳೆಷ್ಟುರುಗೆ ನಿಜಜಮುಕ ಚೆಕ್ರವಾಕೆಳ್ಳತ್ತುರಂ ರಾ  
ಗರಸೊಂಭೋರಾಶಿಯೋಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿ ಈಸೆ ಧರೆಗೆಸಂಪಂ ನಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯದೇವಂ ॥
- ವೀ॥ ಪರಮೆಂ ಶ್ರೀವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯಾರ್ಥ ನಿನಗೆ ದೀಷಾರ್ಥಯಾವಂ ಶ್ರೀಯಾವಂ ತಂ  
ಕರನತ್ಯಾನಂದದಿಂದೆಂ ಕುಡಾಗಮುರಸರಿದಾಯಾರಿಪ್ರೋತ್ತೋಽಂಜ್ಞೆ ಲೇಭ್ಯಾಂ ।  
ಕರತಾ[ರಾ]ಧಾರಜಂಚತ್ತೆ ರುಣಶೆಕ್ಷಾಕಾನ್ಮಿಸೆನ್ಮಾನ್ಮೇಲಭಾತ  
ಕರಮಂಜತ್ತುಂಗಂಪದ್ಯುತಿವಿಕಾಂಪಜಾಂಜಾಂಪಕೋಽಪ್ರೇರಭಾರ ॥

ಬಿಜ್ಝಯೆನಾಯಕ ; ಕ್ರಿ.ಕೆ. ೧೧೩-

ಬಿಜಾಪುರದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕೆ ಒಳಪಟೆಯುವ ಜಾಪೆ ಎಂಬ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರಸಂಸ್ಥನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿಕಾಲ್ತ ಎಂಬ ಗಾರುಮುನ್ಮೋಂದುಂಟು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋವೆದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಳಗೆ ಎಂತಲೂ ನೂಳಾಕಾಪ್ರೇರವೆಂತಲೂ ರೆಸರಿತ್ತು. ಈಗಾಗಲುದೆ ಮಹಾಬ್ಲೇಷಾಲಯದ ಮುಂದೆ ಒಂದು<sup>1</sup> ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನವುಂಟು. ಈ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ—‘ಕುಂತಳಿಂದೆಕ್ಕೆ ಸೈರಿವ ತಣಿ ಕಾಡುನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಗಳವೇಡಕವೆಂಬ ಒಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಣಪುಂಟು; ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕನ್ನುಮಂಸಂಭಾವನು ಅಧಿಪತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದನು; ಅವನಿಗೆ ರಾಜನಂಬಿವನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದನು; ರಾಜನಿಗೆ ಅನ್ನುಗಿ, ಸಂಕಮ ಮತ್ತು ಜೋಗಮರಂಬ ಮುಂದರು ಮಂಕ್ಷಾಂ ದರು; ಜೋಗಮನಿಗೆ ಹೆನ್ನಾಂಡಿಯು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದನು; ಹುಮ್ಮಡಿಯು ಮಗನೇ ಕಾಲಜೆಲರ್ಯಾವಂತಿಸಾತ ಪರಕನಾದ ಬಿಜ್ಝಳನು; ಬಿಜ್ಝಳನು ಮಗನು ರಾಯನುರಾಧಿ ಸೋಲಯಿ; ಇವನ ಆಶ್ರಿತನೇ ಮಾಳಗೆಯ ಸ್ವಭಾವಾದ ಬಿಜ್ಝಯೆನಾಯಕನು. ಈ ಬಿಜ್ಝಯೆನಾಯಕನು ಶಾಲಿವಾರಣ ಕಕ್ಷ-೧೦೯೫ ರಲ್ಲಿ ತನೆಷ್ಟುಡಿಮನ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಮನಾಥೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು, ತನ್ನ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಜ್ಝೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅದರ ಬಳಿಯೋಂದು ಸರೋವರವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿದನು’—ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ನಿಷಯಗಳು ಉಕ್ತವಾಗಿವೆ.

ಈ ಶಾಸನದ ಕವಿತ್ಯಪು ಬಹು ಶಾಲಾಫ್ಲೇನಿಲ್ಯಾಯಾಗಿಯೂ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಾಂಶಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದೆ. ಆದೇ ಶಾಸನದ ಕವಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಿಲ್ಲ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಕ್ತವಾಗಿರುವ ಬಿಜ್ಝಯೆನಾಯಕನು ಅನೇಕ ಬಗೆಯಾಗಿ ಸ್ತುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವನು. ಒಂದೆಡೆಯೆಂಬ :—

- ವೀ॥ ಕಳೆಚುರಿರಾಜಿರಾಜ್ಯಗ್ರಾಹಿಪಕ್ಷನೆಂಬ ಮಂಹತ್ತುದೇಳ್ಳತ  
ನೋಳೆ ರಿಸ್ತುರಾಯಿದಂಡುಗೆ ಪಡಿಗ್ರಾನೆಂಬಿರುಸೀರೆಂಳೆ ತಂ ।  
ನೋಳೆ ಬುಧರ್ಯೈ ವಣ್ಣಕವಿ ಕಂಡಜಾಂಜನಿಸ್ತು ಬಿಲ್ಲೆ ತಂ  
ನೋ[ಳೆ] ನೆಲೆಸಲ್ಪುದಾತ್ತನೆನ ಬಿಜ್ಝಯೆನಾಯಕನಿತ್ವ ಸುಭ್ರೀರ್ಯೋಳಂ ॥

ವಿದ್ವಾನೆರು ಬಿಜ್ಝಯೆನಾಯಕನಿಗೆ ‘ವಣ್ಣಕವಿ’ ‘ಕನ್ನಡಜಾಂಜ’ ಎಂಬ ಬಿರುದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಬ್ಬಂತೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದೆಡೆ :—

“ಸಮನ್ಸುಗುಣಗಣಿಲಂಕೃತಾಭಿಧಾನ ಕಳೆಚುರಿರಾಜಿರಾಜ್ಯಪಕ್ಷನೆಂಬ ಮಂಹತ್ತುದೇಳ್ಳತ ಸುಜಿನೆಂಬಿಧಜ್ಞಿಲಿಂದಿರುವಂತೆ ವಣ್ಣಕವಿತಾವುವಿಳಿಲ್ಲಾ ಕಂಡಜಾಂಜ ರಿಸ್ತುರಾಯಿದಂಡುಪಡಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಶ್ರೀಸೋಮನಾಥಬಿಜ್ಝೇಶ್ವರದೆವಾದಾಂಭೋಽಜಿಷ್ಟ್ಯೇಂಗ ಸಾಹಸೋತ್ತುಂಗ ಮುನಿವಿಪ್ರಜಿನಫಳಪ್ರದಾಯಕರೆನಿಸ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಮತು ಮಾಳಗೆಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬಿಜ್ಝಯೆನಾಯಕರು” ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಬಿಜ್ಝಯನು ರಾಯಮುರಾರಿಸೋಮಿಯ ಸ್ವಮುಖ ಪ್ರಧಾನನ್ನು ಮಹಾಕವಿಯೂ ಅಗಿದ್ದೆನಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

‘ಕಂ॥ ಪ್ರೋಕ್ಷಾಲದ ನವಿಲಾಟಂ ಸಿಸುಗಳ ಮಂದಾ ಟ ಹರಿಣಹರೀಣಿಯೆ ನೋಳಿಟಂ ।

ರಸಕನಿಗಳ ಕಣಾರ್ಥಿಟಂ ಕಿಂನುಬಿಯೋಡ್ಗೋಟಿದಂತೆ ಕನ್ನಡಜಾಂಜ ॥’

ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕೆಲವು ಪದ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಕನ್ನಡಜಾಂಜ’ ಎಂಬ ಅಂಕಿತವು ಕಾಣಬಿಲ್ಲತ್ತದೆ. <sup>2</sup> ಕಣಾರ್ಥಿಟಕವಿಚರಿತ್ರ ಕಾರರು ಈ ಅಂಕಿತವು ಹಲವು ಪದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಉದಿಹರಿಸಿ “ಕವಿಗಳು ಸ್ವಕೃತಪದ್ಯಗಳ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಹೇಗೆ ಬಿರುದೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಕ್ಕುಳ್ಳವ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವಿರುವೆದರಿಂದ ಈ ಬಿರುದೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವಾದೇರೂ ಕವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ಯ

<sup>1</sup> *Epigraphia India*, Vol. XV, pages 315 ff.

<sup>2</sup> ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಮ, ಪುಟ ೧೧೫.

ಯಿಸ ಬಹುದೆಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೆವಿಗಳು ಇಂಥನೆರು, ಈಕಾಲದವೆರು ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯ ವೆಲ್ಲ - ಸು. ೧೫೦ ಎಂದು ಸೌಲಭಾಗಿ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಹೀಗೆ - " ಎಂಬಿಡಾಗಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವರು. ಮೇಲಿನ ಶಾಸನದೆ ಬಿಜ್ಜಯನಾಯಕನು ಪೊರ್ಚುಡೆಕೆವಿಯಂದೂ, ಅವನಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರೇ 'ವರಣ್ಣಕವಿ' 'ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಾಣ' ನಂಬಿ ಬಿರುದುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಲಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆಂದೂ ತಿಳಿದ್ದು. 'ಕನ್ನಡಜಾಣ'ನೆಂಬ ಅಂಕಿತಪ್ರಳ್ಳೆ ಪದ್ಯಗಳ ಕರ್ತೃತ್ವ ಬಿಜ್ಜಯನಾಯಕನೇ ಎಂದು ಉಂಟಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಸಂಖ್ಯವೆನ್ನೂ ಇರಲಾರದಿಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಉಂಟಿಯು ಸ್ವಿರಪಡಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ 'ಕನ್ನಡಜಾಣ'ನನ್ನ ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. ೧೫೦ ರಿಂದ ಕ್ರಿ. ಶ. ೧೧೯ ಕ್ಕೆ ಬಯ್ದು ಬೇಕಾದ್ದಿಂದು. ಬಿಜ್ಜಯನು ಚೆತುಫಂಕುಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ವೆನು.

ಕಂ || ಆತನ ವೆಲ್ಲಬ್ಧಿ ಕಾಂತಾಬಾತಿರೋಮೇಣಿ ಸರೋಜಿರೋಜನೆ ವಸುಧಾ ,  
ಮಾತೆಯೆನಿಪ್ಪಳ್ಳಿ ನಿದಿತಂ ವೊತ್ತೀಂ ಸಾವಿತ್ರೀದೇವಿ ವೆಶ್ಮಿಮಾಗುಣಿಂ ||

ವ್ಯ || ಜನನಾತ ಯಂಸಯಾನ ವಿಭ್ಯಬಿಜ್ಜಯನಾಯಕಚಿತ್ತಭ್ಯಾಗವ  
ದ್ವಿನಿ ಕೆಳರಂಸೆಗಾಯಿನಿ ಲತಾಂಗೆನಿಳಾಸಿನಿ ಸಾಯಿಯಕ್ಕನೂ |  
ಜ್ವನಕಣ ದಾನಕ್ಕಿಳೆ ಗುಣಕ್ಕಿಳೆ ಯೆಕ್ಕೊಳ್ಳಿಕೆ ನಿತ್ಯಪ್ರಾಣ್ಯಭಾ  
ಗಿನಿ ರತ್ನಿ ಗಾರಿ ಸೀಲೆಯನಿವಂನಳೆ ದೇವಿ ಧರಾತಳಾಗ್ರದೊಳು ||

ಈತನ ವಂತಾವೆಳಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವ ತೆಲಪು ಪದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಧರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ :—

ಕಂ || ಈ ಪುರದೆಧಿಪಂ ಪ್ರಭಾ ದಿಗ್ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮಿಪಕ್ಷನಿಮ್ರಾಯೋಽನಿತಾನಂ ನುತಲ |  
ಷ್ಟ್ರೀಪತಿ ಪರೋಪಕಾರ ಬಾಧಾಪಾರಂ ಮಲ್ಲಾಗೌಂಡನುದ್ದತಮಲ್ಲಂ ||

ಕಂ || ನಗರ್ಧಂ ತತ್ತನಯೆಂ ಚಾರುಗುಣಂ ಶ್ರೀಬಿಲ್ಲಾಗೌಂಡನಾತನ ತನಯೆಂ |  
ಜಗತ್ತಿಜನ್ಸೈಕಂತಮಂತ್ರಗುಣಂ ಪ್ರಭಾಮಲ್ಲಾಗೌಂಡನನುಪಮಚರಿತಂ ||

ಕಂ || ಆತನ ಸುತಿ ನುತ್ತಿ ಗುಣವತಿ ಸೀತಾರುಂಧತಿ ವಿವೇಕವಿದ್ಯಾಘರೆ ಭೂ |  
ಪೂಲೆ ಪತಿಬ್ರಾತ ದಾಸಬಾಪೋಽನ್ನ ತ ಮುಂದಿಯಕ್ಕ ನೋಳಿಂ ನೆಗರ್ದಣು ||

ವ್ಯ || ವರಲದೆ ಪತಿಗಳ್ಗು ದಾತ್ತನತುಳೆಂ ಶ್ರೀತಂಭ್ಯಾಗಂ ಗೌರಿಗಂ  
ಹರಿಗಂ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಗಾವಾ ಸುರಾಧಿಪತಿಗಂ ಪೊಳೋಮಿಗಂ ಷಣ್ಣಿಬಿಂ |  
ಸ್ವರಾಜಂ ವಿಳೆಸೆಜ್ಜಯಂತನುದಿತಂ ಸೆತ್ಪುತ್ರ ನಾದಂತಿರಾ  
ದರದಿಂ ಬಿಜ್ಜಯನಾಯಕಂ ತನಯಾದಂ ಧಾತ್ರಿ ಬಾಪ್ನೇಂಬಿನಂ

ಭಾಸ್ಕರ ; ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೧೯ -

ನಿಜಾಂ ಸರಕಾರಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಪಟ್ಟನಚೆರುಪು ಎಂಬ ಉರಿನ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾರಕೆಭ್ರೀರಿಯೆ ಬಳಿಯೋಂದು ೧ಶಾಸನಸ್ವಂತಿ ಇದು. ಇದು ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ಥೋಲೋಕೆಮಲ್ಲಾ ಸೌಮೇಯ್ಯರೆನ ಕಾಲದೆ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರ್ ವಿಕ್ರಿಪ್ರವೇಶ ಅಗ ರಲ್ಲಿ (ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೧೯) ಬರೆದುದು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸೌಮೇಯ್ಯರೆನು 'ಪಟ್ಟಬಂಧೋಽತ್ವವ ಸಮಯ' ದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀರ್ಯಾಯಿಸಿಗಂ ನನ್ನೆಯ ಭೂಪರಿಗೆ 'ವಿಜಯನಾತ್ರಿಗೆ ಲಗ್ನಮುಂ ಕೆಳಟ್ಟಿ ಸಮಿತ್ತ' ದಿಂದ ಭೂದಾನವಾಡಿದನ್ದು ತಿಳಿಯಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈತನ ವಾತ್ಯೋದಿಲ್ಲಿ

‘ಕಂ || ನಿರತಿಯೋಽನ್ನ ತಮತಿ ಭಾಸ್ಕರ ಸರಸಕೆವಿಂದ್ರ ರಚಿತ ಶಾಸನಮಂ ಬಿ |  
ತ್ರೆರದಿಂ ಪ್ರತಿಕಂಟಂ ಸಾಂಕ್ಷೇರಿಕೆಯಂ ತಿಱಿದ್ದಿ ಭಾಸ್ಕರಯ್ಯಾಂ ಬರದ ||’

ಎಂಬ ಪದ್ಯದಿಂದ ಶಾಸನಕವಿಯು ಭಾಸ್ಕರನೆಂದು ಸ್ವಪ್ರಾವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸರಸಕೆವಿಂದ್ರ ಭಾಸ್ಕರನ ಕವಿತೆಯು ಬಹಳ ಪೂರ್ವವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈತನದೆನಿಂದಿಂದ ಹೀಗೆ ಪದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಉದಹರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ—

ವ್ಯ || ಶ್ರೀಮಂಜಾಂಶ್ವಿ ಶ್ವಾಸ್ಯವೆಂಶೋಽಧ್ವರ್ವ ನಿನುಪಮಿಶೋಽಧ್ವರ್ವಜಾದೆಕೊಯೋಽಧ್ವರ್ |  
ದಾ ಮೆಂ ಹಿಂಡಾರಿಭೋಽಧ್ವರ್ವಕರನಿಕಿತವಜ್ಞಾಯುಧಂ ಷ್ವಾಸ್ಯವಿದ್ಯಾ |  
ಧಾಮೆಂ ರಿಂಡಾಽಧ್ವರ್ವಾಯಂಪ್ರಬಳಿತೆತಮಸೋಽಮಂತ್ರಂ ನಿತ್ಯಂ  
ಸೌಮುಂ ತಾನೆಂಬಿನಂ ಮಿಕ್ಕಿಸೆದೆ ನಿಸರ್ವಳಂ ತ್ಯೈಲಪಂಚೋಽನಿಪಂಬಳಂ ||

1 ಈ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ನಿಜಾಂಸರಕಾರದ ಅರ್ಕಿವೇಲ್‌ಎಡಕಲ್ ಇಲಾಜೀಯ ಗ್ರಂಥಮಾಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಷ್ಟ್ರೇಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವ ಗ್ರಂಥಿಸ್ತೇನೆ.

ವೈ ॥ ಸೆಕಾಧಾಳಾನದಿ ನಾನೆ ಪೇಳಾದೊಡದೆ೯೦ ದಧಧಧಿಲ್ಲಂಬ ಜೋ೯  
ಉಕೆಳಂಗಾಂಗವರೊಳಾಳವೊಮುರುನ್ನೇಷ್ಟೋಳಪೊಂಟಾಳ ರಥ ।  
ಪ್ರತ್ಯರಕದೆಂಬಂಗಳೊಳ್ಳಂಸ್ತೇ ಪ್ರೋಳಿಸುವ ಮರುತ್ತೂರ್ಧಾನಳೋಳದ್ಯೈತ್ವಾರ್ಥ  
ಪರ್ಕರಂ ಪೇಳಿದೆ ವಿಕ್ರನ್ನಾನ್ನು ತಿಕೆಯಂ ಶ್ರವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ತಾನ್ ॥

ప్ర ॥ మొళెణిక్తిల్లిద తోల్చబాళజలదిం ముయ్యుడమితాంగెనా  
కుళబాయ్యదెవదిం తెల్తు రిష్టసేనా బెక్కరెకాంబువిం  
బళదత్తుఁగేళుపాంహతాపుకెళుతాత్తుళంగప్పాతంగెసం  
కుళదానప్ప వదిం పరశక్యమువనం భూలేలోకమల్చాంకన ॥

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର; କ୍ଷ. - ଟ୍ରେ. ୧୯୮୯

ଭବତ୍ତାଙ୍କ୍ୟ ନେଇମ୍ବେଶ୍ୱରନ ମୁକାପ୍ରଚଳିତଦେନାଯାକନାଦେ ମାତ୍ରପରିସ୍ଥିତିରେ ସିଂଦିଵାଳିନୀରିଦିଲାଲୀ ତୁ ତିଦୁ ଛକ୍ର- ଗଂଠ ରତ୍ନ ନନ୍ଦାପୁରର ଶିଳ୍ପିଲ୍ଲିକାଳସ୍ମୃତି ନନ୍ଦେଶ୍ୱର ନିର୍ବେଦ୍ୟ ନନ୍ଦାଦିଲିଗିଗେ କେଲାପୁ ସୁନ୍ଦରତାଫରା ଯାହାରେହିନ୍ତି ଧାରେଯାଇନେଇଦୁ ବିଂଦୁ । ଶତସନ୍ଦିଲ୍ଲି ରେଖାପ୍ରଚାର- ତେ ଶତସନ୍ଦିନ୍ତିରୁ ‘ ସୁକାନିଷଦ୍ଧିସ୍ମୃତିଭାକରେଲେ ଭୂଷ୍ମରଃ ॥’ ଏବନୁ ବରଦିନତେ ଶତସନ୍ଦ କହିଯା ପଦ୍ମାଦ୍ୟିନି ତିଳଦୁରୁତ୍ତିଦେ । ଅଲ୍ଲାଦେ କୁକହିଗେ ‘ କୁକହିମୁଖ ମୁଦ୍ରି । ’ ନେବି ବିରୁଦ୍ଧ ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରି ତିଳଯାବିରୁତ୍ତିଦେ । ଭୂଷ୍ମରନୁ ସଂଷ୍ମୃତ କଣାଳଟ ଭାଗେଲ୍ଲିରଦିଲାଲୀ ପାଞ୍ଚିତ୍ୟନ୍ତିରେ ନେଇ ନନ୍ଦାପାଦିନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିନ- ହେବ୍ବିନ ବିଜାରବାପୁଦୂ ଇଦରିଂଦ ତିଳଯାପ୍ରଦିଲା- ଇଦରିଂଦ ବିଂଦୁ ପଦ୍ମନାନ୍ତି ତିଳଯାତିରେ—

ಕೆ. ॥ ಪವನಪಫದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾಶ್ಚಿತಕವಿರಾಜನನ್ನನ್ನೇ ಬಹುಭೋಗಿಸಿರು ।  
ದಿವಸಕರನೆಂತೆ ತೆಂಜೀಲಿಬೆವನೆಂ ನಾಳಪಡಿಮುಖನೆನೆಂ ಧರೆಯೋಣಿ

ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ. ରାଧିକା

ಉದಯವಾದಿತ್ಯಲುಂಕಾರವೆಂಬ ಬಂದು ಅಲಂಕಾರ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ‘ವಸ್ತುಧಾನಾಥಿನ ಸೋಮವನಾಥಿನ ಸುತ್ತಂ ಚೋಳೀಶ್ವರದಯಾದಿತ್ಯಂ’ ‘ಸೋಮವನೀಯಿಂಭೂತಿನ್’ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಉದಯವಾದಿತ್ಯನೆಂಬಾಗಿ ಆವನ್ನೇಂಬ ಬರೆವಿದ್ದಾಗೆನೇ-<sup>2</sup> ಈತನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಸೋಮವನಾಥಿನೆಂಬ ಚೋಳರಾಜಿನ ಮನಸೆನ್ದು ತಿಳಿಯಬರುತ್ತದೆ- ಈತನು ಪರಿತ್ಯಾಭಿಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷನಾಗಿ ಆಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಎತ್ತಯು ಲೋರುತ್ತದೆ- ಈ ಕವಿಯ ಕಾಲಸ್ವಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಕೆ-ಕೆ- 1150 ಇರುಬ್ಬುದ್ದೆಂದು ಕ್ರಿಜರಿತಿಕಾರರು ಉಹಿಸಿರುವರು-

ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ತಾಡಿಪತ್ತಿ; ಎಂಬ ಉರ್ವಲೆ, ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರನ ದೈವಾಲಯ ನೋಂದುಂಟು-  
ಅದರ ರಾಜಾಂಗಣದ (ಪ್ರಾಕರೂರ) ವಾಯುವ್ಯೇ ಮೂಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನವುಂಟು- ಅದೆರಿಂದ ‘ಭುವನ  
ಪ್ರಭ್ರಾತೇಸೂರಮಾನ್ಯಯಜನಿತ’ ಉದಯಾದಿತ್ಯನುಹಾರಾಜನೊಬ್ಬನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪರಿಣಾದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾದ ತಾಟಿ  
ಪಾಠಪುರದ ನೀಲೆನಿಧಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು; ಈ ಉದಯಾದಿತ್ಯನ ತಂದೆ ಸೋಧಿದೈವನು; ಉದ  
ಯಾದಿತ್ಯನು ಶಕ ವರ್ಷ ೧೧೩೦ ನಯ ಕಾಳಯುಕ್ತ ಸಂಪತ್ತರದ ಮಾಹ ಬ- ಈ ಬೃಹಸ್ಪತಿವಾರದ ಸೂರ್ಯಗ್ರಹಣ  
ದಂದು ಅಖಿಯು ಜಂಂದ್ರನಾಥಪಾಶ್ಯನಾಥ ದೀವರುಗಳ ಬಸದಿಯ “ಖಾಡಸ್ಮಿತಿ ಜೀಜ್ಞಾಸ್ಯಾದಾರಕ್ಷಂ ದ್ವಿವ-  
ರಷ್ಟ್ಯವಿಧಾರ್ಚನಗಂ ಆಹಾರದನಕ್ಷಂ” ವೈತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟನು; ಎಂಬೀ ವಿಪಯಗಳು ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ  
ಕಾರಣ ಗ್ರಂಥ ಅಲಂಕಾರ ಗ್ರಂಥ ಕರ್ತೃವಾದ ಉದಯಾದಿತ್ಯನು ಇವನೇ ಆಗಿರಬಹುದೆಂದು ತಂತ್ರಾರ್ಥದೇ-

<sup>1</sup> Madras Epigraphical collection for 1915, No. 546.

<sup>2</sup> *Lives of Kannada Poets*, Vol. I, pages 132-133

<sup>3</sup> Madras Epigraphical collection for 1892, No. 338.

<sup>४</sup> ಹೇ!! ಮೀರಾಪಾತ್ರಮಹಿಂದಿದ ತೆಕ್ಕಳ ಭಾರತವರ್ಷದ್ವಿಲ್ಲಿನೇ ಕಾರಣದಿನದಿನನೇಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕುಂಟಳದೀಕಡ ಪ್ರಾಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾದ್ವಿಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರಿ ಮೀರಿಪ್ಪ ಪ್ರದಂಧನರಾತ್ಮಾಧಿಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ತೆಕ್ಕಳ ಧೂರ್ಬಂಧ್ಯಾಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಸ ಪರಿಸಾಡು ನಿರ್ಬಂತರ ಇಪ್ಪಿ, ತೋಳಾಗುಂ॥

<sup>5</sup> Tādpatri in the Bellary district.

“ಅದ್ದರಿಂದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಹೀಗೆಯಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕಾನಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವ ಯಾವ ಯುತ್ತಿ. ಈಕನು ಕೆವಿಯೆಂಬುದೂ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಬಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಜೋತೆಗೆ ವಂತಹ ಸೂರ್ಯಾವಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊತ್ತಾರ್ಥ ಜಂಪ್ರವರಂತಹಲ್ಲ. ಕಾನಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಗೇತ್ತುವ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಉದ್ದರಾದಿತ್ಯನು “ಸೋಮಾನ್ಯಾರ್ಯಾಸಿತ್” ನು. ಈತನ ತಾತ ಕೆಲಿಗಂಗನೆಂತಹಲ್ಲ, ಗಂಗಾವಿನಾಳನೆಂತಹಲ್ಲ ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ.—ಹೋ. ಕೃ. ]

ಜೋಳಕ್ಕಿರದಯಾದಿತ್ಯನು “ಸ್ವಿತಂತ್ರರಾಜನಾಗಿದ್ದಿರಲಾರನು ; ಆವೆದೊರೆಯುವ್ವಿಲ್ಲಿಯೋ ಸಾಮೇತರಾಜನಾಗಿದ್ದಿರಬೇಕು” ಎಂಬುದು ಕಾವಿಚರಿತ್ರ ಕಾರರೆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ . “ಸ್ವಾಸ್ತ್ರೀನೇಕೆಸೆಮರಸೆಂಫೆಟ್ರುಸಂಜಾತವಿಜಯಲತ್ತುಕ್ಕುಸೆಮಾವಿಂಗಿತಿಪಿತಾಳವತ್ತಾಸ್ಥಾಂ ಶ್ರುತಿರುಪನಿತ್ರ ಭಾವನತಿತ್ರವೇತ್ರ ನಾಮೆಂಬರಾಭೈರಣಂ ಪಂಡ್ಯಗೆಜಕೇಸರಿ ಕೆಲುಕಡಿಪ್ರೆರವರಾಧಿಶ್ಯರೆಂ ಅವ್ಯಾಮಹಾಸಿದ್ಧಿ ಸಿದ್ಧಾವಟದೇವದಿಸ್ವೇಶ್ವಿರ್ಪಾದಪದ್ಬೂರಾಧಕ ಪರಬಳಿಸಾಧೆಕನಾಮಾದಿಸಮನ್ಸ್ತಪರಕ್ಸುಸೆಂತ್ರಂ ಶ್ರೀಮಂಸ್ವರೂಪಾಮಂಡಳೀಶ್ವರ್ಪ್ರಾಪಂದ್ರಾಧಕ ಭಾಜಬಳಿವಿರನಾರಾಯಣ ಪ್ರತಾಪಕುವಾರನುದಯಾದಿತ್ಯ” ನಂಬಿ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನಿಲ್ಲ “ಉದಯಾವಿತ್ಯದೇವ ಮಹಾರಾಜರು” ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ ಯೋಳಿರುಪ್ರದನ್ನಿಲ್ಲ ಈತನ ತ್ಯಾಗೀಲೋಕ್ಯಮೆಲ್ಲನಂಬಿ ಬಿರುದನ್ನಿಲ್ಲ, ಈತಾಸನದವ್ಯಾಪಿತ್ತಾನ್ನಿಲ್ಲ ಸಂರಾಜನಾವನರಸೆರನ್ನಿಲ್ಲ ಕೊಡದೆ ಇರುಪ್ರದನ್ನಿಲ್ಲ ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಉದಯಾವಿತ್ಯನ ವಂಶಿಯರು ವೊದಲುವೊದಲು ಕಲ್ಯಾಣದ ಇತಿಳುಕ್ಕುಗಿರ ಸಾಮೆಂತರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆಂದೂ ಕಡಿಕಡಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಿತಂತ್ರರಾಗಿ ಪೆನ್ನಪರಿನಾದನ್ನು ಆಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆಂದೂ ನಿಷದೇವಾಗಂತ್ತದೆ.

ಜೋಳರ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯನು ತಗ್ಗಿದವೇಲೆ ಈ ವಂಶಿಯರನೆಕರು ಒಳಳ್ಳಕ್ಕೂರ ಅಧಿನರಾಗಿದ್ದಿರು. ಒಳಳ್ಳಕ್ಕೂರಿಬಲವು ಕುಂದಾತ್ತ ಕುಂದಾತ್ತ ಸಾಮೆಂತರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಸ್ವಿತಂತ್ರರಾದವರಲ್ಲಿ “ಜೋಳೀಳೀ ದಯಾವಿತ್ಯನೂ” ಒಬ್ಬನಾಗಿರಬಹುದು.

ಈ ಕಾಸನದಿಂದ ಉದಯಾದಿತ್ಯನ ಅನ್ವಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಉದ್ದರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ—  
ಉದಯಾದಿತ್ಯನ ಅನ್ವಯ

ವೇ॥ ಭುವನಪ್ರಭಾಃ್ಯತ ಸೋಮಾಸ್ವಯಂಜನಿತ ಪಾಹಾರಾಜರುತ್ತಂಗ ಕಂತೀ  
ರವೆಂತಾಧ್ಯಾಸಿತಕ್ಕುಲಬರರಸುಗಳ್ಯಂನ ಸಂದೆದ್ದ ಈತಾಕಾರ್ತ,  
ವಿರೆಂತವ್ಯಾಸಿತಕ್ಕುದ್ದೇಜಿರವರೊಳ್ಳುದಾತ್ತ ಪ್ರತಾಪಪ್ರಭಾವ  
ಪ್ರವಿಧಾತಾನಾಗ್ರವಲೀಪಂ ನೆಗಳ್ಲಿನವನಿಯಂ ಪಾಲಿಸಲ್ಪತ್ತಿರಾಜಂ॥

ವೈ॥ ಅತ್ಯುರೆಸಂಗೆಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿದ ತನಾಭವನ ನಾರವನೆಲ್ಲಿರ್ವನಾ  
ದಿತ್ಯಸೆಮೆಪ್ರತಾಪನಿಧಿ ತತ್ತ್ವತಿ ಬಾಗಲದೇವಿ ತಾನರುಂ,  
ಧರ್ಮತ್ಯಾಪವಾನೆ ತತ್ತ್ವಾಯಸುತ್ತಂ ಕಲಿಗಂಗ ವಾಂಧಿಭಾಜಿಂ ಪರೌ  
ದ್ವತ್ಯಾವಿಭೇದಿ ತದ್ರಮಣ ತಾಂ ಮಾರದ್ವಿ ಯನಿಪ್ಪಳೋಪ್ಪಾವಳೈ॥

ವ್ಯಾ॥ ಆಗಂಗಾವನಿಶಾಂಕಂಗವೆಸಕಂ ಬೆತ್ತಾ ಮಹಾದೇವಿಗಂ  
ರಾಗಂ ಕೈವಿಗ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿದಂ ಪ್ರಭಾಸುತ್ತಂ ಶ್ರಿಸೋಮಾನಿದೇವಂ ಜಯೋಳಿ,  
ದ್ವಾರ್ಯಾಗಂ ತಂನಿಪಕಾಂತ ಭೂತಸಿಸುತ್ತಂ ಭೂಭೂತ್ತಂಜಾತೆಗಂ  
ಶ್ರೀಗಂ ಕಂಜಲದೇವಿ ತಾನೆ ಸಮನಾದೆಳ್ಳಾ ಭಾಗ್ಯಸೌಭಾಗ್ಯದೊಳ್ಳಾ॥

ಕಂ॥ ಒದನಿದ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಷೇರಿಯಂ ದುದಾತ್ತನೆನಿಸಿದ್ದ ಸೋಮಾನಿದೇವನ್ನಪಂಗೆಂ,  
ಪದೆನ ಕಂಜಲದೇವಿಗಮುದೆಯಿಸಿದೆಂ ಪಿರುಕುವಾರನುದಯಾದಿತ್ಯಂ॥

ಉದಯಾದಿತ್ಯನ ಪ್ರತಾಪ-

ವೈ॥ ಮಂದ[ವ\*]ದ್ವ್ಯಾರಿನಿಪ್ರಾಳಸ್ವೇನ್ಯತಿಮಿರಪ್ರಧಾಂಸನೆಂ ಗೆಯ್ಯಿ ಪೇ  
ಇಂದ್ರಿ ರಾಗಂ ನಿಜಮಂಡಳಕ್ಕುಸೆಯೆ ದಿಕ್ಷಾಂತಮಂತ್ರಂ ತೆಂನ ತೇ,  
ಜದಗುವ್ಯಾಂ ಸಮುಂತ್ತನಭ್ಯಾದಯಮುಂ ಕ್ಯುಕೊಂಡ ಸ್ವೇಪಿಂದವಿಂ  
ತುದಯಾದಿತ್ಯಕುಮಾರನಪ್ರತಿರೂಪಾರ್ವೇದಯಂ॥

ಕಂ॥ ಪ್ರತ್ಯುತ್ತಿಸಿನತಿಭಾತಿವಿರಾತ್ಯಯಮುಂ [ಮಾ]ಳೈ ತೇಜದಿಂ ಸೋಮಾನಿಪಾ,  
ಪತ್ಯುನೆನಿಸಿದ ಕುಮಾರಂ ಪ್ರತ್ಯುತ್ತಂ ತಾನ ನೋಳೈಷುದುದಯಾದಿತ್ಯಂ॥

ವೈ॥ ಸ್ವರನಂ ರೆಣಿನೊ ಇಂದ್ರನಂ ವಿಭವದೊಳ್ಳಾ ಕಾಂತಿನನಂ ದಾನದೊಳ್ಳಾ  
ಹರಿಯಂ ವಿಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಿಂತೊಳ್ಳಾ ಯನಿಜನಂ ಸ್ತಾಲ್ಯೋಕ್ಕಿಂತೊಳ್ಳಾ ತೀವ್ರಭಾ,  
ಸ್ವರನಂ ತೇಜದೊಳ್ಳಂಬಿಜಪ್ರಭವನಂ ಚಾತುರ್ಯದೊಳ್ಳಾ ದೇಮಾಭೂ  
ಧರಮಂ ಧೈರ್ಯದೊಳ್ಳಂ ಪೋಲ್ಯಾನುದಯಾದಿತ್ಯಾವ್ಯಾರಾವಲ್ಲಿಭಾ॥

ಕಂ॥ ಉದಯಾದಿತ್ಯಕುಮಾರಂ ಕದನವೊಳಿದಿರಾದ ನಾವದೆಹಿತಮೇಂಧ್ಯಾ  
ತ್ಯುದಕಿಯರ ವದನವನಿಜಕ್ಕಾದವಕಲಂ ಮಾಡುವಂದವಿದು ಬಿಸವಂದೆ॥

ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଦୂର ମୁତ୍ତୁ ମୁଧୁର ; କ୍ର-ଶ. ୧୪୧୦

ಕರುವಲ್ಲಾಪ್ರೇಕಳ್ಳು ಹಂಪೆಗೊ ಮೆಧ್ಯವಾಗ್ನದಿಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ತೋತ್ರ ದೇವರ ಗುಡಿಯ ಸಮಿಷದೆ ಒಂದು ಮೆಂಟಪ ದಲ್ಲಿ<sup>1</sup> ಶಿಲಾಕಳಿಸನನ್ನೀಂದುಂಟು. ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇವರಾಯನ ಸಚಿವನಾಗಿದ್ದ ಉತ್ತರ್ವಧರನು ಪಂಪೋತ್ತೈತ್ರದ ಪೂರ್ವ ದಿಗ್ಭಾಗದ್ವಿರುವ ನೂಲ್ಯವನ್ನುವೈತ್ತದೆ ತೆಂಕಣದೆಸೆಯಾ ಗುರುತ್ಯೋಂದರಲ್ಲಿ ಶಕ- ಎಷಿಂ ನೆಯೆ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಸೆಂಪತ್ತರದೆ ಘಾಲ್ಯುಗಳ ಪರಫೆಮನಾಸರ ಗುರುವಾರದಂದೆ: “ ಸಮನ್ನೋತ್ಸವ ಮುಖಸ್ತಿ ಪೂಣ್ಯರೆ ಮಹಾಗಣನಾಥನ ಪ್ರತಿಪ್ರಯಂ ” ಪೂರ್ವಿದನೆಂಬದಾಗಿ ತೀಳಿಯಬಿರುತ ದೇ-

“ಕರ್ನಿಲ್ ದಾಳಿಫ್ರೆರಣಮುಧುರ” ನು “ಪಂಗಡಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪ್ರಧಾರಕೆಚಿವೆಂಗಾಡಂದಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವೈದೆವಿದಾಯುಂ ಶ್ರೀಯುಂ, ಸಂಗಿತವೆಡದಿರ ಬರೆದಂ ಮಂಗಳಮುಂ . . . .” ಎಂದು ಶಾಸನಾಂತರ್ಯಾದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಶಾಸನಕ್ಕೆತಿಪತಿಯಾದ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಪ್ರಧಾರ, ಕೃತಿಕರ್ತನಾದ ಮುಧುರ ಇವರೆ ವಿಭಾರವನನ್ನು ಜರ್ಬೆ ಸುಪ್ರದೇ ನಮಸ್ಕಾರಕರ್ತನಾನ್ನು.

ಕವಿಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ<sup>३</sup>, ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಧುರನು ಘಮ್ಯುಗಾಂಥಪುರಣ, ಗುಮ್ಯುಂಬ್ರಾಪ್ತ್ಯ ಇತ್ತಾಣಿದಿಗ್ಯಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರುವಂತೆ ಕವಿಚರಿತ್ರೆಕಾರರು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. “ಇನ್ನು ಜ್ಯೇನವನುತದನೆನು; ವಾಜಿವೆಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದನೆನು; ಭಾರತಾಧಿಗೋತ್ತದವನೆನು; ಇವನೆ ತೆಂದೆ ನಿಹ್ಯಾಂತಿ; ತಾಯಿ ನಾಗಾಂಬಿಕೆ; ಬುಕ್ಕರಾಯನ ಸುತ ಹರಿನರರಾಯನ ಪ್ರಥಾನಾದವೆಂದ್ದೆ ದಂಡೆಶ್ವರನು ಇವನೆ ಪೋಡಿಕನು; ‘ಭಾರತಾಂಥಾಸ್ತಾನಂಚೈಲಾಜಾಮಂಶ ಮಧುರಕ್ವಿಂದ್ರ್ಯಂ’ ಎಂಬುದರಿಂದ ಇವನು ದೀರಿಹರನ ಆಸ್ತಾನಕೆವಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಿರಬೇಕು. ಈತನಿಗೆ ಕಲಾವಿಶಾಸನ, ಕವಿರಾಜಕಲಾವಿಶಾಸನ, ಕವಿನಗಾಂಥನ, ಮಧುರ, ಮಾಧವ, ಸರಸೆಕವಿರಾಸಾಲವಸೌಂತ ಭಾರತೀಯಾನಸಕೇಳಿರಾಜಾರಂಸೆ, ನಿಶ್ಚಯಿದಾಧ್ಯಾಸೆಮುದರಿಯ, ಗುಮನಸ್ಸೆಂಚರಜೆರ್ಕ ಎಂಬಿ ಬಿರುದೆಗಳಾದೆ ಅತ್ಯೆಲೂ” ಕವಿತರಿತೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಸ್ವಾಪ್ತ ವಾಗುತ್ತೆ -

ఈ శాసనందిందే ‘కవిందుబ్రథేరణ మధుర’ నిగె దేవరాయెన వెహంప్రథాన లక్ష్మీధరెను ‘సుక్షేత్ర రస శైలభోషాదిగ్లం’ కోటు, అవన్ను బిచు అశాఖియుండే పేరుండు సుంది ద్వాన్దే నెంద్రు తిలయుచుత దే-

ಹೆರಿಹರರಾಯನ ಪ್ರಥಾನ ಮುದ್ದದಂಡೆಕ್ಕಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರೋಮೈತನಾದ ಕೆವಿಚರೆತ್ಯ ಮಧುರಸಿಗೂ, ದೇವರಾಯನ ಪ್ರಥಾನನಾದ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಫರನಿಂದ ಪ್ರೋಮೈತನಾದ ಈ ಶಾಸನದ ಮಧುರಸಿಗೂ ಏನು ಸಂಬಂಧಪೂರ್ವಿಂದು ವಾಚಕರು ಕೆಳಬಹುದೆ. ಈ ಶಾಸನವೊಂತ್ಯೇದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಧುರನು ತೇಸ್ಸಿ, ಸ್ಸಿ ಕುರಿತು ಹೀಗೆ ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವವು:—

॥ గణ్ణదేవగోళీడే మిక్కినకెరడవెనూతంతిచ్చేసు తెనాలు షై ప్రొం

ನೇತ್ತೆ ಸುಲು, ಈ ಸುಕವಿರಿದ ಪ್ರೀತಿಸಬ್ಯಂಗಾ ನೆಡೆಂದುಧರ್ವಾವು ರಾ

ରିଣ୍ଡୀଯାଇଲ୍ସ୍ ଏଥୁ ତିଯାଙ୍କଟାକୁ ପୁଦ୍ରରେନ୍ଧ ନିମ୍ନ ଦେଖିନାହାଏ, ଏଠାବେ

କେ ଛାପିଦନେରେ ୧୯୫୮ ମୁଣ୍ଡରେ ଲିଖିତ ନାମଙ୍କଳିତ ହାତରେ ଉପରେ

କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ପୁରୁଷଙ୍କ ମହିଳାଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କରିବାକୁ ପରିଚାରିତ କରିଛି।

॥ ଦଶୀଦେଇନ୍ଦ୍ରିଲ୍ଲୋକ୍ଷେ ଯିତେହକେ ରଦ୍ଧ ପୂର୍ବତୁମିତେ ଏ ତଥା ତେ ଦେଇ

ବିଳ୍ପିଯେ କୁର୍ରାଟ କେବଳ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମାଣ ଦେଇଲେ ହେଉଥିଲା ।

కుణబుగ్గారుకు విగ్గజవ్వన్ పే విలిస్తేదుంబ్బేవుశ్రాబ్బేఉప్పివ్వ

ఈ వ్యత్తిన్ను కనిజరితీకారిదు ఖదహరిసిరువరు- పొతకరు ఈ ఎరడు వ్యత్తిగళన్నా కోంజెపరీష్యుస్‌డ్యూ ఆదరే ఎరడూ ఒంచే ఎంబువాగి దేళ్లదిరు- వ్యత్తిగళ నాల్చునేపాద హలరతు మిశ్సపుగ్లు ఎరడపరిల్లు ఒంచే- నాల్చునేయు పాదపే కనిజరితియైపుకార:

“ . . . . . නිජ්‍ය තේරුව යුතු

ಕ್ರಿಂಬಿತಾವರ್ತಕವಿರುತ್ತನೆ ಪ್ರವಿಲಸದ್ವೈಣಿಯೇವುಖಾಂಭೀರ್ಹಿಜನೆ ” || ಎಂಬುದು

## ಶಾಸನಪಾಠದವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗಳ :

<sup>1</sup> Madras Epigraphical collection for 1889, No. 38.

<sup>2</sup> ಈ ಉದ್ದೇಶದರನು ತನ್ನ ಲಾಯಿಯ ಕಡೆ ಅದ್ವೈತಾಚಾರ್ಯನಾದ ವಾಧವಾಚಕ್ರರ್ಹನಿಗೆ ಒಂದುವರ್ಗಿದ್ದ ನು

<sup>3</sup> Vol. I, page, 346.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, page, 347.

<sup>1</sup> ಹೈಕ್ಕಾರ್ಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವರ್ಣನೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ನೊದಲನ್ನೇಪಾಠದಲ್ಲಿ ನುಧುರನು ತನ್ನ ಕವಿತಾಚಾರ್ಯರುತ್ತೆಯ್ಯಾವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ‘ಕಣಾರ್ಟಲಕ್ಕೆಣಬೂವಾಕ್ಷಿನಿರಾಜನಂ ಪ್ರವಿಲಸದ್ವ್ಯಾಪ್ರಮುಖಾಂಭೋಽಜನಂ’ ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವನು. ಏರಡನೆಯ ಪಾಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ತನ್ನಗುಣಾಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕವಿತಾಚಾರ್ಯರುವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ತನ್ನ ಪ್ರೇಮಕೆನು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯತ್ವಾಧರನಾಗಿದ್ದು ದರಿಂದ ‘ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯತ್ವಾಧಸರೋಜನಂ ಪ್ರವಿಲಸದಾಧತ್ತಿರ್ಲಮುಖಾಂಭೋಽಜನಂ’ ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವನು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ‘ಕಣಾರ್ಟಲಕ್ಕೆಣಬೂವಾಕ್ಷರವಿರಾಜನಂ’ ‘ನಿನಿರ್ಫತಕನಾರ್ಟಲಕ್ಕೆಣಬಾದಸರೋಽಜನಂ’ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಒಂದೇ ಮುಧುರನು ಮುದ್ದದೆಂಡೆಶನ ವೋಮಣಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದುದುವಾತ್ಮಕೇ ಅಲ್ಲದ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯತ್ವಾಧರನ ಉದಾರಾಶ್ಯಕ್ಷೋಽಧಾರಿ ಪಾಠ ನಾಗಿದ್ದನೆಂಬಂತನ್ನು ಸ್ವೇಷ್ಟವಾಯಿತ್ತಾ- ‘ಭೂನಾಥಾಸ್ತಾನಜ್ಞಾನದಾಮಣಿ ಮುಧುರಕವಿರಿಂದ್ರ್ಯಂ’ ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೂ, ಈ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವರಾತಿಯನ ಪಂಕ್ತಾವೇಷಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ:

ಷ್ಟೇ ॥ ಆ ಭೂಮಿನ್ನಿರ್ವಾಲಪ್ರಾಣಾಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕಂಕುರಿದೆ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಣಾರ್ಥಿರದಿಂ ಪ್ರತಿಪ್ರದಿಂತಾ  
ಶಾಭಾಗವ್ಯಾಸ್ತಾರತ್ವಾವನೆಯಕನೆನಿವ್ಯಾಧಿಭಾಗಾನ್ಮಾಸ್ಯಾತಾವಂ ।  
ಸೌಭಾಗ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿರ್ನಿವಾಸಂ ಜನಿಯಿಸಿ ಸೆಕರಳಕ್ಕೆತ್ರಬ್ರಹ್ಮದ್ವಾರಿರಾಭಾ  
ಜಾಲ್ಬಾರಂ ಸಾವ್ಯಾಂಭೋವೀಽನ್ಮಾತಿಯೆಳೆಸಿಗಿದೆ ದೇವರಾಣಾವನಿಂದೆ ॥

పై ॥ సలెనానాసేస్యేసెంపత్తి యనేకదివిసి సెంతుష్టయెం దానథారా  
జలదిం సెంతాపముం తళ్గస్ వితెతెసితచ్ఛేత్రసుచిత్రాయుగోయ్యు ॥  
జ్వలిపాకాల్భాదామధిం నియునిసి నిజబేత్రస్తోంభేదోళ్ళిట్ట గేఎముం  
డెలముం సత్తీర్తీర్థదుగ్గం గెండెనెత్తచేయిం దేర్చవరాజావెనింద్రం ॥

ఎందెనేకేవిఫేవాగి స్తోత్రవ్యాపుద్దరిందలూ, ముఖ్యమను దేవరాయున ఆస్తినకచియాగియుం ఇద్ద నెందే కేటపుటుందు. 2 ఈ కవియు, 'సువొసపోర్సుదేశిసురైణి శబ్దాధ్వర్యాసమాజాతుర్య' వొధుర్యుడే విభాగం వాగి నావిల్చి రోళలు ప్రయాతి, సుప్రదు అనుభిత.

ಮಧುರನೆ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು ನಮೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೊರೆತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈತಾನನವೇ ಒಂದು ಶ್ರವ್ಯ ಕೃತಿಯಂತಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನ್ಯುಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಣಗಳಲ್ಲಾವೋ ಉಂಟು. ಅಹಿತ್ಯಾಧರನ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ನಿಶ್ಚಯಿಸಿಸುವಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲವಿಲ್ಲ ಕಾನೆನಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನೇ ಉದ್ದರಿಸುವೇನು. ಆಗ ಪಾಠಕರೆ “ ಕವಿಪುಂಡರೆನ ಮಾತುಗಳೀಂ ಸೆವಿಯೂ ” ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଧରନୁ ଦୈଵରାଯୁନ ମୁହାପ୍ରଧାନନାଗିଦ ନେଂବୁଦ୍ଦନ୍ତୁ ହୋଦିଲେ ତେଣୁସିଦ୍ଧାୟ ଯିତୁ । ମୁଖୁରେନୁ ଜୀବନ୍ତୁ “ ସତ୍ୱପିଲିଦ୍ୟ ” “ କବିତାକଲ୍ପନୀତାନେ ” “ କବିରାଜପାତ୍ରକୃତିତାନେ ” “ କବିତାଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଧର ” ଏବଂ ଅନେକବିଗ୍ନୀଗି ସଂଭାବନିଧିନେ ସେହିତୁମାତ୍ରିରୁପୁରୀରିଂଦ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଧରନୁ ନିଦ୍ୟାପକ୍ଷପାତିଯୋଗିଦ୍ଦୁ ଅନେକ ବିଭୁଧରିଗେ ଆଶ୍ରଯିଥିଲେତାଗିଦୁ ଦୁ ପୂର୍ବତ୍ରେ ଅଳ୍ଲା ଦେ ତାନେ ବିବ୍ରା ମୁହାପାତିଯୋଗିଦ୍ଦି ରବେଳକୁ । ଜଦକ୍ଷେ ସଂଦେହରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲା- ଆଦରେ ଜୀବନୁ ଯାଵେ ଗ୍ରଂଥଗଳିନ୍ତୁ ବରେଦିରୁପେନ୍ଦରୀ ନମୁଗେ ଗୋଟିଲ୍ଲା- କେଳଗେ ଉଦ୍‌ଦେଶୀ ସେଲ୍ପଦୁଷ୍ଟ ଶାସନଦେଖି କଂଠେ ‘ ନାରାଯଣିନୀତିପାରକ୍ଷୟମୁଖ୍ୟପରିସରଦେଖିଲୁପ୍ତିରେ ’ ଲଙ୍ଘ ପୁତ୍ର ଦେଲ୍ଲା ସୂଚିତନାଗିରୁବି ‘ ନିରୀତିପାରକ୍ଷୟମୁଖ୍ୟତିରେ ’ ‘ ଆନନ୍ଦରାମାଯାଃତା ’ ‘ କୃଷ୍ଣ ଲିଲାତା ’ ହୋଦିଲାଦୁପୁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଧରକୃତଗ୍ରଂଥଗଳେଠିଲା- ବାହୀନେଲ୍ଲା ଅପରାଧପରାଣଟୁ-

విజయనగరదె అరేసరె బళ్లయుల్లి పూడరెస్తసాయణరేంబ ప్రధానరు ఇచ్చురిద్దేరు. యినరే ప్రసిద్ధ రాదె వేదబ్రాహ్మణిచ్ఛయద్గ్రథపవత్తుకరాగి ద్సరుపడిద సాయణమాధవరేంబువరు. ఇపరిగే సింగలీ ఎంబోళ్లు, తంగియిద భు-

ଷ୍ଟେ॥ ଆତେରୁଣ୍ଡିଶିଥାମୁଣ୍ଡଗେ ପେଣ୍ଟ୍ଲାଭ୍ରନୋରେନେ ଏମୁଁ ଷ୍ଟେଧ୍ଵି  
ଖାର୍ଯ୍ୟତପନିତ୍ରଗୋଳତ୍ରେଦ୍ଵୋଳା ଗୋଦ୍ବନେ ହେଲ୍ତୁଗ୍ରେଦଂ ଜାଗଜ୍ଞନେ  
ପ୍ରେତିକର୍ତ୍ତର୍ମ ଗୁଣକାରେନ୍ଦ୍ରନ୍ତର୍କୃତଭୋଲଭ୍ୟମେନ୍ଦ୍ର ବୁଧାବୁଧାଲୀ  
ଲାତିକର୍ତ୍ତ୍ୟେକତାମୁର୍ଦ୍ଵସନ୍ଦନେ ରାତମୁର୍ଦ୍ଵସନ୍ ଦେରିତିକିଯୋଜୁ ॥

<sup>1</sup> [ಅಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತಿಕಾದರ್ಶಾರ್ಥಿ’ ಎಂಬುದು ಅಂದಸ್ವಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ತಿದ್ದುವಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಕ್ರೈಸ್ತಿಕಾಧೀಕನರ್ಜಾರ್ಥಾರ್ಥಿ’ ಎಂದು ತಿದ್ದುಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತು.—ಹೊ. ಕೃ.]

<sup>2</sup> Lives of Kannada Poets, Vol. I, pages, 346-351 and Vol. II, page, 204

ಈ ರಾಮರಸ್ಸಿಗೆ :

- ವ್ಯಾ॥ ಅನಿಮಿಷನಂದೆನಕ್ಕಮೇರಭೋರುಹಪಂಚಕೆವಿಲ್ಕ್ಕರಂಗೆ ನೆ  
ಟ್ಯೂನೆ ಮುಖಪಂಚಕೆಂ ಸೃಜನಯಾಭಿಮೆತಕ್ಕಮುದ್ದೆ ರಂಗನಂಜಕೆಂ |  
ಜನಿಯಿಸೆ ಲೋಕರೂಡಿ ವಡದಂತೆ ಸಮಸ್ತಜನಂ ಮನಂಗೊಳಿ  
ಲ್ಜಿಸಿಸಿದುರಾ ಗುಣ್ಯಕೆನಿಧಿ ರಾಮರಸಂಗೆ ತನೂಜಪಂಚಕೆಂ ||
- ಕೆ॥ ಕ್ರಮದಿಂ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರ ಚೆನ್ನು ಮುಂತಿ ಬುಕ್ಕೆಂಂ ಮಾಧವೆ ಸೆಗ್ರೆಡೆಯೆಂ |  
ದಮದಿರೆ ನಾಮುಂ ನೆಗೆಳ್ಳಿ ರ್ ಸಮನಿಸಿ ಸಿಂಗಾರಂಬಿಕಾಪವಿಲೋದರೆಂಳೆ ||
- ಕೆ॥ ಆ ಮೆಣಿವ್ಯೇವರೋಭಾಂತಂ ಶ್ರೀಮಂಧ್ರೀಮಪರತಾಪನಜ್ಞನಕೆಲ್ತಿ |  
ಪ್ರೇಮಂ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರನೆನ[ವಿ೦] ಮಂಂಯೋಳ್ಳಿವ್ಯೂಹಸಂಭವಪಾಖಾವಮುಂ ||
- ಕೆ॥ ಕಂನಡಿಗಕುಲಕೆ ರಂನದ ಕಂನಡಿಯೆನ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದಿತಪ್ರತಿಶ್ರೀಸಂ |  
ವಂನಂ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರದೇವಂ ನಿವ್ಯೂಹಲನಾಗಿ ನೆಗೆಳ್ಳಿನೊಳಗೆಂ ಪ್ರೋಜಗೆಂ ||
- ವ್ಯಾ॥ ಶ್ರೀರಾಮುಂ ತಂದೆ ದೇವ್ಲೋತ್ತಮೆ ದಕ್ಷರಭರಾಮುಂ ಮನೋಧ್ಯವರ್ವೆನಾನಂ  
ದಾರಾಮುಂ ರೂಪಿವಿತ್ತಗ್ಗೆದ ಕುಲಗುರುವೆಂದಂತೆ ಪ್ರೋಪಿಷ್ಯದೇನಿಂ |  
ವಂನಂ ಸಿಂಗಾರಂಬಿಕಾಪನುಂಗೆಳಿಜರೆಸುಧಾವಾಧಿಹಸಂಜಾತನಂ ತಾ  
ನಾರಾಮುಂ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಷಾಮಾತ್ಯನೆ ಸೆಕೆಲಜಗಜಾಜ್ಞತಚೇಲೋಧಿರಾಮುಂ ||
- ಸಿಂಗಾರಂಬಿಕೆಯು ತನ್ನ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಲಿತಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಲೋಬಿದನ್ನು ಮಧುರನಿಂದೆ ಕೇಳಿ :
- ವ್ಯಾ॥ ಕೆಜೆಯುಂ ಶರ್ಪೆಸು ಭಾವಿಯುಂ ಸೆನಿಸು ದೈವಾಗಾರಮುಂ ಮಾಡಿಸೆ  
ಜ್ಞಿಷೆಯೋಳ್ಳಿವ್ಯಾದನಾಫರಂ ಬಿಡಿಸು ಮಿತ್ರಗ್ರಿಂಬುಕೆಯಿ ನಂಬಿದೆ |  
ಗ್ರಹಿತೆಬ್ರಾಗಿರು ಶಿಪ್ಪುರಂ ಪೂರೆ ಯೆನುತ್ತಿ ರತ್ನಲ್ಲಿನಂ ಪಿಂದೆ ತಾಂ  
ಯೆಜೆದಾಘಾಲಿತಿವೆಂದು ಲೋಟ್ಯು ಕೆಮಿಯೋಳ್ಳಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರಾಮಾತ್ಯನೆ ||
- ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರನಿಗೆ ದೇವಕಿ, ಸೋಮಮಲೆ ಎಂಬಿಭೂರು ದೆಂಡಿರಿದ ರು. ಗಂಡು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ನಾಲ್ಕುಮುಂದಿ. ಈ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರನೆ ಕೆರ್ತಿರುನ್ನ ವರ್ಣಸುತ್ತಾ ಕವಿಯು ಹೀಗೆ ರೇಳಿಯಿದ್ದಾನೆ :
- ಕೆ॥ ಕಯ್ಯೆಂದೋಡೆ ಮಂದಾರದ ಕಯ್ಯೆಂಂ ಮಂತ್ರೀಂದೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಷಾಂಕನ ಕಯ್ಯೆಂಂ |  
ಕಯ್ಯೆಲ್ಲದುಳಿದ ಮನುಜರ ಕಯ್ಯೆಂಂಬುನ್ನ ಮನುಳುಕ್ಕೆಗಳೈತಹ ಕ್ಕೆಗ್ಗು ||
- ಕೆ॥ ಮಾತ್ರನೋ ದೇವರಾಹುಂಗಾಂತಂ ಸೆನ್ನುಂತಿಯಿನಿಸಿ ನೆಗೆಳ್ಳಿ ವಿಬುಧಿ |  
ಪ್ರೇತಿ ಮಿಗೆ ನಿಬಿಳಿವಿದ್ವಾನಿತಿಗೆ ಗುರುವೆಂನದಿಪಾರೇ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಷಾನಂ ||
- ವ್ಯಾ॥ ಸುಮನೋಽವಿನಾತ್ಯಸದಿಂ ವಿಶ್ವತವಿಬುಧಜನಾನಿನಸೆನಾತ್ಯಸದಾನ  
ಕ್ರಮದಿಂದೀ ರಾಮಪಂದಾರತ್ಯಜ ಸೆಚಿನಿರೋರತ್ತೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರಂಗಾ |  
ಸೆವಣಿಂದಾನಳ್ಳಿಯಿಂ ಕೇಳೋಳ್ಳಿದೆ ಬಿಡು ಪ್ರೋಸತ್ತೀಂ ಪ್ರೋಗಿಯುಂ ಬುದು ಕಲ್ಪ  
ದುಪುವೆಂದಂ ಹೇಳ್ಯೆ ಮೆತ್ತು ಲ್ಜುಡೆ ನುಡಿ ಜಗತ್ತಿಂಚಕೆಲೋಳ್ಳಿ ಸಕ್ಕಪಿಂದಾರ್ |
- ವ್ಯಾ॥ ಪ್ರೇಸದಾನಳ್ಳಿಸುವರ್ಥವೇಂ ಮುನಿದಕಯ್ಯೆಂಳ್ಳೆಂ ವಂದಿ ವಾ  
ದಿಸೆದಿವ್ಯಂಕವಿಶ್ವದಿಧಿಯೋಳ್ಳಿಭವದೇ ಇಂಧಿಷ್ಯಾತಿಯೋಳ್ಳಿ ತೀಯೋ |  
ಧ್ವಂಸೆದೋಳ್ಳಿ ಕ್ವಾಯೋಳ್ಳಿತ್ಯಾದಾರೆಗುಂಬಾಳ್ಳಾ ಇಂಧಿಷ್ಯಾದೋಳ್ಳಿತ್ಯಾ ಲ  
ಷ್ಟಿನೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರನೆಲ್ಲಾದುಂಟಿ ಸೆಭೆಯೋಳ್ಳಿ ಶಿದ್ದೇವರಾಜಿಂದೆನಾ ||
- ವ್ಯಾ॥ ಧರಣಿಂಚಕೆಂ ಮನಗೋಳ್ಳುದೆಯುಮುರುತಮನೋಮನವಲ್ಲಾಡುವಾತ್ತಾ  
ಚರಣಂ ಸನ್ಮಾಗ್ರೇಮುದೋಳ್ಳೀತಿಸುವ ರುಚಿಸದಾಲೋಕಮನ್ಯೋಳ್ಳೀ ತೀಜಿ |  
ಸ್ವರ್ವಣಂ ನಿತ್ಯಾನುರಾಗಕೆಡೆಗುಡಲಿಸೆನಿ ಪ್ರೇಮ್ಯೂಹಯಿಂ ದೇವಭೋಜ್ಯ  
ದ್ವಾರೆಪಾದಾಸಂನ ಸ್ಥಾನುಂನತಿವಡಿದನೇ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರಾಮಾತ್ಯಮಿತ್ರಂ ||

ನ್ಯಾ॥ ಪ್ರೌಷಿನ ಬಿಲ್ಲುನೇಜಿಸುವ ಬಂಡ ಬಸಂತನಾಸೆಮಾಡುವಿಂ  
ವೊವಿನರಲ್ಗಳಂ ಬನಸಗೆಯ್ಯೋಳಿದಿಗೆಳೇ ಸಂಗುಗೋಳ್ಯ ಬಿ ।  
ಶ್ರೀಪ್ರದೇಸುತ್ತ ಜಿತ್ತೆಭವಣವೆನ ಮೆಯ್ಯೋಗೋಂಡು ಕಂಡ ಕಾಂ  
ತಾವಳಿಯೆಂ ಮರಳ್ಜ್ಞಾನನೆನಲ್ಲಿಬುಗೆಂತುಟೆಂ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಣಂಕನಾ ॥

ಕಂ॥ ನೆಲದೋಳ್ಯುತಿಹಿಂಡಿನೆಂದುಲಿವರೆ ನಾಲಿಗೆಯೆನಲುಗಲಿಯ್ಯುದೆ ಬಿಲು ಸಂ ।  
ಕಲಿಯಾದಾದು ಮುಂಕೆಲ್ತಿಂಯ ಕಲಿ ಮೂಳಿಗಾವಚಿಯೆ ಮುಂತಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರನಾ ॥

ವ್ಯಾ॥ ಗಣನಾಮಾತ್ರಮೆ ದೇವರೆಯೆನರಾಫಾಸ್ತಾ ನದೋಳ್ಯುನವಾ  
ಗ್ರಣಿಗ್ರೇಪ್ತಿ ನಿಜಾರಿಪಾಗಳುಪಧಾಸಂಕುಳಿಯಂ ಬುಧ್ವಿಯಂ ।  
ಗುಣದಿಂ ಗೌರವದಿಂ [ಪ್ರೋ]ದಳ್ಳಿಸೆವ ಮುದ್ರಾವಾತ್ಮ್ಯಯೋಗಂಧರಾ  
ಯೆಂಬಾಂತಾಕ್ಯಾಸುಮಂತೆರೋಳ್ಳೋ ರೆಗೆ ಸಂದೆಂ ಮುಂತಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರಂ ॥

ನ್ಯಾ॥ ಸಾರಕ್ರಿನಿತಿವಾರ್ತ್ಯವ್ಯುತಪರಿಸರದೋಳ್ಯುಟ್ಟಿಪ್ಪ ಮೆಯ್ಯುಂದದಾನಂ  
ದಾರಾವಾಸಂನರಾಮಾಯಣದೋಳ್ಯುಮೆದ್ರ್ಯ ತಳತ್ತಾವೆಗಂ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ವೀಲಾ ।  
ಧಾರಂ ತಾನಾಗಿ ನಾನಾಫಲಮನಿಳೆಗೆ ಬಿಳಿತ್ತು ಸಂಸಾರಸೋಖ್ಯಾ  
ಕಾರಂ ಸ್ನೇಂತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರನುರುಕುವಿತಾಕಲ್ಪವಲ್ಲಿನಿತಾನಂ ॥

ನ್ಯಾ॥ ಪದಪೆಂದಂ ಕುರಿಷಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಣನ ಕಾವಾತ್ಯಲಾಪಮೆಂ ಕುಲತ್ತ್ಯ ಕೇ  
ಳದೆ ಮುಂತೋದರೆ ಪ್ರಾದ ಪ್ರೋ[೦]ಮೆ ಕಿನಿಗೋಟ್ಟಿತ್ತಾನುಮಾರ್ಪೆದು ಸು ।  
ಮುದದಿಂ ಸ್ನೇತಿರದೋರು ದೂತಿಯರಮಾತಂ ವಿಂಬಿ ಕಣ್ಣೋಂಡು ನೋ  
ಡಿದ ಪಣಗ್ಳಿಪ್ಪಿದಿದ್ದ ಪೂರ್ಗಣಯ ಪುಂಜಂದಂತೆ ಪ್ರಯ್ಯಲ್ಜ್ಞ ರೇ ॥

ನ್ಯಾ॥ ಗುರುಧೈವಂ ಮೆಜ್ಜೆನಿಜ್ಜೆಂ ಬಿಗೆದಣಿನೆ ಮೆನೋಭೇಕ್ತೆ ನಿದ್ಯೋಜ್ಜುನಂ ಬಂ  
ಪುರೆ ಬಾವೆಂದೆತ್ತಿ ಕೊಂಡಾಡುವ ನಿವಿಧಕಳಾಪ್ರೋಥಿ ಸಂದಿಪ್ಪಜಂ ಕಂ ।  
ಡಿರದಿಪಾತ್ರಾರ್ಥಂಗಳಂ ಕೊಂಡಡರೆ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ಳ್ಯು ನಿತ್ಯಾಂಣನಂ ನಿಶ್ಚಯಂ  
ಜರಿತಂ ತಾನಾಗೆರ್ಲಿನುನ್ನ ತಿನೆದೆನೋ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರಾಮಾತ್ಮ್ಯವಯ್ಯಂ ॥

ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರನ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಕಾರ್ಯ ದುರಂಧರತೆಯನ್ನ ಕಾರಿತು ಮಧುರನು ಬಂದು ಉದಾರರೆಷುನ್ನ ಕೊಂಟ್ಟಿರು  
ವನು- ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಕೆಲವೆರು ಫೋತುಕರು ದೇವರಾಯ ಮಹಾರಾಯನನ್ನ ಕೊಲ್ಲು ಬೀಕೆಂದು ನಿಶ್ಚಯಿಸಿ ಚನಾತ್ಮಿಗಿನುಸೆದ  
ಆಯಾಧಿಕಾರನ್ನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಿಂದಿರು ರಾಜಾಧ್ಯಾರವನ್ನ ಮುತ್ತಿದರು- ಈ ಸಂಚನ್ನ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರನು ತಿಳಿದು ಕಂತುಬಲ  
ವನ್ನ ಲೆಕ್ಕಿಸೆದೆ “ತನ್ನ ಪತಿಕಾರಾಯ್ಯಮೆ ಕಾಯ್ಯಾಮೆನುತ್ತೆ” ಮಹಾಸಾರಸದಿಂದ ವಂಚಕರನ್ನ ವಂಚಿಸಿ ತನೆತ್ತಿ  
ಡೆಯನ ಪ್ರಾಣವನ್ನ ಕಾಪಾಡಿದನಂತೆ.

ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರನ ವಿಷಯವಾದೀ ಕಡೆನುಡಿಗಳನ್ನ ಮಧುರನ ಸೆನಿನಿಗಳಂದಲೇ ಮುಗಿಸುವೆನು-

ನ್ಯಾ॥ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ಳೆಲ್ಲೋಂಬುಳಯೋರು ಪೆಂಪಿನ ಯೋಲ್ಲಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರಂ ಬಿಲುವೆ  
ಬ್ಲ್ಯಾಗೆಗೋಳ್ಯಾಂಪಿನ ಸೆಲಂಪುವೆತ್ತ ಕಾವಿತಾಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರಂ ರಾಜಿನಿ ।  
ತಿಗೆ ನೇಪಾತ್ರಾದ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಧಾನಪದವಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರಂ ಧಾತ್ರಿಯೋರ್ತ್  
ನೆಗಳ್ಳಂ ನಿನ್ಮಾಸಿಲರಾಮೆಚಂದ್ರತನಯೆಂ ಸ್ನೇಂತಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರಂ ॥

### ಪರಿಶ್ಲೇಷ್ಯ I.

#### ಕಂಡುಡೆ ನಾಟಕ

ಕಣಾಪರ್ಯನ (ಕೆ-ಕ- ೧೧೪೦) ‘ಬೇತೋರರಮೆನಿಂಬಿನಮೆಸೆನೆ ಮೊಳೆನಿವೊಧಿವೆ,’ ಕೆಂಪಿರಾಜನ (ಕೆ-ಕ-  
೧೨೬೦) ‘ಶ್ರೀಜಿತ್ರಮಾಲಿಯೆಂತ ಸುಭೇದ್ರಾಹ್ಯರಣಿ, ಪ್ರಬೇಳ್ಯಧಿಚೆಂದ್ರೆ’ ಇವೆಲ್ಲನೂ ನಾಟಕಗಳಾಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು  
ಕವಿಚರಿತ್ರಕಾರರು ಬರೆದಿರುವರು.<sup>1</sup> ಕಾರಣಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ ಕವಿಚರಿತ್ರಕಾರರು ಹೀಗೆ ಪ್ರಾಪೆಸರೆಲಾರರು- ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವೆಡಿಲ್ಲ.

<sup>1</sup> Lives of Kannada Poets, Vol. I, ಅವತರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ, page 10.

ರನ್ನನ (ಕೆ. ಕ. ೮೮೨) ಗದಾಯುದ್ಧದಲ್ಲಿನ ‘ಅಬುತ್ತುಂಬಿಂದ ತನ್ನಂ (ಪಂಚಾಲಿ) ಸಗುತ್ತುಂ ಪೇರಂತೆ ಸೆಂತೋಳಪೆಸಂ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ’ ವಿದೊಷಕನನ್ನೂ<sup>1</sup>, ‘ಪಸ್ತಾವ’ ‘ಕಂತುಕ’ ಎಂಬ ಹಲವು ಕಬ್ಬಿಗಳನ್ನೂ<sup>2</sup>, ನಾಗಚಂದ್ರನ (ಕೆ. ಕ. ೧೦೦೫) ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರಪುರಣದ್ವಾರಾ

‘ಶ್ರೀಕೇಳಾನಿಲಯಂ ನಿಜಾಂಘಿಕಮೆಲಂ ವಿದ್ಬೌನಲೈನಾಷಟ್ಪುನೇ  
ದೀಕಳ್ಳುಂ ಮುಖಚಂದ್ರಬಿಂಬನವಿಲೈಂದೆಲಿಲ್ತೆ ಸವಾಳಿಕ್ಕೆಯ್ದಿಲ್ಲ |  
ಪಾಕೀಣಂ ಹರಿಂಹರವಾಕ್ಷಾರ್ಮೆನಿಪಂ ಪ್ರೋಜಾರ್ಯನಾರ್ಹಂತ್ಯೆಲ  
ಹೈತ್ರೀಕಾಂತಂ ಮುಸಿಸುವೆತಂ ನಮಗೆ ಮಾಳ್ಯಿಕ್ಕಾಫ್ರೆಸಂಸಿಧಿಯಂ ॥’

ಎಂಬ ಶೈಲೀಕವನ್ನೂ, ದುರ್ಬಳಿಟ್ಟನ (ಕೆ. ಕ. ೧೧೨೦) ಜಗನ್ನಾಧವಿಜಯದ್ವಾರಾ

‘ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಾನಿತಿ ಕೊಸ್ತು ಭದ್ರ್ಯಾತಿಕಿರತ್ವಾಪ್ರಾಂಜಲಿಕ್ಕೆಷವನ  
ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಂಗಸ್ಥಿತಯಾದ ಪಾದನಬರೋಽಚಿಗಂಗೆ ಪೃಥ್ವೀಕಕ್ಷೋ |  
ಪೀರವಾಳ್ಯಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂದ ಚಕರವಿದ್ಯೈತ್ಯಾಧಾರ್ಯಂತವುಂ ಗೆಲ ಭೋ  
ಭಾರದ್ವೈದವಿನೋದಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣನಮುಗ್ರಾನಂದಸಂದೋಹಿತವುಂ ॥’

ಎಂಬ ಆದಿ ಶೈಲೀಕವನ್ನೂ, ಶರೀಕಾಮೆದ್ರವನ (ಕೆ. ಕ. ೧೦೦೦) ಶೃಂಗಾರರತ್ನಾಕರದ ಮೂರನೆಯ ಪರಿಷ್ಪೇದದಲ್ಲಿನ

‘ಕಾ॥ ನವರೆಸಬ್ಲೀದೆಮುಂ ಭಾವನಿಧಾನಮುಖಾಯೆ ವೇಷ್ಟೆ ನಿಖ್ಯಾಂದಿತ್ತುಲ್ |  
ಕವಿಮುಖ್ಯರಿಗೆ ನಾಯಕ ಪಿವರಣೆಯಂ ನಾಯಿಕಾಪಿಕಾಲಾಂತರವುಂ ॥

ಚತುರ್ಭ್ರಪರಿಜ್ಞೈದದಲ್ಲಿನ

‘ಕಾ॥ ನಷ್ಟೆಯಿ ರಸಭಾವವಿಧಿಯಂ ನಷ್ಟೆನಾಯಕೆನಾಯಿಕಾಪರಿತ್ಯೈಯನಿಂಬಾ |  
ಗಾಳಿಪಿದೆ ನಿತ್ತುಲ್ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿದಬುಪದವೆಂ ಸುಷವಿಲಿವಿಕಲ್ತಾಂತರಮುಂ ॥

ಎಂಬ ಪದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೂ, ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾಜುನನ (ಕೆ. ಕ. ೧೦೪೫) ಸೂಕ್ತಸುಧಾರಣವದೋತ್ಸಿಗಿನ

‘ಬರಯಲ್ಲಾರದು ಬರ್ಜಿಸಲ್ಲಾರದು ನೋಡಲಾಳ್ಳಡೋಡೈತ್ತುಸೆಲ  
ಜ್ಞಾರಿ ಭೋಮಂಡಲಮಧ್ಯದಿಂದೋಡಿದು ಮೂಡಿತ್ತುಂಬಿನಂ ಚೆಲ್ಪಾನಾ |  
ಕರುವೊಡಂ ನಷಭೇಷಿಕಿಂಕಾಪ್ರಕರೆತಂ ವಿಷ್ಯಂಭೇವಿಸ್ತುರಬಂ  
ಧುರಸಂಧಿಪ್ರತಿಭಾಸಿ ನಾಟಕದೆ ಪ್ರಾಂಗಿಂ ಇಂಳಾಕಂ ಲಾಳಾಕಂ ॥’

ಎಂಬ ಪದ್ಯವನ್ನೂ, ಭೀಮುಕವಿಯ (ಕೆ. ಕ. ೧೩೬೮) ಬಿಸೆವಪುರಾಣದ್ವಾರಾ

‘ಸಕಲಭೇಕಾತ್ಸಾಹನದೋಳ್ಯೈಳಕೆಗಳಾಗಿನ ಹೀಳೆವದ ನಾ  
ಟಕದ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಪೀರಣಯೆ ಜೋಳಾಗಲೇ ಜೋಳಕೆಳಿ |  
ಪ್ರಕಟವೆಯೆಲ್ಲೆಣಾವಿಧಾನಿಕರಸಾದವೀಲ್ಲರೆಯು ಶೋಭಾ  
ಪ್ರೂಕ ಪ್ರೋದರುತ್ತಿರೆ ಚಂಗು ಭೂಲರೆಬಾರವಂಗಲೋಳಿ ॥’

ಎಂಬ ಪದ್ಯವನ್ನೂ<sup>3</sup>, ನಿಜಗುಣ ಶಿವಯೋಗಿಯ (ಕೆ. ಕ. ೧೫೦೦) ವಿವೇಕಚೆಂತಾಮೇಣಿಯೆ ನಾಲ್ಕುನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣದಲ್ಲಿನ

‘ಬಾಕ ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನದಿನಕಭಿನಯಿಸಲ್ಲಕ್ಕು, ರಸಿ ಭಾವ ಸೆಂದಿಧಾನ ಆಶ್ರಯಂಗಳೇಂಬ ಜತುವಿಂದ್ರು  
ಪ್ರಬಂಧಾಂತಂಗಳುಂ, ಮುಖದ್ವಿಷ್ಟ ಕಸ್ತುಪಾದಂಗಳಭಿನಯಿಪ ಅಕ್ಷೇಣಂ ತಪ್ಪಿದೆ, ಮೇಲೆ ಮುಖರಸೆವೇ ಹಾವ, ನೇತ್ರ  
ಸ್ವಂದವೇ ಭಾವ, ಪದನಾಳ್ಯಸೇವೇ ವಿಲಾಸ, ಭೋವಿತ್ಯಾಪಣವೇ ವಿಭೀಂಗನವೆಂಬ ಚತುರ್ಭ್ರಧನೀಳರಮುಂ ಮೈತ್ಯತ್ತು, ಶಂಧ  
ದೇಶೀಯವೆಂಬ ದ್ವಯವಾ ನಿವರಗೊಂಡು, ತಾಂಡವ ನಾಟ್ಯ ನ್ಯಾಯಿಲ ಪೇಕ್ಕಣ ಲಭ್ಯಣ ಅಪರಿಪಾತ್ರ,

<sup>1</sup> ಗದಾಯುದ್ಧ, ಧ್ವತೀರೂಕ್ಯಾಸ, ಪುಟ 23-24.

<sup>2</sup> ಗದಾಯುದ್ಧ, ಪ್ರಾಫಮಾಕ್ಯಾಸ, ಪುಟ 13.

<sup>3</sup> ಬಿಸೆವಪುರಾಣ, ಸಂಧಿ 4, ಪದ್ಯ 7.

ಸುಪಾತ್ರ, ಸರ್ವತೋಭದ್ರವೆಂಬ ದಶವಿಧಿವಾತ್ಯಂಗಳಂ ಬೀರಿ, ಲಯಗಾನಾಭಿನಯುರಸೊಲಂಕಾರಭಾವಸೊಮರಸ್ಯೇವಂ  
ತೋರಿ, ಕೃತಿನಯೆನಂತ್ಯದೆಯಾಕಚರಣವಂಗ್ರಹ ನರ್ತಕವರ್ತಕ ಕಿಯಂದುಪಾಸಿತರಾಗಿ, - - - - - ” ಎಂಬ  
ಭಾಗವನ್ನು,

ಪಾಠಕರ್ತು ಕೇಳಂಜಿ ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಶಿಧಿದ್ದೇ ಆದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೂ, ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಿಗೆ ರಂಗಭೂಮಿ  
ಯೂ ರೋಗದಲ್ಲಿವೆಂದು ತೋರಿಬರದೆ ಇರದು-

ಭಾರತ್ವಕೆಳಂಕನು (ಕ್ರ.-ಕ.- ೧೯೦೪) ತನ್ನ ಕೆಬ್ಬಾನುಕಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ‘ತಬ್ಬಾ ಗಮಯುಕ್ತಾಗ್ರಹಮವರೂಗಮ  
ವಿಷಯಾತ್ಮಾಂ ತಥಾ ಕಾವ್ಯನಾಟಕಾಲಂಕಾರಕಾರಾತ್ಮಾಂ ವಿಷಯಾತ್ಮಾಂ ಚ ಬರ್ಹನಾಂ ಗ್ರಂಥಾನಾಮೆಂ ಭಾಷಾ  
ಕೃತಾನಾಮಂಪಲಭ್ಯೇವಾನತ್ಯಾತ್’ ಎಂದು ತನ್ನ ಕಾಳಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಟಕಗಳಾದ್ದ ವೆಂದು ರೇಖಾರುವನು-  
ಆದರೆ ಆ ನಾಟಕಗಳೆಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾದರೂ ನಮಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ - ಇ ನೇತಿವಾನದ ಸಿಂಗರಂಧ್ರಕೃತ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತರತ್ವ ವಳಿಗೆ  
ಭಾಷಾಂತರವಾದ ಮಿತ್ರವಿಂದಾಗೋಲ್ಯಾಂದೆವೆಂಬ ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರೋಂದೇ ಕಾಗ ನಮಗೆ ದೂರತ್ವಿರುವುದು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಕವಿಚರಿತ್ರ  
ಕಾರರು ಪ್ರಭುವುಸಂಪೂರ್ಣದ ಅನುಭಂಧದ ೧೩ ನೇತಿಪ್ರಭದಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಪ್ರಭುನಾಟಕ’ (ಕ್ರ.-ಕ.- ೧೭ ನೇತಿವಾನ) ಪ್ರೋಂದನ್ನು  
ಗುರುತಿಸಿರುವರು-

ಕೆಳೆದಿಯರಸೆರು ಅರಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಟ್ಯರಂಗವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ನಾಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ  
ರೆಂದು ‘ಕೆಳೆದಿನ್ನಪವಿಜಯ’ ದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ (ಆಶ್ವಿನ್ ೫, ಪ್ರಬ್ಲ ೭೬, ಪಂಚ ೩೦)-

ಭಾರತ್ವಕೆಳಂಕನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಿರವಾಗಿಸಲು ಶಾಸನದ ಅಧಾರವೇಂದು ದೂರತ್ವಿರುವುದು - ಕನ್ನಡಲು  
ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಜರುಪುಬೆಳಗ್ಗೆಂಬ ಗಾರುಮದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೇಳವೆದ್ದೇವಾಲಯದ ಒಂದು ಕಂಭದವೀಲೆ ವಿರುಕ್ಕೆಷ್ಟ ರಾಯ  
ಮಹಾರಾಯನ (ಕ್ರ.- ೧೯೩೬ ಭಾರವ, ಪ್ರೈತಿಕ ಕು- ೧೫) ಶಾಸನ ಸೋಂದೆಂಟು - ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಿರುಪತ್ತಾರು ಸೋರ್ಹ  
ಮರಸನ ಮಗ ಕರಣ ಬಿಸನರಸನು ಪಾತ್ರಿ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸರ್ವದ ನೆಟ್ಟುವ ತಿಂಮಯುನ ಮುಗಳಗೂ, ತಾಯಿಕುಂದನಾಟಕದ  
ಚೇಗಾಯನ ಮಗ ನಟ್ಟುವ ನಾಗಯ್ಯನಿಗೂ ಭಾವಿಯನ್ನು ದಾನವಾಡಿದಂತೆ ಬರೆದಿದೆ.

ಆದಕಾರಣ ಇಂ ನೇತಿವಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಟಕಗಳಾದ್ದ ವೆಂದೂ, ಅಪ್ರಾಳಿಕಾನ್ನು ಅಗಾಗ್ಗ ರಂಗಸ್ಥಲ  
ದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ರೆಂದೂ, ವೇದ್ಯೇಯರು ಪಾತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಧರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ರೆಂದೂ, ನಾಟಕಕಾರಿಗೂ ಸಂಪರಿಗೂ ಪೋರ್ಹ  
ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣೆ ವಿಶದವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

## ಪರಿಶ್ಲೇಷ II

‘ರಚಿಸು’ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಾಯಾ ಪದಗಳು

ಅನೇಕ ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನಗಳ ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಪೇಳ್ಳ ಸೆಂತ್ರಾಯಿಂ ಸಾಸೆನಮಂ (Ep. Carn., Mysore, Pt. II, ನಾಗ  
ಮಂಗಲ ೨೪) ‘ರಾಜಯ್ಯಂ ಬರದೆಂ’ (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 332) ‘ಶ್ರಿಮತ್ಕುರಿಂಜವಲ್ಲಭಂ ಕೆಸ್ವಾ  
ಭಾಟ್ಪುರ ವಿಖಿತಂ’ (Ep. Carn., Shimoga, Pt. II, ಸೂರಭ ೧೪) (Lives of Kannada Poets, Vol. I, p.  
361)- ‘ಬರದೆಂ ರವಿನಾಗಭಟ್ಪು ನತ್ಯಾದರದಿಂ’ (Ind. Ant., Vol. XII, p. 223) ಎಂದು ಅನೇಕಬಗೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಾ  
ಣಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಲವು ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸರು ‘ಬರದೆ’ ‘ಬರದೆಂ’ ‘ವಿಖಿತ’ ಮೌದಲಾದ ಕಬ್ಬಿಗಳಿಗೆ ‘ರಚಿಸಿದೆಂ’ ಎಂಬ  
ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ‘ಕೈಬರಹದಿದ ಬರದರು’ ಎಂಬಡಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು  
ಕೂಡುವರು. ‘ಬರೆ’ ‘ಪೇಳ್ಳ’ ಎಂಬ ಕಬಿಗಳಿಗೆ ‘ರಚಿಸು’ ಎಂಬ ಅರ್ಥವಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೇರೆ ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲ ವೆಂದು ನಾನು  
ಡ್ರೋಷಾಪುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಯುವುದೆಂದರೆ ಕೈಬರವೆಣಿಗೆ ಯೆಂದು ಅರ್ಥ - ಪೇಳ್ಳಂದರೂ  
ಹೇಳಂದು ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಅರ್ಥ. ಆದರೆ ‘ಬರೆ’ ‘ಪೇಳ್ಳ’ ಎಂಬ ಧಾತುಗಳ ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧಾರ್ಥವು ‘ರಚಿಸು’ ಎಂದೇ-  
ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡಿತ್ಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ

‘ಸುಕರಕವಿಯಾಪ್ತರಾಜಿಸುಂ ಸರಜಕವಿ ಮಲ್ಲಿದೇವನುಂ ಬರದರು’ (Ep. Ind., Vol. V, p. 231,  
foot-note 1) ‘ಕವಿರಾಜಭಾಂಧವನೆಂ ಬರದನಿದಂ’ (Ep. Carn., Mysore, Pt. II, ಹೆಗ್ಗಡೆವೆನಕೋರ್ಟಿ, ೧೮)  
‘ಕವಿತಾಮನೋಹರಂ ಕವಿತರಂ ಕರ್ವರಸೆಂ ಬರದೆಂ’ (Ind. Ant., Vol. XIII, p. 93) ‘ಕವಿ ಮಾದಿರಾಜ[೦]  
ಬರದೆಂ’ ‘ಶಾಸನಮನಿದಂ ಬರದನಾಶಕವಿ ನಿಟಲಂತ್ರಂ’ (Ep. Carn., Vol. VII, ಹಿರಾರಿಪುರ, ೧೮).

<sup>1</sup> Madras Epigraphical collection for 1915, No. 558.

<sup>2</sup> Lives of Kannada Poets, Vol. I, p. 278.

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‘ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀರೇಸೆಜಿವೆಂಗಾಜಂಡಾರ್ಕ್ಯೂವೊದೆವಿದಾಯುಂ ಶ್ರೀಯುಂ ಸೆಂಗತಿವಡೆದಿರೆ ಬರೆದೆಂ ಮೆಂಗಳಮುಂ’ (S.I.I. Texts, Vol. IV, No. 38 of 1889) ಎಂಬ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳು ಕಾಣಬರುತ್ತವೆ- ಈ ಆರು ಉದಾ ಹರಣೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಬರೆದ’ ಎಂಬ ಕ್ರಿಯಾ ಪದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು? ಸುಕರಕವಿ, ಸೆರೆಪಿಕವಿ, ಕೆವಿರಾಜಿಬಾಂಧವೆ, ಕೆನಿತಾ ವನ್ನೋಽರ, ಆಶುಕವಿ, ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ ‘ಬರೆದ’ ವರನ್ನು ವಿಶೇಷಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಈ ಕಬ್ಬಿಕ್ಕೆ ‘ರಚನೆ’ ‘ಕವಿತೆ’ ಎಂಬ ಅರ್ಥವು ವಿಶದೆ- ‘[ತಾಸೆನವೆ] ರೇಖಾದ ಕವಿ ರಂಸೆದೆವ (Ep. Carn., Vol. XII, ಚಿಕ್ಕನಾಯಕ-ರಂಭಿಂದ್ರಿಯಾದ್ವಾರಾ, 32) ‘ಪೇತ್ತಾನುಷ್ಠಾಯಿಂ ಸೇಸೆನಮುಂ’ (Ibid, Vol. IV, ನಾಗವೆಂಗಲ, 28) ‘ನಿರ್ವಿಸಿದೆಂ ಕವಿನಾಗದೇವನೆ’ (Ibid, Vol. VI, ಕಡೂರು, 95) ಎಂಬಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ‘ರಚಿಸಿದೆ’ ಎಂಬರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ‘ರೇಖಾದ’ ‘ಪೇತ್ತಾ’ ‘ನಿರ್ವಿಸಿದೆ’ ಎಂಬ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದೆಗಳು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವೆ.

ತಾಸನಗಳ ವೊತಂತಿರಲಿ. ಈನ್ನಡ ನೊರಿಂತ್ಯುದೆಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ‘ರಚಿಸು’ ಎಂಬರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲೆಕಂಡ ಕಬ್ಬಿಗಳೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ‘ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ಕಬ್ಬಿಗಳು ಕಾಣಬರುವುಪ್ರ- ಜನವ್ಯಾದೆಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಅಱಿವನರ ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದೆಯನಿಂಬುಗೋಳ್ಳಂತೆ ಬರೆದಂ’ ಎಂದು ಕಾಲ್ಪನೆನೂ (Lives of Kannada Poets, Vol. II, p. 93), ಭಂದೋಲಂಬಿಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ (p. 4) ‘ಪ್ರೇಲೋಡಚೆ-ದೀ ಪ್ರಬಂಧಮುಂ’ ಎಂದು ನಾಗವೆಮುನಾ, ಪಂಚತಂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಪೂಸಿತಾಗಿರೆ ನಿರಚಿಸುವೆಂ’ ಎಂದು ದೂರಸೆಂಹನೂ (Lives of Kannada Poets, Vol. I, p. 128), ಉದ್ಘಟಕಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಕೋತ್ತಿರೆವೆನೀ ರು ಜಿರಪ್ರಬಂಧಮುಂ’ ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ ಸೋಮವಾಜನೂ (Ibid, p. 272), ಧ್ರಮನಾಥಪ್ರಪಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ‘ನಿರ್ವಿತಮುಷ್ಟಿ’ ಎಂದು ಮಧುರನೂ (Ibid, p. 348) ಬರೆದಿರುವರು. ಇದೇ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮೆಂಗರಸೆ ‘ಸುಸುರಿದನು’; ಇನ್ನನು ‘ಮಾಡಿದನು’; ಮುಲ್ಲಿಕಾಬೂನನು ‘ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಿದನು’; ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬಿ ಮತ್ತಿಕಾಬೂನನು ‘ಸೋಲ್ಲಿಸಿದನು’- ಆದಕಾರಣ ಬರೆದ, ಪೇತ್ತಾ, ರೇಖಾದ, ಉಸಿದ್ರೆ, ಲಿವಿತ, ಬರೆಪ ಎಂದರೆ ‘ಕೆನಿತಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದೆ’ ನಂದು ಅರ್ಥವೇ ಹೊರತು ‘ಕೆತ್ತಿದನು’ ‘ಬ್ರಹ್ಮರೇಖಾದನು’ ‘ಪ್ರತಿನಾಡಿದನು’ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಲಾರದು. ಕೆತ್ತಿದನು ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಕಣ್ಣಿರಿಸಿದೆ’ ‘ಹೊಯ್ದ’ ‘ಕಡಿದ’ ‘ಕಡದ’ ‘ಬೆಸೆಯ್ಯ’ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಕಬ್ಬಿಗಳು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವೆ.

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MEMOIRS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY  
OF INDIA

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No. 13

KANNADA POETS  
MENTIONED IN INSCRIPTIONS

BY  
T. T. SHARMAN

UNDER THE EDITORSHIP  
OF  
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# ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನಗಳ್ಲಿ ಕೆಂಡ ಕ್ರಿಂತಾಚಾರಕೆ ಶೈವಗಳು

ಶಿರುಮಲ ತಾತಾರಾರ್ಥ್ಯ ಶಮ್ಮಾರವರಿಂದ ರಚಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು

ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಮೇಂಟ್ ಎಸ್‌ಆರ್‌ಪಿಸ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರೀ ರಾವ್ ಬಹದೂರ್ ಹೊ. - ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ) ಗಳವರಿಂದ ಪರಿಶೋಧಿತವಾಗಿದೆ

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ಮುದ್ರಾ/ಸು

ಗವರ್ನರ್‌ಮೇಂಟ್ ಸ್ಟೇನ್ ಸೌಪರಿಂಬಿಂಬೆಂಟರವರಿಂದ ಮಾರ್ಗಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ

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1924

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	<b>ಕ್ರ.ಕ.</b>	<b>ಪುಟ.</b>
	<b>(ಸುಮಾರು) ಸಾಲ.</b>	
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## PREFACE.

Of the cultivated languages of the South, Kannada or Karnāṭaka stands second to none. The Karnāṭaka country and the Karnāṭaka language are of great antiquity.<sup>1</sup> "Karnāṭaka" is mentioned by Pāṇini, Vātsyāyana and <sup>2</sup> Varāhamihira. The mention of Banavāsi, the capital of the Kadambas in Aśoka inscriptions, the mention of Erumaiyūran in Tamil Sangam literature, and the discovery of the papyri at Oxyrhynchus<sup>3</sup> in Lower Egypt are too well known to require repetition.

Some scholars hold that there must have existed quite a large number of Kannada works during the days of Buddhist supremacy over the Karnāṭaka, which have been lost to us now. In their opinion Nāgārjuna, Vimalōdaya, and others mentioned by Nripatunga in his *Kavirājamārga* are Buddhist authors. But according to some others Buddhism does not seem to have made much headway in the Karnāṭaka, their argument being that not even a single Buddhistic work is available in the whole range of Karnāṭaka literature.

When Jainism took the place of Buddhism in the Karnāṭaka, Kannada was highly cultivated under the patronage of the ruling families and even became a vehicle of their religious literature. In the course of a few centuries the Jains produced poets like Ādi-Pampa, Ranna, Janna and Honna, rhetoricians like Nripatunga, Nāgavarma and Udayāditya, and scientists like Rājāditya, Chandrarāja and Kirtivarma. With the beginning of the rise of Basava in the 12th century Jain authors in Kannada began to disappear, their place being taken by the Vīraśaivas and the Vaishnavas. Vīraśaivism was also a mass-movement and naturally gave a great impetus to the language of the masses. The classic *Champū* style of the Jains fell into disuse and the popular *Shatpadi*, *Ragale*, *Sāngatya* and *Vachana* took its place.

The beginning of the 16th century saw the Brāhmaṇic counter-revival. The Bhakti cult or *Mārga*, the dominant religious movement of this period, produced Poet-saints like Purandaradāsa, Kanakadāsa, Jagannāthadāsa and a host of others. Their *Shatpadis*, songs and narratives form the sweetest of the Kannada literature of this period. "It is not to be understood, however, that the above periods of Jaina, Vīraśaiva and Vaishnava literatures are marked off from one another by hard and fast lines, and that during the literary predominance of one sect no works originated with the others."

The advent of the British and the introduction of the European system of education have had their own effect on Kannada literature. We have to-day a large number of poets and dramatists, who have composed original works and translated from the best western writers; but even the best work of this period cannot stand comparison with a third rate work of any of the former three periods. It is because the age is barren and devoid of imagination.

Systematic enquiry and scientific research in regard to Kannada language and literature largely owe their origin to western scholars like the Rev. Kittel and Mr. Rice. It was Rev. Kittel who for the first time collected and published an account of a few Kannada poets in his preface to Nāgavarma's *Chhandombudhi*, in 1875. He was followed by Mr. Rice who published a somewhat fuller account of Kannada poets in his introduction to Bhāttākalamka's *Sabdānuśāsana*. "These accounts are necessarily brief and incomplete and contain a few statements which recent research has shown to be incorrect. Further, being written in English, their accounts though useful to the English-knowing Kannadigas, are not of much use to the bulk of the Kannadigas who are ignorant of English." In 1907 appeared the first volume of the "Lives of Kannada Poets" (up to the 14th century), the life-long labours of the late S. G. Narasimhacharya, whose sound scholarship and poetical skill commanded admiration from all the Kannadigas, and of Rao Bahadur R. Narasimhacharya, Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore (since retired). Twelve years

<sup>1</sup> Fleet's *Dynasties of the Kanarese Districts*, pp. 3 and 4 and p. 42, footnote 1. Bühlér's note; pages 27 and 28 of his introduction to Bilhana's *Vikramāñkadevacharita*; *Lives of Kannada Poets*, Vol. II, Introd. p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Lives of Kannada Poets*, Vol. II, Introd. p. 4.

<sup>3</sup> Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society for 1904, pp. 399 ff.



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passed before the second volume appeared, and we have to-day the *Lives of Kannada Poets* brought up to the end of the 17th century. The able scholar, Mr. R. Narasimha-charya, promises us his third and last volume shortly which is to bring the work up to date.

The object of this memoir is to supplement the two volumes of the *Lives of Kannada Poets* and place before the public a few additional names of Kannada poets who are mentioned in inscriptions. South-Indian History, it must be understood, is largely dependent upon South-Indian Epigraphy for its material, political, social, religious or literary. As will be seen in the body of the article, much of the matter in the sequel has been taken from the Madras Annual Reports on Epigraphy and from other published Epigraphical literature. Kannada inscriptions in general and those of the Chālukya, Rāshtrakūṭa, Yādava and Hoysala in particular, are in themselves excellent specimens of literary composition. Some of them read like little Champū-Kāvyas (e.g. see *Epigraphia Indica*, Volume XIII, page 326), and in some cases the names of the Poets who composed these records are given. The authors of the *Lives of Kannada Poets* have already brought to light nearly seventy poets mentioned in inscriptions. In a few cases only their names are preserved. Still their mention cannot be undervalued; for it is not unlikely that some day their works may be discovered and their importance established.

In the Office of the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Madras, are a number of Kannada inscriptions which are not yet published. Some of these are indeed literary productions worth recording as *Kāvyas*. An inscription of the time of the Vijayanagara King Krishnadēvarāya mentions a drama *Tāyikunda-Nāṭaka* by name. It also states that women appeared on the stage. Others introduce people who had directly or indirectly advanced the cause of literary production. Dandanāyaka Dāmapayya of Uchechāngi (Madras Epigraphical collection for 1899, No. 135) is called 'sakala-vidvajjanāmritārnava-pūrṇachandra,' 'chatura-chaturmukha' and 'bhāshā-chaturbhūja'; Sītādēvī wife of Tribhuvanamalladēva-Chōla-Mahārāja, was a great scholar and a patron of letters, and is referred to in the following terms: 'aśritavibudhajana-sudhe', 'kavi-gamaki-vādi-vāgmīndra-vaitālikapāthakādijana-paritushṭe' (ibid. No. 121); Padmaladēvī, wife of Tribhuvanamalla, was called 'abhinava-Sarasvatī' and 'sakala-kalādhari' (ibid. for 1913, No. 122); Rebbanabbe, wife of Raviga-Chamūpa, seems to have been the greatest poetess of the time and is addressed as 'pratibhā-Sarasvatī,' 'sakala-kalā-pravīne' and 'kavipravarānute' (ibid. No. 128). There are a few important records, fully discussed in the sequel, which help us immensely not only in identifying some authors already familiar to Kannada literature, but in revealing to us some valuable details about their lives of which the literary world has been in the dark till now. The following are some of the instances :—

(1) Udayāditya the author of an Alāṅkāra work in Kannada and Udayāditya, the ruler of Pennapari-nāḍu with its capital at Tādpatri (Madras Epigraphical collection for 1892, No. 338) are possibly not two different persons.

(2) Lakshmīdhara, the Minister of Dēvarāya II and a nephew of Mādhavāchārya the famous Advaita protagonist, was not only a patron of letters but also a great poet himself (Inscription No. 38 of 1889).

(3) Nārāyaṇa-Bhatta, the donee of the Nandamapūṇḍi grant of Rāja-Rāja-Narēndra, was a great poet in Sāṃskṛita, Kārnāṭaka, Prākṛita and Āndhra.

I take this opportunity of tendering my sincere thanks to Sir John Marshall, *Kt.*, c.i.e., etc., Director-General of Archaeology in India, for allowing me to publish this note as a Memoir of the Archaeological Survey of India in Kanarese. My special thanks are due to Rao Bahadur H. Krishna Sastry, Government Epigraphist, for his continuous encouragement and his valuable suggestions in the preparation of the present note.

T. T. SHARMAN.

## ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನ'ಗ'ಳ್ಲಿ ಕೆಂದು ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಕೆ ಕೆವಿಗ'ಳು.

ದಿವಾಕರ ; ಕ್ರ.-ಕ್ರ. ೨೨೪ (ಸುಮಾರು)-<sup>1</sup>

ಸೇಲಂ ಬೀಠಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಧರ್ಮಪ್ರಯಿಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತ ಒಂದು ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ಈ ಉರಿಗೆ ಬಹು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಹಿತ ದಿಂದಲೂ ತಗಡೊರೆಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿದ್ದಿಂತೆ ತಿಳಿಯಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ದಿಕ್ಕಿನ ಹಿಂದೆನ್ನಾನದ ಪ್ರಾಚೀನ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಗಡೊರು ಬಹು ಹೆಸರುವಾಸಿ ಪಡೆದಿದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ. ತಮಿಲು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದೆ ಈ ತಗಡೊರು ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ಮಂಡಪ್ಯಕ್ಕರ್ದೆ ಯುಕ್ತವಾದದ್ದೆ ಒಂದಲೂ, ದುರ್ಗಮನಾದ ಕೋಟಿ ಕೊತ್ತಲಾಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, ಅದ್ವಿತಾವಾದ ಅರಮನೆಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, ರಮ್ಯಾಂದುಪವನೆಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, ಚಿತ್ರಾರ್ಥ ದೇವಾಲಯಗಳಿಂದಲೂ, ಕೂಡಿಕೊಂಡು<sup>2</sup> ಜೈನ ಶೈವ ಮತಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಕೃತಿ ಸ್ಥಾನವಾಗಿದ್ದ ತಂತಲೂ ಕಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೇಲೆಕೆಂಡ ಈ ಅಮಾಧ್ಯಿತಕಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಳೂ ಒಂದು ಕಂದಪದ್ಯವೂ ಇವೆ. ಶೈವ ಗುರುವೂ ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾವಂತನೂ ಆದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರಾಶಿ (ವಿದ್ಯಾರಾಷಿ) ಯಂಬಿ ಇಬ್ಬನು ಸ್ತುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. ಈ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು “ಬರದೋಂ ಸನ್ನ ದಿವಾಕರೆ” ನಂಬಿದಾಗಿ ಮೂರನೆಯ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಳಿಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಈ ಶಾಸನದ ಕಾಲನನ್ನು ನಿಣ ಯಿಸೆಲು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನಾವೇ ಸಾಧಕಸಂಪರ್ಗಳೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಆದರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕೋಟಿ ಸೆಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೋಡುಂಬ್ಯೆ ಆಭ್ಯಾಂತಿಕಾಳಿರು ಎಂಬ ಉರಿಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ ಒಂದು ಶಾಸನದ ಸೈಹಾಯೆದಿಂದ ಈ ಶಾಸನದ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಯಿಸಬಿಂದು. ರಾಯಬರಹಿದೂರ್ ವೆಂಕಯ್ಯನವರು ಕೋಡುಂಬಾಳ್ಲಿರು ಶಾಸನದ ಕಾಲವು ಕ್ರ.-ಕ್ರ. ೧೦ ನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನವಾಗಿರೆಬೇಕೆಂದು<sup>3</sup> ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಯಿಸಿರುವರು. ಇದು ಶೈವಿಕರವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಬುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೋಡುಂಬಾಳ್ಲಿರು ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಕೋಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆಳತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಅರಸುಮನೆತನದವರ ವಂತಪ್ಪೆಕ್ಕವೇಳಂದು<sup>4</sup> ಕೋಡುಂಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಈ ಮನೆತನದ ಭಾಷಿತವಿಕ್ರಮಕೇರಿಸಿಯೆಂದು ಅತ್ಯೇಯಗೋತ್ತರದ ಕಾಲಾಂಶವಿಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯಿದವರ ಮುಖ್ಯಗುಂಪಾದ ಮಧ್ಯರೆಯ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾಬುಂನನಿಗೆ ಮತ ಪ್ರೋಂದನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಂತೆಯೂ, ಆ ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾಬುಂನನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರಾಶಿ, ತಪೋರಾಶಿ ಎಂಬ ಗುರುಗಳೇ ಶಿಪ್ಪಾಗಿದ್ದಂತೆಯೂ ತಿಳಿಯಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ತಗಡೊರು ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಕ್ತವಾಗಿರುವ ಶೈವಗುರು ವಿದ್ಯಾರಾಶಿಯು ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾ

<sup>1</sup> [ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಮುಂದೂ ಏಳ ಕೆವಿಗಳು ಕಾಲನಿಣಿಯಾವನ್ನೂ ಭಾವಿಸಬೇಕು—Ed.]

<sup>2</sup> Madras Epigraphical collection for 1901, No. 309.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. for 1911, page 61, paragraph 14 and *Epigraphia India*, Vol. X., page 64.

<sup>4</sup> Madras Epigraphical collection for 1907, No. 129 and paragraphs 85 ff. of Madras Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1908.

• ಪರಮಾರ್ಜಿತಾ

ವೀರತ್ವಂ

[ಷಾಷ್ವತಾಂಗಿ]

ಅತಿವೀರ

ಅಸುಪವು

ಸ್ತ್ರೇಪಕೆಸರಿ

ಪರದುಗಂಪುದರನೆ

[ವಾತಾಪಿಯನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದನು]

ಸಮರಾಭಿರಂ

ಭಾಷಿತವಿಕ್ರಮಕೇಣರಿ.

[ಇವನಿಗೆ ‘ಯಾದುವಂಕೇತು’ ಎಂದೂ ಹೆಸರುಂಟು. ಇವನು ಇಧಿರಾಜಮಂಗಲದ ಕೋಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಬ್ಬಿ ಚಾಳುಕ್ಯನನ್ನು ಕೋಲಂದನು. ‘ಅಸುಪವು’ ಎಂಬೊಳ್ಳಿ ಚೋಳರಾಜಪುತ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಕ್ಷಾಹಿದಿದನು.]

[ಇವನು ಕಾವೇರಿತೀರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಲ್ಲವರನೆನ್ನುಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಪಿತಿದನು; ರಜಾಂಗಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವೀರಪೂರ್ಣನನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದೊಂಟಿದನು; ಪಂಜನೇ ಇನ್ನು ಸೊಕವೊಡಿದನು; ಕಟ್ಟಳಿ, ಪರಗುಣ ಎಂಬಿಬ್ಬರು ರಾಜಪುತ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾದುಪೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೋಡುಂಬಾಳ್ಲಿರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು.]

ಕಟ್ಟಳಿ ಗಭ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ

ಪರಾಂತಕವು

ಅದಿಕ್ಷಾಪವು

ಜ್ಯೇಂದ್ರನ ಗುರುವಾದ ವಿಷಯಾರಥಿಯೇ ಆಗಿರುವೇಕೆಂದು ಉಹಿಂಶೆಲು<sup>1</sup> ಅವಕಾಶಪುಂಟು. ಭೋತಿವಿಕ್ರಮಕೇಸರಿಯ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ನಾವು ನಿಧರಿಸಿದ್ದೇ ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ವಿಷಯಾರಥಿಯೇ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ದೇಶಿಸದೆಂತೆಯೇ ಆಯಿತು.

ಭೂತಿವಿಕರಮಕ್ಕೆಸರಿಯ ತಾತ್ತವಾದ ಪರದುಗ್ಗೆ ಮಂದಿನನು ವಾತಾಪಿನಗರವನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದನೆಂದು ವಂತೆ ವೃತ್ತಿಧಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದೆ- ಅದಕಾರಣ ಪರದುಗ್ಗೆ ಮಂದಿನನು ಚೆಳುಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಪುಲಕೇಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಲ್ಲವ ವೊದೆ ಉನೆಯ ನರಸಿಹ್ನೆವರು ಇವರುಗಳ ಸಮಕಾಲಿಕನೆಂದು ಸಿದ್ಧಾತ್ಮಂತವಾಯಿತು. ಪಲ್ಲವರಜಕರವತ್ತಿ ನರಸಿಹ್ನೆವರುನು ವಾತಾಪಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ದಂಡಿತಿರ್ಣೋಗಿ ಆ ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ನಾಕಮಾಡಿದನೆಂಬುದು ಎಲ್ಲಾರೀಗೂ ತಿಳಿದ ನಿರ್ವಿವಾದಾಂಶವಾಗಿ ಯೇ ಇದೆ. ನರಸಿಹ್ನೆವರುನು ವಾತಾಪಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ದಂಡಿತಿರ್ಣಾರಂಭಾಗ ಸಿಹ್ನೆಳಿದ್ದಿದ್ದೆಂದು ರಾಜಕುಮಾರನಾದ ಮಾನವನ್ನುನೂ<sup>2</sup> ಅರುವತ್ತುಮಾರು ಶ್ವವಭಕ್ತರಲ್ಲಿಭ್ರಾನಾದ ಶಿರುತ್ತೊಂದನಾಯನಾರೂ<sup>3</sup> ಆ ಸ್ವಾಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ದಂಡನಾ ಯಕರಾಗಿದೆ ರು. ಪರದುಗ್ಗೆ ಮಂದಿನನೂ ನರಸಿಹ್ನೆವರುನ ಒಬ್ಬ ದಂಡನಾಯಕನಾಗಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದು ಚೆಳುಕ್ಕೆರ ಮೇಲೆ ದಂಡಿತಿರ್ಣೋಗಿದ್ದು ದರ ದೇಶೀಯಂದೇಲ್ಲಿ ‘ವಾತಾಪಿನಗರಧ್ವಾಂಸ’ ನಂಬ ಬಿರುದನ್ನು ವರ್ಣಿಸಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿದೆ ರಚಿತ್ತಾ-

పరదాగ్గమేదెనన పుగనే సమిరథభీరుంచును. ఇచ్చెనిగే ‘యదువంకశేతు’ వీంద్రం తోసరుంటు- ఇవనూ తన్న తండేయంతే ఒత్తాళుక్కుద్దైపియాగద్దు దు మాత్రమే అల్లు దే అధిరాజుంగలద బుఖయిల్లి, ఒబ్బు ఒత్తాళుక్కురాజునన్న కొండను- కోల్లు ల్పట్టు ఒత్తాళుక్కును యారిరిబయుఁదించుదు తక్కుంతాచిద్- వాతాపియు నాటనానంతరె ఒత్తాళుక్కురి పతెనపు నిశ్చితవాయితు-. ఒత్తాళుక్కుసాంపొజ్జుద పుసరుచ్ఛివన రాయిఁక్కె క్షేయిక్కు వోదలనేయు లిక్కమాదిత్యము పల్లువరన్న ధ్వంసమాడవిక్కు వోదెల్సి అవనణ్ణానాద ఆదిత్యవేహము ఆ కేలసక్కు క్షేయాశి భేగ్గుప్పయిత్తు నాదంతే తోల్పుత్తుదే<sup>4</sup>. ఈ ప్రయత్ని దల్లి ఆదిత్య నమమును పల్లువరన్న ఆక్షేత్రమ్మంటు బంచు సమరథభీరుంచున్న సంధిసిరిబయుదు. అధిరాజుసుంగలద బుఖి ఇవెరిబిరిగ్గా యుద్ధవాగి ఆదిత్యవేహమును పరాజితమాగి మృతియేందిదే రూ తోందిరిబయుదు.

భోతినిక్కనుకేసరియు ఈ సనురాబ్ధిరావున మగను- ఇవను తెన్న తాత తండెయంతల్లదే పల్లవ రన్న ఎదురిసి కాటవేరితిఇరదేర్లి ఒవ్వు అవరస్తు సాంచిసిదేను. అల్లందే ఇవను లీరపండ్ర్యనెంబోబ్బ పండ్రారాజనన్న గేదను. వంజివేళన్న నాళమాకిదను-

ಕೆಸ್ಟರ್ ಉ-೮ ನೇಯ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯನಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿಕ್ಕಿಗೆ ಹೀಗೆನ್ನಿಂದ ಸೂರ್ಯಾಜ್ಯರೋಧಿ ವಾತಾಂಪಿಯ (ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ) ಶಾಳುಕ್ಯರೂ ಪಲ್ಲವರೂ ಬಹುಕಾಲ ರೂಲರಾಡಿದರು. ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನೆಂತಿರೆ. ಭೂತಿನಿಕ್ರಮಕೇಸರಿಯು ವಾತಾಂಪಿಯನು ನಾಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಭಾಧಿಸುವ ಪರದ್ವಾಗ್ರಮದ್ವರ್ಗನಿಗೆ ಎರಡನೆಷು ತಲೆಗೆ ಸ್ಥರಿದೆವನು. ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ಈಚೆನವನೆಂದರೂ ಎರಡನೆಯ ವಿಕ್ರಮಾಧಿತ್ಯನಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಈಚಿನವನವಲ್ಲ. ವಿನಯಾಧಿತ್ಯ ವಿಜಯಾಧಿತ್ಯರ ಕಾಲದೆವನಾಗದಿದ್ದರೂ ಎರಡನೆಯ ವಿಕ್ರಮಾಧಿತ್ಯನ ಸೆಮ್ಮಕಾಲಿಕನಾಗಿ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಈ ವಿಕ್ರಮಾಧಿತ್ಯನು ಸುವಾರುಕಿ. ಶ. ಇಂಧ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದನು. ಅಂದರೆ ಭೂತಿನಿಕ್ರಮಕೇಸರಿ, ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾರ್ಜನ, ವಿದ್ಘೂರಾಳಿ, ದಿವಾಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡನೆಯ ವಿಕ್ರಮಾಧಿತ್ಯ ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಸೆಮ್ಮಕಾಲಿಕರಾದರು.

ಈ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ನಾವು ತಗಡೊರು ಶಾಸನವು ಇನ್ನೆಯ ಶತಮಾನದ್ದೀಂದು ನಿಶ್ಚಯಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದೇ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇ ‘ ಏಪಿಗ್ರಾಫಿಯಾ ಇಂಡಿಕ ’ (Epigraphia Indica) ದಲ್ಲಿ ಯೂ ಸೌಚಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.

ಇವೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಶಾಸನ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಹೇಳಿನ ಲಾಂಛನಗಳನ್ನೇ ಸ್ಥಿರಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ‘ಬರದೇಂವ’, ‘ವಣಿ ಪೂರ್ಣ’ ‘ಬಂತ್ಯ ಪರಯೋಗಳು ಕೆವಲ ತಳೆಗನ್ನು ದುರಿಸಿದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಶಾಸನ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡೆ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಹೇಳಿನ ಲಾಂಛನಗಳನ್ನೇ ಸ್ಥಿರಪಡಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

<sup>1</sup> *Emigratio Indica*, Vol. X, page 64, footnote 4.

<sup>2</sup> George Tournour's *Mahāvamsa*, Chapter XLVII, pages 41—43.

<sup>3</sup> *Historical Sketches of Ancient Deccan* by Mr. K. V. Subrahmanya Aiyar, Vol. I, p. 38 f.

‘రాయ్ బడద్దురావేంకయ్యనపరు కథింతగాలింద భూతిపేమణాగారియు ఆదిత్యశస్తరికాలనిగూ, అనన్ తండే ఎర్లడనేయ పరాంతకునిగూ సమకాలికనేందు కేళ్ళాల్తు, ఈ భూతిపేమణాగారియ తాత పరదుగామాధ్వర్ణను ‘వాతాపిధ్యిం నన్, నీందు కోడుంబుళ్ళాలు కానునద్దు దేలుకొలండిపుదు కేవల చైపారికవాడట్టిందు నుచ్చిస్తావరు. ఈ విషయాపు విజారణామాధిగి. [భూతిపేమణాగారియ కట్టువాద ఏరపాంచ్యనుచ్చు ఆదిత్యశస్తరికాలన కట్టువాద చీరపాంచ్యనుచ్చు ఒబ్బెంటియేందున్న ఆవరు వేందలనేయవను ఎర్లడనేయవనిగ సమకాలినసేందరు. అంక్షేరసాధ్యవనాల్కు పరిగెళిస్తారు. — కౌ. కృ. 7

<sup>४</sup> Vol. X, p. 64 and footnote 4. [ಇದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. F ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಕೊನೆಯಂದೇ ನನ್ನ ಭಿವಾರ್ಯ—ಹೊ. ಕ.]

<sup>5</sup> Lives of Kannada Poets, Vol. I, Introduction, page 8.

ಶಾಸನಕವಿ ದಿವಾಕರನ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚೆನ್ನೂ ಈ ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅನ್ಯಾಂ ಈತನು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧನೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಇವನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರಾಶಿಯ ಶಿಪ್ಯಾನುಷ್ಠಿವನು; ಈ ಶಾಸನದ್ವಿಂತಿನ್ನು ಗುರುವನ್ನು ಸೋತ್ರವಾಡಿರುವನು. ಕವಿತಯು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ಶಾಸನ ಪದ್ಯಗ್ರಂಥನ್ನು<sup>1</sup> ಇಂಥಿಂದಿರುವನು.

ವ್ಯೇ॥ ಕಾಲಿಚೋರೇಶ್ವರ ಪಲ್ಲಿ[ವೇ]ಶ್ವರ ಮಹಾ ಭೋಗೇಶ್ವರೋತ್ತಂಗ ನಿ-

ಮುಲ ನನ್ನೆಂ್ಬೀರ ಕೀತಿ ಶಾಸನಲಸ್ತಾಪ್ಯಾಜ್ಞೇಭಾಜಿಂಗೇಶ್ವರಃ ।

ವರಿ ಕಣ್ಣೇರವೆಕ್ಕಂಪ ನನ್ನನವನ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಾರಸೆಂಸಾಫಿಂದಿ-

ನ್ನೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿ ಪಡಿಬಂಧವೆಯ್ತು ತಗಡರಿಂ ನಿದ್ವಾರಾಶಿನ್ ಪರಿಂ ॥

ವ್ಯೇ॥ ಅಕ್ಷರಿಗಂಗೆ ಬೇಡಿದೆ ನರಂಗೆ ತಪಿಗೆ ದೇಸಿಗಂಗೆ ಈ-

ಟೀಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಷ್ಯಾಲಿಗಂಗೆ ದೀನ ನಟ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಕ ವನಿಧಿಜನಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಗದಿ- ।

ನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇ ನಿನ್ನ ನೋಡಿದೆಂದೆ ಮೆಚ್ಚಿದೊಂಡೆ ಕೂತ್ತು ದಿಗಳ್ಳು

ನ್ನುಕ್ಕೆದನ್ನೀವೆ ನೆಂಬುದಿದು. ವಸುಂಣ ಸೆಲಿ ನಿದ್ವಾರಾಶಿಯು ॥

ವ್ಯೇ॥ ಗುರುಗಳುಂದ್ರಭೂಜಾಗದ . . . ಗೃಹನ್ನುಂಬೇಶ್ವರನ್ನದ್ವಾಜಿಂ-

ಗರ ಶಿಪ್ಯಾವ್ಯೇರಲಾಕುಳಾಗಮಿಕೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರಾಶಿಗಳಾವುಸೆನಂ ।

ಬರದೀಲ್ಯಂ ಸನ್ನ ದಿವಾಕರನ್ನೇ ಗೆಳ್ಳು ದೀ ಭೋಗೇಶ್ವರನ್ನಾಫಿನಮ್ಯು-

ವ್ಯೋರಿಗೆನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾನ್ನಾಂತಿ ನೆಂಣಿಪ್ಪಾಜ - ಮಿದನಿನ್ನೇ ಮಣಿಪ್ಪೋಂ ಬಣಿಪ್ಪೋಂ ॥

ಕಂ॥ ಶ್ರೀಶಿವಪೂರ್ಜಿಯೋಳೀಂದು ಸದಾಶಿವಯೋಗದೇಳಿದೊಂದು ರೂಪಮು ರೇವಾ ।

ರಾಶಿಪ್ನುತ್ತರೆನೆ - ವಿದ್ಯಾರಾಶಿ ಶಿವಜಾಳ್ಳನ ಕವ್ಯು ನಿವ್ಯಾತಿರಾದರ್ ॥

ಗುಣವರ್ಮ ; ಕ್ರಿ. ಕ. ಎಂಜಿ.

ಕಡವಾ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ದಾನಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಕ ಗಾರುವದಿಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀವಿಜಯದಂಡನಾಥರೆ ಶಾಸನದೇ<sup>2</sup> ಅಂತ್ಯಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ “ಅನುಪಮಾವಿಯ ಸೈನಬೋಧಂ ಗುಣವಮ್ಯುಂ ಬರದೀಲ್ಯಂ” ಎಂದಿದೆ. ಶಾಸನಬಂಧವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದವರು ಗುಣವರ್ಮನು ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಕವಿಯಿಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾರು. ಇವನು ಅನುಪಮಾವಿಯ ಆಶ್ರಯಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿದ್ದನೆಂದು ಕಾಣಬೇದೆ-

ಒಬ್ಬ ಗುಣವರ್ಮನು<sup>3</sup> ಶಾಂತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಂಬ ತನ್ನ ಗ್ರಂಥದಲ್ಲಿ “ಮರ್ಯಾಂದಾರಂತಕೆಂ” ಇಂತಾದಿ ಬಿರುದೆಷ್ಟು ಒಬ್ಬ ಗಂಗ ರಾಜನನ್ನು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಸುತ್ತಿಸಿ, ಅವನನ್ನು ಶಾಂತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಂಬ ತನ್ನ ಮರ್ಯಾಂದಾರಂತಕೆಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನ ಗಂಗರಾಜನು ಎರಿಯೆಸ್ತಾನೆಬ್ಬಾಗೆನ್ನೇ. ಇವನು ಕ್ರಿ. ಕ. ಎಂಜಿ. ರಾವರೆಗೆ ಅಳಿದನು. ಈ ಎರಿಯೆಸ್ತಾನೇ ಗುಣವಮ್ಯುನ ಪ್ರೇರಣೆಕನಾಗಿದ್ದಿರೆಂದು ರೆಬೀಕೆಂದು ಕಣಾರಂತಕೆಂ ಕವಿಚರಿತ್ರಕಾರರು<sup>4</sup> ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಡುವರು.

ದಾನಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಕ ಶಾಸನದ ಕವಿಯಾದ ಗುಣವಮ್ಯುನ್ನೇ ಶಾಂತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಂಬ ನಮ್ಯುಪ್ರತ್ಯೇ - ಈ ಶಾಸನವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಂಬ ನಮ್ಯು ಇಂದ್ರ (ನಿತ್ಯವರ್ಮ) ನ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದುದು. ಇವನೆ ಕಾಲಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಕ ಗುಣವರ್ಮ ; ಕ್ರಿ. ಕ. ಎಂಜಿ ದೆಂದೆ ನಿಕ್ಕಿಯಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ

ದಾನಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಕ ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀವಿಜಯದಂಡನಾಥರೆ ಪರಾಂತ ಕೆಲಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಬರಯುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕವಿಚರಿತ್ರಕಾರರು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿರುವ ಪದ್ಯಗ್ರಂಥನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಧ್ವೇನೆ-

ಕಂ॥ ವಸುಮಂತೀಯೋಳಿಗಿಟ್ಟಿ ಎಟುಂ ದೇಸೆಗಳ ಕಂಸುಕಂರುವನ್ನು ವೊಣದೆ ವೆತ್ತೆಂ ।

ಬಿಸರುಂಗಬ್ರಾಂತಕ್ರಿಯೆಂಬ ಪರಿಸಿದುದು ಕೀತಿ ನಿಟ್ಟ ನನುಪಮಾವಿಯು ॥

<sup>1</sup> ಈ ಶಾಸನವಿನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿತವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಪಾದಕಾರಣ ನಾಪ್ತ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ನಿರಬಿಸಿರುವ ಪಾತಪ್ತ ನಿದ್ವಾರಾಶಿರಿಂದಾರದು.

<sup>2</sup> *Epigraphia India*, Vol. X, pp. 150 ff.

<sup>3</sup> ಪಾಂಥಾರಾಭೀಳಾನಕ್ರಿಪ್ರಕಾರವಾರನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಾರ್ಥಾವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ (Madras Epigraphical collection for 1913, No. 126). ಈ ಕೆಳಗೆನ್ನ ಪದ್ಯಪ್ರಕಾರಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ವ್ಯೇ॥ ಗಂಭೀರಸ್ವರವೇಲಾಬಜಲಕರಿತ್ವಾಳೋರ್ವೀಲವರೂ-

ರಂಭಾಳ್ಯಾದ್ವಿನಾಪ್ಯಬಜಲಜೆಂಬಲೂ ರಂಭಾಳ್ಯಾನರಂಭ -

ತ್ಯಂಭೀರಾಭೀಳಾನಕ್ರಿಪ್ರಕಾರವಾರನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಾರ್ಥಾವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ

ಜ್ಯೂಂಭತ್ಯಂಭಾಳ್ಯಾಸ್ವಿಂಭೀವಿಂಭಾಳ್ಯಾನರೌದ್ರಂ ಸಮಾದ್ರಂ ॥

ಇದೇ ಪದ್ಯವನ್ನೇ ಗುಣವಮ್ಯುನ ಶಾಂತಿಕ್ರಿಯೆಂದ ತಗ್ದುದಿಂದು ಕವಿಚರಿತ್ರಕಾರರು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿರುವರು (ಕವಿಚರಿತ್ರ. ಸಂ. ೧. ಪು. ೩೫.)

<sup>4</sup> *Lives of Kannada Poets*, Vol. I, Pages 64 and 376 and Vol. II, pp. 1-2.

- ಕ೦॥ ನಿಗ್ರಹಿತಭಯು ನೀ ನರಸಂ ಸಹ್ಯಮು ನಾನೋಲ್ಲಿನೆಂದು ಪೇಸುವ್ಯೋಂ ।  
ಸಹ್ಯದ ಭೋಗಮು ನುಂಡಪವಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕುಡಿಯಿಟ್ಟು ನಷ್ಟಿದೂ ನನುಪಮುಕ್ಕಿಯಂ ॥
- ಕ೦॥ ದೆಂಡಿನ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗೆ ಪರಮಂಡಲ ಮಲ್ಲಾಡೆ ಸಹ್ಯವಿಕರಮತುಂಗಂ ।  
ದೆಂಡಿನ ಬೀರ್ತಿಗೊಳ್ಳಿಗಂಡಂ ಶ್ರೀದಂಡನಾಯಕಂ ಶ್ರೀವಿಜಯಂ ॥
- ಕ೦॥ ಜಂಡಪರಾಕ್ರಮನುಂಅದರಿಮಂಡಲಿಕರನಟ್ಟು ಪಿಡಿದು ಪತಿಗೊಸ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತೋಲ್ ।  
ಗಂಡಂ ಪ್ರಚಂಡನೀ ಭೈಳಮಂಡಲದೊಳ್ಳಂಡನಾಯಕಂ ಶ್ರೀವಿಜಯಂ ॥

ಕವಿಕುಮಾರಾದಿತ್ಯು ; ಶ್ರೀ. ಕೆ. ಎಂ. ಒ.

ಬೆಳ್ಗಾಂವಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸೋಗಲ್ ಎಂಬಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು <sup>1</sup>ಶಾಸನಪುರಂತು- ಅದು ಇವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಕ್ತಿ ತ್ಯುಲಪನ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದುದು- ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಗಲಿಗ ಸೋಗಲ್, ಸೋಲು ಮತ್ತು ಸೋಗಲ್ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ಕಾಣಬಂತು- ‘ಸುವಣಾರ್ಥತ್ವ’ ಎಂಬ ತೀರ್ಥಕ್ಕೆ ಕಂಜಿಯಬ್ಬಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕಂಜಲಿ ಎಂಬ ಭೈಕ್ಕೆ ಲೋಭ್ಯಾಜು ದಾನಧರುಗಳನ್ನು ವೊಡಿದಳೆಂಬ ಅಂಶವು ಈ ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ-

ಕ೦॥ ಭುವನಂ ವನಸಿಧಿ ಸುರಗಿರಿ ದಿವಕುಳಪಿನಚೆಂದ್ರರುಭ್ಯಾನಂ ಧಮ್ಮುಂ ವಿಂದು ।

ದ್ವಿವನೂಗಿ ನಡಿಗೆ ಶಾಸನಕವಿಕುಮಾರಾದಿತ್ಯರಚಿತಕಾವಾಯದೇಶಂ ॥

ಎಂಬ ತುದಿಯ ಪದ್ಯಾಂದ ಈ ಶಾಸನವೆನ್ನ ರಚಿಸಿದವನು ಕಮೆಲಾದಿತ್ಯನೆಂದೂ, ಅವನು ಕವಿಯೆಂದೂ ಗೊತ್ತಾಯಿತು- ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಈ ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ಕಮೆಲಾದಿತ್ಯನ ವಿಚಾರನೇನೂ ತಿಳಿದುಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ- ಆದರೆ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ :—

“ಶ್ರೀಮದನವರೆತದೆನುಜನರಾಮುರ್ಮಣಿನುಕಾಟತೆಪಣಿಪ್ರಾಟಿತಪದವದ್ರೌಡಾ ಮಯುಗಳಂ ಶ್ರೀಜೋತಸಾಂಪ್ರಾಯಿ ಸುವಣಾರ್ಥತ್ವದ್ವಿವರೀಗೆಮೊಳ್ಳು” ಎಂದೂ,

“ಇಂತೆನಿಸುವ ಸಿದ್ಧಾತ್ಮಾತಾರ್ಥಿಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯನಾಶಿತಸುರಭೋಜಂ ಶ್ರಿಭುವನಸೆಂಹಮುನಿಂದೂ ತಾಪಸೋರ್ಮತ್ವ ವೈರಿಕುಳಗಜಸಿಂಹ” ಎಂದೂ

“ವ್ಯಾ॥ ತಪಮೆಂ ಮಾಡುವ ತಾಪಸಕ್ಕುಳಳಿವೆಲ್ಲಾರ್ಥೋ ತನುಕ್ಕುಲ್ಲಿವೆಂ ಬುಪಸಗ್ರಹಕ್ಕುರೆದಾಂತು ವೀಯ್ಯನೆಟವೀಶಾಬಂಗಳಂ ತಿಂದುವೂ- |  
ಧಿವನಂ ಪೂಜಿಸಿ ಮುಕ್ತಿಯೋಳಿರುಮಲಿಂದಿರ್ಫಂ ಸುವಣಾರ್ಥತ್ವದೇ  
ವರದಾಂಭೋಽಜಿಲೀಮುಖಂಭೈನಿಷಂ ಶ್ರೀಗಂಗರಾಜಿವರ್ತಿ ॥”

ಎಂದೂ ಶಿವನನ್ನೂ, ಶ್ರೀವ ಮುಸಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ನುತಿಸಿರುಪುದೆನ್ನು ಸೋಲಿಡಿದೆ ಕಮೆಲಾದಿತ್ಯನು ಶ್ರೀವನೆಂದೇ ಉಂಟಿಸುತ್ತದೆ-

ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ—

“ವ್ಯಾ॥ ಬಳವಚ್ಯೋಳಿಮಂಧರೆಂದ್ರಕುಳಂ ಲಾಳೇಭಿ ಪಂಚಾನನಂ  
ಜಳಭೂಭೈದ್ವನಿಂದಗ್ರಹಾಗ್ರಹಾಜಿಳಿಧಿವಾರುತಕ್ಕೆಲೇ ಬಾಡವಾ- |  
ನಳರೂಪಂ ರಣಕಂಭಕಕ್ಕಲಶಿರಜ್ಞೇಂದಂ ರಿಪೋಗಾವನೀ-  
ವಿಳಯೋತ್ಪಾತ್ವಿಕೆತ್ತು ಜಕ್ಕಿತಿಳಕಂ ಶ್ರೀ ತ್ಯುಲರಾಜಾಧಿಪಂ ॥”

ಎಂಬಧಾಗಿ ಇಮ್ರಾಡಿ ತ್ಯುಲನನ್ನೂ ‘ತತ್ವಾದಪವ್ಯೋಪಜೀವಿ’

“ವ್ಯಾ॥ ಇನಪತಿಜಕ್ಕರವತ್ತಿರ್ಪರಿರಕ್ಷಣದಿಷ್ಟಭಂಡಾಸಿ ಸೈರಿಸಾ  
ಧನಲಯಕಾರಿ ರಂಪ್ಯುಕುಳಭವಣವೆಣಣನ್ನುನರೆಂದ್ರಪಣಭಂ|  
ಇನನವದಾತಕ್ಕಿತ್ತಿರ್ಪರಿಭೂತಿ ವಿಭೂತಿ ಕಂತೆಯಭಾರದೆ ನನ್ನ ಪಯ್ಯಾರಾ  
ಇನ ತನಯೆಂ ವಿವೇಕನಿಧಿ ಕತ್ತಲುಪಂಧಿಜನೆಂಬ ವೆಮ್ಮಾಗೆಂ ॥”

ಎಂಬಧಾಗಿ ಕೂಡಿನಿಷಯಾಧಿತ್ಯಾರನಾದ ಕತ್ತಲು (ಕಾತ್ತುರ್ವಿಯೆ I) ನನ್ನೂ ರೋಗಳರುಪುದೆನ್ನು ನೇರಿಡಿದೆ ಕವಿಕುಮಾರಾದಿತ್ಯನು ರಾಜಾತ್ಮಕಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರನಾಗಿದ್ದನೆಂದೂ, ನಿಶ್ಚಯಿತ ಕಾತ್ತುರ್ವಿಯೆನ ಆಸ್ಥಾನಕವಿಸಾಗಿದ್ದಿರುತ್ತದೆಂದೂ ಉಂಟಿಸುತ್ತಾತ್ಮ. ಇಮ್ರಾಡಿ ತ್ಯುಲ ಮತ್ತು ವೆದಿಲನೆಯ ಕಾತ್ತುರ್ವಿಯೆರ ಸುಮಾರಿಕೆ

ನಾದೆ ಕೆವಿಕೆನುಲಾಡಿತ್ಯನ ರೂಲ ನಿಬಾರದೆಲ್ಲ ಚೆಂಬೆಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಶಾಸನವು ರಾ. ಕ. ೮೦೩ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ  
ಪ್ರತಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಶಾಸನವು ಒಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯದಂತ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗೆ. ಕೆವಿಕೆನುಲಾಡಿತ್ಯನ ಕವಿತಾಮೃತವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರು  
ಸೆವಿಯಲ್ಲಿಹುಸುಗ ಹೆಲವು ಪದ್ಧತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸುತ್ತಿರು.

ಸುವರ್ಣಾರ್ಥಕ್ಕೇತ

ପ୍ରେ॥ ଶଂକେଚମ୍ପଣଦେବିନ୍ଦେଶ୍ଵର ନେତ୍ୟୁ ଲ ପୁରୋହିତିର ତେଜତ୍ତିର ମୋ  
ନିନ କଞ୍ଚୁମେଳେଦିତଙ୍କ କୋଣସଗ୍ନପତିଦେଵିନେଇସିଲଶୋଭିବୀଳେ  
ବିନକଦ ପୃଷ୍ଠାଜାତିଗୁଣିନିନିଷେରଦିଂ ପୁରୁଣିବ କୋରେଇଥ  
ଜଂକ୍ରତଦିନ୍ଦେ ସାତଲବନ୍ଧନୌପ୍ରେ ପୁର୍ବଦେ ନିପୁଣ୍ୟାଂତରାତ୍ମଦେଲୋହ୍ଲେ॥

ಕೆಂ॥ ವಾನರಸೆಂಹತಿ ದೇವಸ್ತಾನ ನಂ ಮಾಡುವಗ್ಗೆ ಗದ್ದುಗೆಯ ನಿರ್ಲಂ ಸೆನ್ತಾ, ನದೆ ತಂದಿಪ್ಪವೆನಲಾಗುತ್ತಾಯೆಂ ಪೋಗಳ್ಳಲವರೆ ತಪದುಗತಯು॥

ಕೆ.೧. ಪ್ರಾಚೀ ಪುಗಲು ಪುಗಲುಗ್ರದೆ ಕೋಪಿ ಪುಗಲು ಪುಗಲಶ್ಯಾಧಮ್ಯಾದ್ಯೋತ ವಾಂಪರಿ ಪುಗಲುಗ್ರಲಿಂದಾಪ್ಲತ್ತು ೫೦ ಕೋಕಿಲಂಗಳುಳಿಗುಂ ಬನದೊಳ್ಳು

ಕೆಂ॥ ಗೋಪನೆರಗಿಳಯ ಕುಕೆಲುವ ಕಳೆಹಂಸಯ ಗಾವರಿಪ್ಪ ಹೆಣ್ಣುಂಬಿಯ ಬೊ |  
ವೆಲಿಸುವ ಪುರುಳಯ ಕೆಂಂಡಂಗಳನ್ನಿಸುವ ರವಮೇ ನಗದ ನಾಲುಂಂ ದೆಸೆಯೊಳ್ಳು

నాగెనవు : పీ-క్రి- ११४

ମେଲିନ ଶାସନଦେଖି ଉଚ୍ଚପାତିରୁଙ କୋଳିଦାସନୁ ନୈଜାମୁର ଅଢ଼ଳତେଜ୍ଜ୍ଵଳ ଗୁଣପତ୍ର ନାହିଁ ଏବଂ ଲାଗି ନଲିରୁବ ଅରପତ୍ର କଂଥିଦ ଗୁଡ଼ିଯ ମୁଖଦିଲୁବ ଶ୍ରୀରାମେଶ୍ୱରମଲ୍ଲନ କାଳଦ ଶିଳକାଶନଦେଖିଯୋ, ଶିଥାଲ ଯୁଦ୍ଧର ପଦରିଗୁଣଦେଖି ଗୋଦିଯ ମେଲିନେଇମୁଦ୍ରା ଶିଖେଷନମେଲ୍ଲ ବିକ୍ରମାଦିତ୍ୟନକାଳଦ କାଶନ ଦେଖି ଯୁଦ୍ଧ ଦେଖି ତିସେଲୁମ୍ପିରୁତ୍ତାନେ-

ପୋଲ୍ଲୁଗୁଡ଼ିଯ ଗୋଟିଏଇଲ୍ଲି ରୁଵେ କାହାନେଦାରିଲ୍ଲ କାଳମୁଖସେନ୍ସ୍ନ୍ତି ‘ଶରୀର୍ତ୍ତ୍ୟବିଦ୍ୟାଲିତ୍କ୍ୱର୍ମ’ ‘ବାହ୍ୟତିର୍କ୍ୱର୍ମପତ୍ରଙ୍କଂ’ ଏଠିବେଳେ ହେଲିଥିଲେ- ଅର୍ପଣା କଂଭଦେଗୁଡ଼ିଯ ମୁଣଦିରୁବେ କାହାନେଦାରିଲ୍ଲ ବିଶେଷବାଗି କାଳ

<sup>1</sup> Madras Epigraphical collection for 1914, No. 484.

<sup>2</sup> నాగు ఎంబి లూరు చెత్తొప్పరద రేయిల్స్ స్క్రేణన్స్‌గె సమిలపెదలి ద్వారా

\* Madras Epigraphical collection for 1902, No. 98

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* No. 99.

ದಾಸದೆಂಡಾಧಿಕನ ಅನ್ಯಯ, ಶಾರ್ಯಪ್ರತಾವ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳು ವರ್ಣಿತವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನನ್ನು “ ಪಾಹಿತ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾಪಿತಕ್ಕು ” “ ವಾಕ್ತಾತ್ಮಿಕಾವತೆಂಷಂ ” ಎಂಬವಾಗಿ ಹೊಗ್ಗಾಡೆ. ಈ ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ಕಾಳಿದಾಸನೆ ಅನ್ಯಷ್ಟ ಭಾಗವನಿಷ್ಠಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಿರಿಸಿರುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಕಂ || ಆ ಕವಳಿಜಾತವನಂತಸಿಧಾಕರದೋಳ್ವಂಪುವೆತ್ತು ನುಢ್ರಿತಧಾತಿ ||

ಶೋಕಂ ಸ್ಯೇಕೃತವಿಮೆಳ್ಳಿಕ್ರಿಕಂ ಗೋವಿನ್ದ ನಂದದಿಂ ಗೋವಿನ್ದಂ ||

ಕಂ || ದ್ವಿತೀಸುತ್ತಿಗಂ ದ್ವಿತೀಸುತ್ತಿಗಂ ರತಿಗಂ ಸರಸ್ಯತೀಸುತ್ತಿಗಂ ವಾ ||

ವ್ಯೋಮಿಗಂ ವಿಗಿಲಿನಿವ ವೆಹಾಸತಿ ತಪ್ತಿಗೆಽಚಿಕಬ್ಜ್ಞ ಕುಲವರ್ಥಾವಾದ್ರೋ ||

ಕಂ || ಆದಂತಿಗೆ ತಸ್ತಾಭ್ಯವನಾದೆಂ ಶ್ರೀರೋಳಾದಾಸದಣಾತ್ತಿಪನಾ ||

ಪಾದಿತವಿಶುಧ್ಯಾಯಶಸ್ತುತಿತಚಾಳಾಕ್ಯರಾಜರಾಜ್ಯಭ್ಯುದಯಂ ||

ಕಂ || ಅನುಹಾತನಾದೆನಾತಂ ಗನಿವಿಷಗುರುವೆನಿವ ನಿಂಬದಣಾತ್ತಿಪನಾ ||

ತನ ತಮ್ಮನಾದನಭೀಜನವಿನುತ್ತಂ ಶ್ರೀಕೆದ್ದ ರಾಜದಣಾತ್ತಿದ್ದಿಕಂ ||

ಕಂ || ನಯಿನೀಸರ್ಯ ಸಗಳ್ವ ಕ್ರಿತ್ಯಯದೋಳ್ವಿಭಾವುಂತರಕ್ಕಿ ಯುಸವ್ವಿರ್ಲಿಸದೆಂ ||

ಸಿರಯತನಯಂಸುಳ್ವಂಸರೋಳಂ ನಯಾನ್ಯಿತಂ ಶಾಳಾಸದಣಾತ್ತಿದ್ದಿಕಂ ||

ವ್ಯು || ಸೆಲಿ ಸತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ವೋದಳ್ವ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಸೆಲಿ ಧವ್ಯಾರ್ಥಾಮ್ಯುಂ ವಾಯುಕ್ತಾಗುಂ

ದಲೆ [ಬೀರ್ತ]ಕ್ಕೆ ತವಗ್ಗುಂಣಕ್ಕೆ ಶಣ ವೆಂಪಿಂಗಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ತಾ ||

ಯ್ಯೋಲ ನೇರ್ವಿಂಗಿಡೆ [ಮಾನ್ಯನಕ್ಕೆ] ಗಂಟಿ ಚಾತಾಯ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೀಡಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇ

[ತ್ರೈಲತಾವನಿ] ಗಡತ್ವ್ಯು ತಾನೆಸಿದೆಂ ಸಂಗಾರಮುಕಂ [ರಂ] ||

ಕಂ || ಆ ಪ್ರಣ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗೆ ವಿನಯದ ರೂಪಿನ ಭಾಗ್ಯದ ಪತಿಪ್ರತಾಗುಂದೋಳ್ವಂ ||

ದಾವರಮೀಕ್ವರಿಸಚಿಗನುರೂಪೆ ಯೆನರ್ಲೆಖ್ಯಾಂಬ್ಜ್ಞ ಕುಲವರ್ಥಾವಾದ್ರೋ ||

ಇಂದ್ರಕೀಲಿತ್ ; ಕ್ರ.-ತ. ೧೦೫೫.

ತ್ರೈಲೋಕ್ಯಮಲ್ಲಾನ ಕಾಲದೆ ಶಕ-೮೩೩ ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದ ಶಾಸನಸ್ತೋಂದು ಬಳಬ್ರಿರಿಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕೋಗಳಯ ಬಸ್ತಿಯ ಮುಂಬಿರಿವ ಮುಂಟಪದ ಬಳಯುಂಟು.<sup>1</sup> ಇದರಿಂದ ಆ ಬಸ್ತಿಯು ಪ್ರಾವರ್ದಿಲ್ಲಿ ಗಂಗರಾಜನಾದೆ ದುರ್ಗ ನಿರ್ತನಿಂದ ಕಟ್ಟಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದೆಂತಲೂ, ಇಂದ್ರಕೀಲಿತ್ಯೆಯಂಜೀತಿಲ್ಲಿ ಜ್ಯೋಽಂಜಾರ್ಥನು ಆ ಬಸದಿಗೆ ಈ ಶಾಸನಕಾಲದೆಲ್ಲ ಧವ್ಯಾರ್ಥಾನ್ಯನ್ನು ವೊಡಿದೆನೆಂದೂ ತೀಳಿಯಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಶಾಸನದ ಶ್ರೀಲಿಯು ಬಹು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದೆಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅತಿಸುಂದರವಾದ ತೋಮರರಗಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದ್ರ ಕೀಲಿತ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾರಿತು ರೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದೆ :

“ ಶ್ರೀನುದರುಹಚ್ಚುರಣಸರೀರುಹ ಚ್ಚಂಗ, २ ಕೊಂಡಕ್ಕಾದಾನ್ಯಯಸನ್ಮಾರ್ಪಣೆ, ಖಮುಂಡನ, ದೇಸ್ಮಾಯೆಗಳಾ ಕಾಮುಂದವನಸರೆಚ್ಚಂದ್ರೆ, ಕೋಕಳಪ್ಪೇರ್ನು), ತ್ರೈಲೋಕ್ಯಮಲ್ಲಾ ಸದಸರ್ಸಿಕ್ಳಿರಂಸ ”

ನಾವಿಂತನ ವಿಒಂಜಾರವನ್ನಿಷ್ಟು ರೇಳಲು ಕಾರಣಮೇನೆಂದರೆ ಈತನನ್ನು ‘ ವಿಶ್ವಾದ್ವಾಲಲನಾಲಂಕಾರ ’ ‘ ಕವಿ ಜಾಂಜಾರ್ಯ ’ ‘ ಪಂಡಿತಮುಖಂಬುರುಹಚ್ಚಂದಮಾತ್ರಂಡ ’ ‘ ಸರ್ವಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಾಙ್ಗಂಧ್ಯ ’ ‘ ಕವಿಕುಮಾದರಾಜ ’ ‘ ಕವಿಗ ಮುಕ್ವಾದಿವಾಗ್ನಿಂದಕ್ಷಾದ್ಯಮು ’ ‘ ಕವಿಕಂದಬಿಕ್ಕಿಂಧಾಂತಚ್ಚಂತದ್ಯಮು ’ ನಂದು ಬಗೆಬಗೆಯಾಗಿ ಈ ಶಾಸನ ದಲ್ಲಿ ರೋಗಳಾರುಪುದೆನ್ನು ನೇರ್ವಿಂದಿರೆ ಈತನು ಮಹಾಕಾಯಿಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈತನು ಯಾವ ಗ್ರಂಥ ಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾನೆಯೋ ತಿಳಯಾದು. ಮತ್ತೊಂದೆಡೆ ಈತನನ್ನು ‘ ತ್ರೈಲೋಕ್ಯಮಲ್ಲೀಂದ್ರಕೀಲಿತ್ ರಾಮನುಳಿತ್ ’ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಗ್ಳಾಡೆ.<sup>2</sup>

ರಾಮಯ್ಯ ; ಕ್ರ.-ತ. ೧೦೫೬.

ಧಾರವಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ರೋಣತಾಲಾಕೆನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಡಿ ಎಂಬ ಗಾರ್ವನುಸೇರಂದೆಂಟು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಂಡಿ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿತ್ತು. ಕಾಲಾಧಾರಣೆಕ್ಕುರೆಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಂಡಿಯು ಕೆಸುಕಾಡೆಪ್ಪತ್ತರ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಿತು.

<sup>1</sup> Madras Epigraphical collection for 1904, No. 37.

<sup>2</sup> ಕೊಂಡಕ್ಕಾದಾನ್ಯಯ ಆಗ ಗುತ್ತಿ ತಾಲುಕೆನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೊನಕೊಂಡ್ಲೆ ಎಂಬ ಗಾರ್ವಮಾನಿರಬಹುದು.—Madras Annual Report on Epigraphy for 1916, p. 134.

<sup>3</sup> [ಈ ಇಂದ್ರಕೀಲಿತ್ಯ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಈ ವಾಣಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇರಿಸುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಈತನು ಸ್ವಯಂ ಕವಿಯಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲ ಉತ್ತರವಕ್ಕಾಗಿಂದ ವರ್ಣಿತನಾದಂತೆಯಾಗ ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ಕಾಣಬಂಪುದಿಲ್ಲ.—ಹೋಕ್ಯ.]

ಈಗಲೂ ಈ ಯೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀರ್ಣದುಕೆಲಕದ ಗುಡಿಯೊದ್ದು. ಈ ಗುಡಿಯು ಬಲಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕಲ್ಲು ಕುಲಗೆಯವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಇದು ಶಾಸನಪುಂಚು<sup>1</sup>. ಇದು ವೊದೆಲನೆಯು ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರ (ತ್ರಿಖೋಮೇಶ್ವರ)ಸರ್ಕಾರದೆ ಶಾ.ಶ. ಖಗ ರಳಿ ತುಟ್ಟಿದ್ದುದು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರನ ಮಹಾಪರಧಾನ ದಂಡನಾಯಕ ನಾಗದೇವನು,

‘ ಷ್ವ ॥ ಶಿವಗೇರಹಸ್ಯಾಹೆಖಂಡಸ್ಯಾಪಿತನವಸುಧಾಕಮ್ಯುರ್ನಿವ್ಯಾಪಣಕ್ಷಂ  
ಶಿವಪೂಜಾವಾಪ್ಯಾಪ್ತಂ ತಚ್ಚಿಂಪಾರ್ಹಿವಾಪ್ಯಾಪ್ತಂ ಸಂಪತ್ವಾಪ್ತಂ  
ಶಿವಯೋಗಿಂದ್ರ ಬ್ರಜಕ್ಷಂ ಶಿವವೆದಯುಗಳಾನಮ್ಯಾವಿದ್ರಾಧಿಗಳ್ಂ  
ಶಿವಣಿರಂ ಕೌಟ್ಟ ’

ನಂದು ಬರೆದಿದೆ.

ಈ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ‘ ಒರದೆ ಸೂರಂಡಿಯ ಕುಳಿಕರೆಂದೆ ರಾವಪಯ್ಯಾ ಸೀಶ್ವರಪಾದಪಂಜಿಭರ್ವಂರಂ ’ ಎಂತಲೂ ನು ತ್ತಾಂದು ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ<sup>2</sup> ಇನನನ್ನು ‘ ಭಾಸ್ಯಾರದಾಸೇ ’ ‘ ಕಾಶ್ಯರಪಾದಾಭ್ರಾಭ್ರವರೇ ’ ಎಂತಲೂ ನಿಶ್ಚೇಸಿದೆ-

ಮೇಲಿನ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ತ್ಯಾಪ್ತಾಭಾಷಾಶ್ವಿಯನ್ನೂ, ವಾಗೋಧಿರಣಯನ್ನೂ, ಲಾವಿಶ್ವಯನ್ನೂ ಸೋಮಿದರೆ ರಾವ ಪಯ್ಯಾನು ರನ್ನ ಪಂಪಾದಿಗಳಿಗಂತಲೂ ಯಾವ ವಿಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡನೆಯಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಯ್ದುದು. ಈ ಶಾಸನವ್ಯೇಂದು ಚಿಕ್ಕಕಾವ್ಯಾಂತಿದೆ ಮಾದರಿಗಾಗಿ ಇದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಪದ್ಯೋಳಿಸ್ತು ಉದಯೋಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಿರು.

### ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರನ ಶಾಯ್ಯಾ -

ವ್ಯ ॥ ಬಳಿವಚೆತ್ತ್ವಾಳಿನರೆಂದ್ರದೆವದೆಳಿನಂ ಮಾಳವ್ಯಾ ವಂಶಾಣವೆ  
ಜ್ಞಾಂದಾಬ್ರಾಂತಿನಾಳ ನಂಗವಂಗಿಂಸವೀಂಗಿಂಪಾಣಿಶ್ವಾರಾಪ್ತಃ) ತೇ ।  
ರಳಿನ್ನೆವಳಳತುರುಪ್ಯಾಜೇರಮೆಗಧಾಜ್ಞಾಂಧಾರಾಧರಾ  
ನಿಳ ನೆಂಬೋಧಿವೃತ್ತಾವನೀವಳಿಯದೋಳಾಂ ಆಕ್ಯಾಕಣಂತೇರವೇ ॥

### ನಾಗದೇವನ ಶಾರ್ಯಾಪ್ತತಾವ -

ವ್ಯ ॥ ವಸುಧೀಶಾಗ್ರಣಿ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿತಿಳಿಕಂ ತ್ರಿಖೋಮೇಶ್ವರನ್ನಂ ನಿಜಾ  
ವಸಥಾವನಾತ್ಮಪದಚ್ಚೈ ಪೂಜೆ ಸುಹಿಮಾಪಷ್ಟ್ಯಾಂಧೈಮಂ ತಾಳಿ ಸೂ ।  
ಧಿಸಿದೆಂ ಮುನ್ನ ವಸಾಧ್ಯಾರಪ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿತರಂ ತದ್ವಾಪ್ಯಾಮಂ ತಂದು ಪ್ರೇಂ  
ಜಿಸಿದೆಂ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಗಪಾರಪಾರುಪ್ರೇರುಪ್ರೇಗುಣಂ ಶ್ರೀಗಂಡನಾರಾಯಣಂ ॥

ವ್ಯ ॥ ಜಳರಾಶಿಶ್ರಾಂತಿಮೋಳ್ಳ ಪಾಲಪ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾಂ ಕುಲಾಂತಿಕಾಂ ಶ್ರೀಜಾಂತಿಕಾಂ  
ಕುಳಾಂತಿಕಾಂ ಮುಂದರನವಿಳಾಂತಿಕಾಂ ಶ್ರೀಜಾಂತಿಕಾಂ ಯೆಂತ ।  
ಗ್ರಾಮೀಂತಾಲ್ತಾರಾಧ್ಯಾಮ್ನಿಂತಿ ಚತುರುದಧಿತಪ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾಂ ಕುಲಾಂತಿಕಾಂ ವನಾಳಾ  
ನಿಳಭಾಸ್ಯಾದ್ವಾರಿಭೋಗೋಳಾಂಕಾಜಿನಿತಿಭೀಂತಿಕಾಂ ನಾಗದೇವಂ ॥

ವ್ಯ ॥ ಸುಭಾಟತ್ತಿನ್ನಂತ್ತಾನ್ನಿರಿಲ್ಲಾಲ್ಲಿಯುಮೆನೆ ನಗಣ್ಯಂ ಚೋಳಾಳಾನ್ತಾಕಂ ಭೀಂತಿ  
ಜಿಭೀಂತಾಂಗಾಂದಿಯ್ಯಂ ಗ್ರಾಜ್ಯಾರವಂದರೆಂತಿಂ ಸೇಂಗುಣಧ್ಯಂ ರೆಕಂ ಚೇ ।  
ರಭೇಯಭೂತಿನ್ನಿಪ್ರದೆಂ ಕೆಂಕಣಬಳಿದೆಳಿನಂ ಹಾರಸೀತಾರತಾರಾ.  
ಸಿಭೀಂತಾಂಭೀಂತಿ ಡಣಾಂ ಧಿಸರೆಂಳಿತುಳಿದೆಂಪಿಂ ಸಾಗದೇವಂ ॥

### ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರ ಪಂಡಿತ -

ವ್ಯ ॥ ಷ್ಟುತಿಮೋಳಿಪ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಂದ್ರಪ್ರಾಂತಿಕಾಂದೆಳ್ಳಾಂತಿಕಾಂ ದೇನೆಂ  
ಬಿತಪ್ರೇಂವಿಶ್ವಾಂತಿಯೆಂನೆಂಬಮಳನಚರಿತಪ್ರಾಂತಿಯೆಂನೆಂಬ ವಿದ್ರಾ ।  
ಚಕ್ರಾರತ್ಯಾಂತಿಯೆಂನೆಂಬಿವಿಳಾಂಗಾಂಭಾವಿತ್ಯಾಂತಿಯೆಂಬೊಂದು ಸೆಪ್ಪಾ  
ಜ್ಞಾಂತವಾಯ್ತಾಂದೆಂದೆ ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರಯಿತಿಪತಿಯೆಂ ಬಣಿ ಸೆಲ್ಪಿಲ್ಲನಾವೋಂ ॥

<sup>1</sup> *Epigraphia India*, Vol. XXV. pp. 85-94.  
<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*, page 101.

४१ ॥ सर्वदेहात्मा भालज्जिदा पुणीर्वेष्टके नैर्वेदीप्रवादाभिष्ठ वैश्वी  
मिक्कज्जिदोरत्ते नैयायिके सर्वसंज्ञवात् राजा नैर्वाप्ति विश्वावा  
धिके शब्दज्ञानपदावृत्ते नैनगीके येवारंभीनं स्वेष्टविवेष्टा  
सर्वगैर्वेदीत्तुत्तुर्वेदीने नैर्वेदीवैष्टुर्युतिपत्ति थैरलैर्वेदीवैष्टुत्तादें ॥

ಶಿಲ್ಪ ಶಂಕರಾರ್ಥ

ପ୍ରୀ ॥ କେଣେ ବିଦ୍ୟାନ୍ତିଭୁବେଶ୍ଵରଦାତାରଙ୍ଗଳେ ଯାତ୍ରେନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟପାଞ୍ଜି ଏନ୍ଦ୍ରେଶ୍ଵର  
ମଣା ମୁଁଦ୍ୟେଦ୍ୟ ଓରତ୍ତେ ରଥଜୀଗେତ୍ରେପାଞ୍ଜି ଦାଯୁଧପାଞ୍ଜି ଗେ ।  
ଗଣପତ୍ରିନ୍ଦୀ ଗୁଣି ୧ ଶର୍କରନେ ପ୍ରେଲାଞ୍ଚିଗୁଣ ଦୟାତ୍ମୀରିମୁଣ୍ଡାଦୀନୀ  
ରଣଦେଶ୍ବରାତ୍ମକରିଂଗସଂଭୂତପାଞ୍ଜିପାଞ୍ଜିପାଞ୍ଜି ॥

ನಾರಾಯಣ ಬೆಟ್ಟ, : ಶ್ರೀ-ಶ್ರೀ- ೧೦೫೪

గోదావరి జిల్లా యొక్క రిండ కెళుపును తాబుతాసేన వ్యోమదు తాగలు మదరాసిన వస్తువులకును శాఖలు విరుద్ధమైనాయి. ఇదరల్లి పూర్వచటాళుక్కుర రాజరాజినయేంద్రును నారాయణభట్టునెంబి బిట్టు బృథ్యుళనిగె నందముప్రాండి ఎంబి గౌమహన్ను తన్న రాజ్యమహా ఇట రల్లి దానమాదిదనేందు తేల్చాడు. నారాయణభట్టును విషయాదికి శాసనంద్రి ర్హిగె ర్యోజులు తైప్పే.

“<sup>2</sup> କୌରିତେନ୍ଦ୍ରେତେ କୌରିମୁଣ୍ଡିତି ରୂପାତ୍ମକ ଦୟାଦିନୀତିକୁ ହେଲାନ୍ତିରିତିକୁ

ಸದ್ಗಾ ಪುರೇಂದ್ರಾಶಾಪಿತವೆಕ್ಕೆ || ೧ ಶಿದ್ಧಿಂತೆ ಕಿಟ್ಟಬೇಕೆಲ್ಲಾಯಿ||

తెన్న శ్రీమద్వార సైన్యకురక్కడపే కుండలికి ఏపి ఉదాతోలు

ପାଞ୍ଚମିତରି ନେଇ ଦେଖିଲାଏବୁ କିମ୍ବା କେବେଳାଏନ୍ତି ?

ಯೇ ಮುನ್ಹಾತ್ಮೆ ಯೇವುವುದಿದ್ದಾರಿ ಕೂಡೆದೇವು ದೇವಿಗಳು

ପ୍ରମାଣିତ କାହାର ହାତରେ ଦେଖିଲୁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

ପ୍ରେସରିମ୍‌ବେଳେ ପରମାଣୁଦୟତାରେ ଜୟନ୍ତିର ବନ୍ଦିବାଗଚ୍ଛି ॥

କୁଣ୍ଡଳ ପାତାରେ ଦେଖିଲୁ କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା

ప్రయోగాలవిషయమును తెలుగులలో ఉండునిమాత్రమే ॥

ಈ ಸುಧಾರ್ಯತ್ವ ಪಡೆತ್ತಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಗುಡಾಳೆಲಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಸೂಮಾಕಾಂಬಿಯಾದ  
ಇಂಡೋನೆಸೀಯಾ ರೇಖೆಗೆ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿತ್ತೇನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿ

ଅଭ୍ୟାସନ୍ମବ୍ରତ ଉତ୍ସବରେ ପରିଚାଳନା କରିବାକୁ ନାହିଁ ।

ଶର୍ଷକୁ ପାଇଲା ତଥା ପାଇଲା ପାଇଲା ପାଇଲା ପାଇଲା ପାଇଲା

କରୁଣାଦଶୀବ୍ରତ ପ୍ରତି ପ୍ରଥମ ଶୁକ୍ଳପଞ୍ଚମୀବିନ୍ଦୁରେ ॥

କାହିଁନ୍ତାଙ୍କୁ ପାଇଲା ଯାଏନ୍ତି ଦୀର୍ଘମୁଖୀ ହେବାରେ କାହିଁନ୍ତାଙ୍କୁ ପାଇଲା ଯାଏନ୍ତି ।

ಕೂರ್ವಾನ್ನು ಗೆದ್ದೀ ನ್ನಿಬಂಧಿಸುತ್ತಿರು ಕುರ್ಬಿಂಬಾಗಿಲ್ಲಂಕಂತಾವು ಸಂಧಿಗಳು

నారాయణభూత్యనదు కొర్లగలితి; ఆప్సైంబస్మాత్తి; కంచేనసోహముఖుజియు అవన ప్రమితాము కును: కంచేనార్యును అవన పితామారును; ఆకెలంకాతంకస్తమోత్యును అవన తెండి; తాయియు సోము కొంబే. ఇవను సంస్కారత, కణార్థి, పురుషుత, ప్రైతాజే, అంద్ర భూషాగుళ్లు దెరలుకు ‘కవిరాజత్యేశురు’నెంబి బిరుదోందన్న ల్లదే ‘కవిభైవేబ్జుంకుత’ ‘అప్పాప్తాప్తావ్ధారణ చేక్రవెత్తి’ ‘సరస్వైత్రీకణార్థమతంస’ ఎంబి నేక బిరుదుగుళన్న కూంది ప్రసిద్ధవాగిద్దను.

మేలిన తాంబురాసెనవెన్న బరదవెను నెన్ని యభేట్టను. ఈతెనే ఆంధ్రభారతక్కుదికచియాద నన్న యభేట్ట రక్షనాగిది రబీచెందు డాక్టర్ కుల్స్ సార్డెబిరు లారీసీరుతారీ<sup>4</sup>. నన్న యభేట్ట రక్షను తన్న భారతద ఆరంభాదల్లి, 'పొయిక పొకళాసనికి భారతప్పొద్దురెడణంబునందు నారాయణానుచ్చెట్లు వానసధంథమే రవంకిభేతపుణాంటు నా! రాయణభేట్ట వాళ్ళయధురంధరుడుఁ తనకిష్టుడుఁ సహాద్భ్యాయియుసైన వాడబిముంబుగ దోషియి నివ్విరుంపగే<sup>5</sup>.' ఎంబడాగి రెండురువెను.

<sup>1</sup> ಶಂಕನ್ ಸ್ಟಾಂಡ್ಸ್ ಫರ್ಮ್ ಶಂಕರನ್, a form which is found in another verse.

<sup>2</sup> [This is marked 'Chālukyas, Eastern 21' in the Catalogue of copper-plate grants in the Madras Museum.—H.K.S.]

<sup>3</sup> Journal of the Telugu Academy, Vol. I, pages 45-62.

<sup>4</sup> *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. IV. p. 303, foot-note 3.

‘ಕರಿರಾಜೀಖರೆ’ ನೂ ‘ಕ್ರಿಭವೇಜುಂಕುಂತೆ’ ನೂ ಆದ ಸಂದೇಹಪೂರ್ವಿಕಾಸನದ ನಾರಾಯಣಭೇಟ್ವನೂ ಆಂಧ್ರಭಾರತರಿಂದನ್ನೇಯಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಯೆನಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯಕನಾದ ನಾರಾಯಣಭೇಟ್ವನೂ ಬಿಂದೇ ; ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಲೇತವಾದೆರೂ ಸಂದೇಹವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೦-೧೧ ನೇಯ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡಕವಿತಯು ಬಹು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಕ್ಕಿಳಿದಿತು. ಈಳುಕ್ಕೆರು ಕನ್ನಡಿಗರಾದುದರಿಂದ ವೇಂಗಿಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕನ್ನಡಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು ಪ್ರಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿರಬೇಕು. ಆದಿಪಂಪ, ನಾಗವನ್ನು ನೊದಲಾದವರು ಆಂಧ್ರಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಕನ್ನಡಕವಿಶೇಷ ರೆಂದು ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧಿಹೊಂದಿದರು. ಆಗ್ಗೆ ವೇಂಗಿ ಮಂಡಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಭಾರತಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರಿಸಮಾಗಿ ಆಂಧ್ರಭಾರತವನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಿದು ರಾಜರಾಜನರೀಂದ್ರನು ತನ್ನ ಆಸ್ಥಾನಕರ್ವಿಯಾದ ನನ್ನ ಯಥಾತ್ಮಕರೆನಿಗೆ ಆಜ್ಞಾಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧತಾಗ ಕನ್ನಡಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಭಾವಿಸಿದ ನೋ ಹೇಗೋರಿ-ರಾಜನಾಜ್ಞಾಯೆಂತೆ ಆಂಧ್ರಭಾರತರಿಂದನ್ನೇಯಾಯಿತು; ಈ ಗ್ರಂಥರಚನೆಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಯನ ಸಹಾಧ್ಯಾಯಿಯಾದ ನಾರಾಯಣಭೇಟ್ವನು ಸಹಾಯಕನಾದನು.

ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಸೂರಿ ; ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೦೮೮.

ಬಿಳಾ ರಿಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಕುಟುಂಬತ್ತಿಯ ಕಾಲೀನ್ಯರದ್ದೇನಾಲಯದ ಬಳಿ ಒಂದು ಶಾಸನಪ್ರಾಂಟು. ಇದು ಶ್ರಿಭೂಮನವೆಲ್ಲನ ಕಾಳಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದುದು. ಈ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಟುಂಬತ್ತಿಯ ಇನ್ನಾನ್ನವ್ಯರು ನುಹಾಜನಂಗಳೂ, ಅಲ್ಲಿಯಾಧಿವೈತಿ ಕಾಳದಾಸನೂ, ಅವನ ಮಕ್ಕಳೂ ‘ಅಭಿನವೆಸೋಮೇನ್ಯಾರದ್ವರೇವರಂಗಭೋಗಕ್ಕೂ, ತಪೋಧನರಾಜಾರಾಜನಕ್ಕೂ ವಾಟಕ್ಕೂಟಕ್ಕೂ ಭಾವಿಯನ್ನು ಮುತ್ತು ‘ಮೂಡಣಬಟ್ಟಿಯಲು ತ್ವಣಕಾಷ್ಟಕ್ಕಾರೆ ಹೋಫಲ್ಲವ್ಯಾದಲಾಗಿ ಬಪ್ಪು ವಸ್ತುನಿಂ ಸುಂಕೆ ಮುಂ’ ಈಳುಕ್ಕೆರಿಕ್ಕಮೇವರ್ ಏಷ ರ್ವಿ ಅಂದರೆ ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ೧೦೮೮ ರ್ವಿ ಕ್ರಾಟ್ಪ್ರಂತೆ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಶಾಸನಾಂತರ್ಗತಿ :

ವಿದ್ಯಾವಿಧೂಶ್ರವೇಣಭಾಸುರಕ್ಷಣ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಾಸೈಬುಧಾಧಿಪತ್ರೇಸ್ತನಾಜಃ |

ಸೋಮೇನ್ಯಾರಾಸನವೆಚೋರಿರಜನಾಂ ವಿಧಾಯ ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಸೂರಿರಿಲಿಬದ್ವಾಧ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಸಾಯ್ಯಾಂ ||

ಎಂಬ ಪದ್ಯಪ್ರಾಂತಿಕದಿ- ಇದರಿಂದ ಶಾಸನಕವಿಯು ಶ್ರೀಕಂಠಸೂರಿಯಿಂದು ನಿಶ್ಚಯವಾಯಿತು. ಇವನ ವಾಕ್ಯಾಂಶ ಯನ್ನು ವಾರಕರು ಸೆವಿಯಲೆಂದು ಹಲವು ಪದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ಉದಿತರಿಸುತ್ತಿನೆ.

### ಕುಟುಂಬತ್ತಿ

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ಆ ನಾಡೋಳಗ್ರಹಾರಂ ಭೌನಾರೀಹಾರನುಧಿಕ ವಿಬುಧಾಧಾರಂ !

ಶ್ರೀನಾರಿಗಿರ್[ಲ]ಗಾರಂ ಭೌನಿಧಿ ಕುಟುಂಬತ್ತಿ ನೋಡೆ ಸೋಗಯಿಸಿ [ತೋರ್]ಕ್ಷುಂ ||

### ಕಾಳಾದಾಸ

ಪ್ರೇ॥ ಭಾವನೆನಿಂತುತ್ತಿರ್ವನೆನಿತಾಪ್ರಯನೆಂದು ಪರೋಪಕಾರಿಯೆಂ  
ದವನತಪಾಳನ್ನೇ ಕವಟುವೆಂದು ಧರಾವುಪ್ರಾಂಜ್ಯನೆಂದು ಹೂ !

ನವನಯೆಕಾಳಯೆಂದೆಸಮಸೂಕ್ತಸೆನೆಂದು ವಿನಿಂತನೆಂದು ಬಾ

ನ್ಧವಸ್ತುರಭಾಜವೀಂದವನಿ ಬಳಿ ಸುತ್ತಿಪ್ರದು ಕಾಳಾದಾಸನೆ ||

ಕ್ರಿ.ಶ. ಪರಿಂತದೆಳ್ಳು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥರಪರಿವ್ಯಾಧನಂ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಭಕ್ತಿಯೋಳು ಪವನಜನಂ |

ಪರವೋದಾಯ್ಯಾದೋಳಂಗೇಣ್ಯಾರನ ನಧಕರಿಸ ಕಾಳಾದಾಸನ್ನೆಗಳ್ಳಂ ||

### ಕುಟುಂಬತ್ತಿ ಇನ್ನಾನ್ನವ್ಯರು

ಪ್ರೇ॥ ಕರೆಹಾಯಾತಜನಕ್ಕೆ ವೆಜುಕವೆಚಮ್ಮಾತಾನ್ತ ವೀರಂಗೆ ಕೇ

ಸೆರಿ ಬಾಯ್ಯಾಪ್ರೇರಂಗೆ ಕಲ್ಪಮುಂಜಂ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ತಾನಾಸ್ತ್ರದೆಂ |

ಪುರಂಪಾತ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ತವರ್ ಶೃಂಗಾರಿತಿಗೆ ತಾಂ ವಿಳಾಗ್ರಯಂ ಧನ್ಯಾರ್ಥಾ

ಕರಮಿನ್ನೀ ಕುಟುಂಬತ್ತಿರ್ವನೆನಿತಾಪ್ರಯನ್ನೆ ||

ಸೈಲಿವನಾಥ

ವ್ಯ ॥ ತ್ರಿಭುವನಸೆಂಭವೆಸ್ತಿ ತಿಲಬುಂಗೆಳಗೋಽಪ್ಯು ನ ಕರ್ತೃವನೆಂದು ಸೇ  
ನ್ನ ಭುವಿನಿಕಾಯೆಸೆಂಸೆರಣಾಫೀಲ್ಲಾರೆವಾಹಾನ್ನು ವರೆಕನ್ನರ್ಥಾರೆನೆ ।  
ನ್ನಭಿನೆಯಿವನ್ನೆ ದಾಖಿಳಾಸುರಾಪಗರೀಳಾ ಸರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದನೊ  
ಉಭಿನೆವಸ್ತುವಾಧನವೆರೋತ್ತರನಾಫೆನಾಧನವ್ಯೋಜಂ ॥

ಮಧುಸೂದನದೇವೀನ ; ಶ್ರ.-ಶ.- ೧೧೮-

[ರಾವಿಬರದೂರ್ ಸರೆಸಿಂಹಾಬಾಹಾಯೆರವರ ಕವಿತರಿತ್ರಿ (ವೊದಲನೆಯೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ, ಪತ್ರಗಳು ೧೧೦-೧೧೨)  
ಯಿಂದ ಈ ಕವಿಯೆ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಸೆಕಲವೂ ನಮಗೆ ಆಗಲೇ ತಿಳಿದಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ದರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ  
ಪದ್ಯಗಳು ದಾವಣಗೆಯೆ ಶಾಸನದವಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಕರ್ಮಿನವಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ವಾಗ್ಯಸೇದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕಾಯಿತು.—  
ಹೊ- ಕೃ-]

ಬಳಾಧಾರಿ ಜಲ್ಲೆಯ ಜಡಗಳಿ ತಾಲುಕಿನ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಕರ್ಮಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಈ ಶಾಸನವು ಇವ್ಯು ದಿ ಜಗದೇಕಮುಲ್ಲನ  
ರಾಜ್ಯಾಭ್ಯುದಯಕಾಲದೆ ೧೦ ನೇ (ಶಕ- ೧೦೨೦) ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದುದು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಜಗದೇಕಮುಲ್ಲನ ಸಾಮೆಂತ  
ವಿರುಪಾಂತ್ಯನ ವಾತುಳನಾದೆ ವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯನು ತುಂಗಾ ದತ್ತಾಳ ತೀರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ವಯಂಭು ಕೊಂಡಿಕಂಕರದೇವರಿಗೆ  
ದತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುತ್ತೆ ಹೇಳಿದೆ.

ಇವ್ಯು ದಿತ್ಯಲನಿಂದ ಇವ್ಯು ದಿ ಜಗದೇಕಮುಲ್ಲನವರ್ಗೇ ರಾಜವಂಶಾವಳಿಯನ್ನು, ವಿರುಪಾಂತ್ಯನ ಕೌಯಿ  
ಪ್ರತಾಪಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯನ ಗುಣವಣಿನ ವೊದಲಾದ ಈಶಾಸನ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಮಧುಸೂದನದೇವನೆಂ  
ಬುವನು ಬರೆದಂತೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಳ ಪದ್ಯದಿಂದ ವಿಶದವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ :

ಕಂ॥ ಶ್ರೀವಿರಪಾಂತ್ಯದೇವಮಂತ್ರಾವಲ್ಲಿಭುವುಂತಪಾದಪರಮಾರಾಧ್ಯ ।

ಶ್ರೀವಿತತಮ್ಯಧಾಸೂದನದೇವವ್ಯುರಜಚಿಸಿದರೆಸೆಯೆ ಶಾಸನಕೃತಿಯಂ ॥

ಇದೆಂದ ಮಧುಸೂದನದೇವನೆ ವಿರುಪಾಂತ್ಯನ ಆಶ್ರಯಕ್ಕೂಳಿಗಾದ ಆಸ್ಥಾನಕೆವಿಯಂಬುದು ಸ್ವಷ್ಟಿವಾ  
ಯಿತು. ಈತನ ಕವಿತೆಯು ಸ್ವಾದಯೆಂಗಮವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಲಿಲ್ಲ ಉದ್ದರಿಸಿತ್ತೇನೆ-

ಕಂ॥ ಅಂತಸೆದ ನೇರುಗಿರಿಯಂದೆ ತೆಂಕಳಾಸೆಯೆಂಬೆನ್ನ ಭಾರತವೇಷಾ ।

ಭ್ಯಾನ್ತಿರದೆಂಬಾಕಾನ್ತೆಯೆ ಕುನ್ತಿಳೆನಿನ ಮಾಖ್ಯಾಷಾಯ್ತು ಕುನ್ತಿಳೆತ್ತಂ ॥

ವ್ಯೇ॥ ಶ್ರೀರಾಜಾಂತ್ರಂಭೀಂಜಗಭಾದ್ಯಮಂಬಣಿಮಂಬಿಕಿರ್ಣಂತಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಾಂಭಿಪೀಠಂ

ಶ್ರೀಕಣ್ಣಂ ನಾಕಸಿಂಧುಂಭ್ಯಾಂ ಲಾಂದಿವಂಭ್ಯಾಂಸತ್ಯಾಂಭಿ[ತ್ತೀ]ಪ್ರಸಂಗಂ ।

ಲೋಕೇಶಂ ವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯರಸನಭಿವಾತಾತ್ತಂಗಂ ಮಾಳ್ಯಾ ನಿಜಚ್ಚಂ

ಭೋಕೃಪಾಂ ಧಾರ್ಮತ್ತಸಂಯೋಗಂ ದಕ್ಷಪವನಿಧಾಬೋಗ್ಯಮಾತ್ರಂ ತ್ರಿಷ್ಣಂತ್ರಂ ॥

ವ್ಯೇ॥ ವಿನಯಾಂಭೀಂಧಿಯಂದು ಧಮ್ಮಾಪರನೆಂದುದ್ದಾ ಮಂತ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಾಕಭಾ

ಜನಸಂದುವ್ಯುರೆ ಬಂಭ್ಯಾ ಕುಂ ವಿಬು[ಧೀ]ವಕ್ತೆಂದಿವರಾದಿತ್ಯಾನಂ ।

ತನುವಿಂ ನಿತ್ಯನ ನಾಧ್ಯಾಸತ್ಯನ ನಿತ್ಯಾಸೋವ್ಯುರಿತಾಸತ್ಯನಂ

ಮಾನಸಾರ್ಹಿತ್ಯಾನ ನಕ್ತಾಜೀಂದೆ ಸತತೆಂ ಶ್ರೀವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯಾನಂ ॥

ವ್ಯೇ॥ ಅ(?)ಯದೋಳ್ಯಕ್ರಮದೋಳ್ಯರೋಪಕ್ರತಿಯೋಳ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾತಿಯೋಳ್ಯೋತ್ತಂ

ದಯಯೋಳ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾತ್ಯಾ ಮಂತ್ರಾದೋಳ್ಯಾಂಪಿಂಭ್ಯಾನೇಂಳ್ಯಾನಯದೋಳ್ಯಾಂಬಂಧಿಯೋಳ್ಯಾಧಿಯೋಳ್ಯಾ ।

ನಿಯತಂ ತನ್ನ ವೈಲಸ್ಯರಾರೆನೆ ಜಗಂ ಜೀಯಂಬಿನಂ ಸಂತತೋಳ್ಯಾ

ದಯನಂ ತಾಳಿದ ಪ್ರಮ್ಮಾ ನಾಮ್ಮಾದಿವಲಂ ಶ್ರೀವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯಾನಂ ॥

ವ್ಯೇ॥ ಜಸರಾಸಂಸ್ತುತನಾದಸ್ತೇಕೆಜಾದಿಂ ಶ್ರೀಲಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯಾದೇ

ನಂಂಬಿಂಭ್ಯಾ ಕರ್ಮಿಕಾಲಕ್ಷಾಪಮಿಲ್ಲಾಂತ್ಯಾಪ್ಯಾರಂ ಪಾರಿವೆ ।

ಗ್ರಿನೋಳ್ಯಾನನ್ನ ತಸ್ತ್ಯಾಸಂಪದದೇಶಾರಿಂದಗ್ರಿ ಓಂ ನೋಪ್ಯಾದೆಂ

ಬಿನೆಂ ತಾಳಿದ ದೆಸತ್ಯಾದಾತ್ತಚರಿತಂ ದಿಗ್ಂತಿತ್ಯಾಸತ್ಯಾತ್ಯಾಯಂ ॥

ವೈ॥ ಸ್ಥಿಗತೀಜೆಲ್ಲಜಾಳ ವೆಂಟುಂ ದೆಸೆಗೆ ಪರೆರಿಸೆಲ್ಲ್ಯಾಪರಿವಿರಾಧ ಕಾರಂ  
ಪರೆದೊಡೆಲ್ಲಾನತಾಸ್ತೋಷ್ಯಂಬುರುಹವನವಾನನ್ನ ಮುಂ ತಾಳೇ ವಿದ್ಯಿ ।  
ಟ್ರುಣಿಂನೇಲ್ಲೋತ್ತುಭಂಗಳೇಷ್ಟುರಗೆ ನಿಜಃಪುಂ ಚೆಕ್ರವಾಕೋತ್ತುರಂ ರಾ  
ಗರಸಾಂಭೋರಾಶಿಯೆಲ್ಲಾಳ್ತು ತ್ರೀಸೆ ಧರೆಗೆಸನಂ ವಿಕ್ರಮಾದಿತ್ಯದೇವನಂ ॥

ವೈ॥ ಪರಮಂ ಶ್ರೀಪಿಕ್ರವಾದಿತ್ಯರಸ ನಿನಗೆ ದೀಷ್ಣಾಯಾಮಂ ಶ್ರೀಯಮಂ ಶಂ  
ಕರಸತ್ಯಾನಂದೆದಿಂದೆ ಕಾಡುಗಮರಸರಿದ್ವಾರಿಪೂರ್ತೋಳಜ್ಞ ಶೇಳಭ್ರೀ ।  
ಕರತಾ[ರಾ]ಧಾರಜಂಜತ್ತುರುಣಾಕಿಕೆಳುತ್ತಾನಿಸ್ತುನೆನ್ನಾನೆತ್ತೋಭಾರ  
ಕರಮಂಜತ್ತುಂಗಂಪಂಗದ್ವಾತಿವಿಕಟಪಜಟಾಜಾಟಕೋಲ್ಡ್ಲೈರಭಾರ ॥

ಬಿಜ್ಜ್ಯಯನಾಯಕ; ತ್ರೀ-ತ್ರಿ. ೧೧೩-

ಬಿಜಾಪುರದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಜಾಟ ಎಂಬ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರಸಂಸಾಧನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಡಿಕಾಳ್ ಎಂಬ ಗಾರುಮನ್ವೀಲಂದುಂಟು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಣಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಲೂ ನೂಳಿಕಾಪುರೆವೆಂತಲೂ ಹೆಸರಿತು. ಈ ಗಾರುಮನ್ವ ಮುಹಾದ್ವೀನಾಲಿಯದ ಮುಂದೆ ಒಂದು<sup>1</sup> ಶಿಲಾಕಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ— ಕುಂತಳಾದ್ವೀಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿವ ತಜಿ ಕಾಡುನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಗಳ್ವಾದವೆಂಬ ಒಂದು ಪಟ್ಟಾಳನಂಂತು; ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೆನ್ನುಮನಂಬುವನು ಅಧಿಪತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದನು; ಅವನಿಗೆ ರಾಜನಂಬುವನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದನು; ರಾಜನಿಗೆ ಅಮೃಗಿ, ಸಂಕಮ ಮತ್ತು ಜೋಗಮರಂಬ ಮುಂದರು ಮಾಕ್ಕಾಳಾದರು; ಜೋಗನಿಗೆ ಹುಮ್ಮಾಡಿಯು ಹುಟ್ಟಿದನು; ಹುಮ್ಮಾಡಿಯ ಮಗನೇ ಕಾರಿಂಜಾಲ್ರೌನೆಂಕಾಳಾಪಕ್ಷನಾದ ಬಿಜ್ಜ್ಯಾಳನು; ಬಿಜ್ಜ್ಯಾಳನ ಮನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೋರಿಯನಾಥೀತ್ಯಾದ ದೇವಾಲಯನ್ನೂ, ತನ್ನ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಜ್ಜ್ಯಾಳೈರ ದೇವಾಲಯನನ್ನೂ, ಅದರ ಬಿಂದುಂಂದು ಸರೋವರವನ್ನೂ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿದನು— ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಉಕ್ತವಾಗಿವೆ.

ಈ ಶಾಸನದ ಕವಿತ್ಯಪ್ರ ಬಹು ಶಾಲಾಫೈನಿಯೆವಾಗಿಯೂ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಾಣಯುಕ್ತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದೆ. ಆದೇ ಶಾಸನದ ಕವಿಯ ಹೆಸರು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಣಬಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಕ್ತವಾಗಿರುವ ಬಿಜ್ಜ್ಯಯನಾಯಕನು ಅನೇಕ ಬಗಯಾಗಿ ಸ್ತುತಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವನು. ಒಂದೆಡೆಯಲ್ಲಿ—

ವೈ॥ ಕಳೆಜುರಿರಾಜ್ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಪಕ್ಷನೆಂಬ ಮಹತ್ವೀದೇಳೇತ  
ನೈಲ್ ಲೋ ರಿಪ್ರೋಯಂದುಗೆ ಪಡಿಗ್ನಿಂಬುರುಧೀರೇಳೇತೆ ತಂ ।  
ನೈಲ್ ಬುಧರೀಯೆ ವಂಳ ರ್ಕವಿ ಕಂನಡಜಾಳನಿತ್ಯಾಬ್ಲೀತೆ  
ನೈಲ್[ಳೇ] ನೆಲಿಸಲ್ಪೂದಾತ್ತನೆನೆ ಬಿಜ್ಜ್ಯಯನಾಯಕನಿತ್ಯಾ ನಾಬ್ಲೀಯೋಳು ॥

ವಿದ್ವಾಂಸೇರು ಬಿಜ್ಜ್ಯಯನಾಯಕನಿಗೆ ‘ವಂಳ ರ್ಕವಿ’ ‘ಕನ್ನಡಜಾಳ’ ಎಂಬ ಬಿರುದುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತೊಂದೆಡೆ—

“ಸಮಸ್ತಗಣಾಳಂಕೃತಾಭಿಧಾನ ಕಳೆಜುರಿರಾಜ್ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಪಕ್ಷಮುಖಪ್ರಧಾನ ಗೋತ್ತುಜಿನಚಿಂತಾನುಷ್ಠಾನ ಸುಜಿ ನೆನಿಬುಧಜೆಡಾಳಾನಿಷ್ಠೆ ವಂಳ ರ್ಕವಿತಾಪ್ರವಿಧಿ ಕಂನಡಜಾಳ ರಿಪ್ರೋಯಂದುಪಡಿಗಳ ಸ್ತ್ಯಸಂಗ್ರಹ ಶ್ರೀ ಸೋರುಧಾಳಿಜ್ಜ್ಯಾಳೈರೆವಾದಂಭೋಳಿಜ್ಜ್ಯಾಂಗ ಸಾಹಸೋತ್ತುಂಗ ಮುನಿವಿಪ್ರಜಿನಫಳಪ್ರಧಾಯಕರೆನಿಸ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಣಿಗೆಯ ಪ್ರಭಾ ಬಿಜ್ಜ್ಯಯನಾಯಕರು” ಎಂಬಧಾರ್ಥಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಬಿಜ್ಜ್ಯಯನು ರಾಯಮುರಾರಿ ಸೋರಿಯ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಪ್ರಧಾನನ್ನೂ ಮಹಾಕವಿಯೂ ಆಗಿದ್ದ ನುಂದು ತಿಳಿದು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

‘ಕಂ॥ ಪ್ರೋಕ್ಷಾಲದ ನವಿಲಾಂಬಂ ಸಿಸುಗಳ ಮುದ್ರಾ ಟ ಹರಿಳಾರೆಣಿಯೆ ನೋಂಬಂ ।  
ರಸೆಕವಿಗಳ ರಣಾಂಬಂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಿಯೋಡಗೋಪಿದೀತೆ ಕನ್ನಡಜಾಳ ॥’

ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕೆಲವು ಪದ್ಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಕನ್ನಡಜಾಳ’ ಎಂಬ ಅಂಕಿತಪ್ರ ಕಾಣಬಿರುತ್ತದೆ. <sup>2</sup> ಕಣಾಂಬಕವಿಜರಿತೆ, ಕಾರರು ಈ ಅಂಕಿತಪ್ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಲವು ಪದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿ “ಕವಿಗಳು ಸ್ವಕೃತಪದ್ಯಗಳ ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು ಬಿರುದುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಬಿರುದುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವಾದರೂ ಕವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯ

<sup>1</sup> *Epigraphia Indica*, Vol. XV, pages 315 ff.

<sup>2</sup> ಸಂಪ್ರಜ್ಞ ಮ, ಪ್ರಜ್ಞ ೧೧೫.

ಯಿಸ ಬರುದೆಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕೆವಗಳು ಇಂಥೆವರು, ಈಕಾಲದವರೆ ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ಣಯಿಸುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಲ್ಲ. ಸು- ೧೯೦೦ ಎಂದು ಸೌಲಿನಾಗಿ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ.” ಎಂಬಿಡಾಗಿ ಬರೆದಿರುವರು- ಮೆಲಿನ ಕಾಸನದೆ ಬಿಜ್ಜಯನಾರುಹಕ್ಕನು ಪೌರ್ಣಕರಿಯೆಂದೂ, ಅವನಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ವಾನಿಸ್ತೇ ವಣ ರಕಾವಿ” ‘ಕನ್ನಡ ಜಾಣ’ ನಂಬಿ ಬಿರುದುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರಿಂದೂ ತಿಳಿದೆವೆ. ‘ಕನ್ನಡಕಣ’ನಿಂಬಿ ಅಂತಹವು ಪದ್ಯಗಳ ಕರ್ತೃಪು ಬಿಜ್ಜಯನಾರುಹಕ್ಕನೇ ಎಂದು ಉರಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಂಭವವೇನೂ ಇರಲಿಡೆಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಉದಯ ಯು ಸ್ವಿರಂಡೆಪುದಾದರೆ ‘ಕನ್ನಡಕಣ’ನನ್ನು ಕ್ರಿ. ಕ- ೧೯೦೦ ರಿಂದ ಕ್ರಿ. ಕ- ೧೧೭೨ ಕ್ಕೆ ಬಯ್ಯ ಬೇಕಾದೀತು. ಇವನು ಯಾವಯಾವ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರುವನೇರ್ಲೀ ಗೆತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಿಜ್ಜಯನು ಚತುರಂಗಕುಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದೆವನು-

ಕೆಂ || ಅತನ ವಲ್ಲಬ್ಜಿ ಕೊಂತಾಬರುತ್ತಿರೋಮೆಣಿ ಸರೋಜರೋಜನೆ ವಸುದ್ವಾ

వ్యాతియేనిప్పుళు విదితం వ్యాతేం సోనిత్రిచేయి ముహీవ్యాగుణదిం

ಇಂದ್ರಿಯಾನ ವಿಭಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ನಾಯಕರು ಅಂತಹ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಾಂಡ

ದೀನಿ ಕೆಳರುಂಸೆಗಾಮಿನಿ ಲತ್ತಾಂಗವಿಳಾಸೆನಿ ಸೊಯಿಯೆಕ್ಕನೇ.

ଶୁଣକେଣେ ଦେଇନାହିଁଲେ ଗୁଣତିଏଲେ ଯେକେବେଳେ କେ ନିଷ୍ଠାପୁଣ୍ୟଭୂମି

ದಿನಿ ರತ್ನಿ ನೌರಿ ಸ್ವಂತೆಯೆನಿಷ್ಟಂವಳೆ ದೇವಿ ದರಾತ್ತಳಾಗದೊಳು

ಕ್ಕಾತನ ವಂಶಾಳಿವ್ಯಾಯನು, ತಿಳಿಸುವ ರೂಪವು ಪದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು, ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ದರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ:—

କଂ ॥ ଆ ପୁରୁଦ୍ଧିପଂ ପ୍ରଭୁଁ ଦିଗ୍ବ୍ୟୁଷକେନମ୍ବ୍ୟୋଯୀଶ୍ଵରିତାନଂ ନୁତେଲ  
ତ୍ରୈ ପ୍ରେପି ପରେଲାପକାରେ ବାହ୍ୟପାଠରେ ମୁଲ୍ବ ଗୋପନ୍ଦ ତମୁଳ୍ବ ॥

କେଂ ॥ ନେଗର୍ଦ୍ଧି ତୁ ନୟେଂ ଚରାଗୁଣାଂ ଶ୍ରୀବିଲ୍ଲା ଗୋପନୀତନ ତେନୟେଂ  
ଜାଗତିଭିଜନ୍ମେକର୍ମପୁଣ୍ୟତେଗୁଣାଂ ସ୍ଵଭବପୁଣ୍ୟ ଗୋପନୀତନୁପୁଣ୍ୟତେ

ಕ್ರಿ. ॥ ಆತನ ಸೆತಿ ಸುತೆ ಗುಣವತ್ತಿ ಸೀತಾರುಂದೆತಿ ವಿವೇಕವಿದ್ಯಾದ್ವರೆ ಭೂ

ಪ್ರೋಲೆ ಪತ್ರಿಬಾತೆ ದಾವಬಾತ್ತೊಂನ್ ತೆ ಮುದಿಯೆಕ್ಕೆ ನೋಳ್ಳಂ ನೆಗರ್ ಟು।

॥ ପେରତିଦେ ହୁଅମିଗଲ୍ଲୁ ଦାତ ନାତୁଲେ ଶିଳକେଂଧ୍ରେଙ୍ଗ ଗୋରିଗ

ନୀରିଙ୍ଗ ଲକ୍ଷେ ଗନ୍ଧୀ ସୁରାଦିପତିଙ୍ଗ ପୋଲେଳିନିଙ୍ଗ ଏଣ୍ଟାବିଂ

ಸೇರಿರಬೇಕಂ ನಿಷೇಹಿಸಿದ್ದ ಯುಂತನುದಿತೆಂ ಸೈತ್ಯಾತ್ಮ ನಾದೆಂತಿರೂ

ದರ್ದಿಂ ಬಿಜ. ಯನಾಯೆಕಂ ತನಯೆನಾದೆಂ ಧೂತಿ, ಬಾಪ್ಪೆಂಬಿನೆ

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ; କ୍ଷେତ୍ର । ୧୯୩୨

ನಿಜಾಂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಪಟ್ಟನಾಡಿಗೆ ಎಂಬ ಲಾರಿನ ಸುಖೇದಾರಕೆಫೀರಿಯೆ ಬಳಗೊಂದು ೧ಶತಾವಸ್ಪಣ ಟು. ಇದು ಜಾಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಭೂಲೈಂಕಾಮೆಲ್ಲ ಸೋಲನ್ನೆಯ್ದರನೆ ಕಾಲದೆ ಜಾಲಿಕ್ಕೆಗೈಸಿಕ್ಕುವು ವರ್ಷ ೫೦ ರಲ್ಲಿ (ಕೃ.ಶ. ೧೯೨೫) ಬುರೆದುದು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸೋಲನ್ನೆಯನು ‘ಪಟ್ಟಬಂಧ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಮಯ’ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಿಯಿಸಿಗೆ ನನ್ನೆಯು ಭೂಟ್ಯಿಗೆ ‘ವಿಜಯನೂತ್ತರಿಗೆ ಲಗ್ನಮಂ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಸಮಿತ್ತ’ ದಿಂದ ಭೂದಾನವಾಡಿದನೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬರುತ್ತುದೆ. ಶಾಸನಾತ್ಮಕವೇದಿ

‘ಕ್ಷಮ || ನಿರತಿಕೆಯೋನು ತಮ್ಮಿ ಬಾಸ್ಯರ ಸರಸಕ್ಕೀಂದ್ರ ರಚಿತ ಕಾಸೆನಮುಂ ಬಿ

ତେ ରଦ୍ଦିଙ୍ଗ ପ୍ରତିକଂଟିଙ୍ଗ ସାକ୍ଷେତନିଳ୍ଲୟୁଙ୍କ ତିବୁଜୀ ବ୍ୟାକ୍ସୁର୍ଯ୍ୟୁଙ୍କ ବରଦେ ॥

ಎಂಬ ಪದ್ಯೆಡಿಂದ ಶಾಸನಕವಿಯು ಭಾಷ್ಯರನೆಂದು ಸ್ವಫ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಸರಸೆಕ್ವಿಲ್‌ಎಂದ್ರ ಭಾಷ್ಯರನ ಕವಿತೆಯು ವಿಳಿತೆ ಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಈಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ತಲಪ್ಪ ಪದ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು, ಅದರೆ ಸುತ್ತಲೇ—

ನೇ || ಶಿಮುಚ್ಚಾ ಭಕ್ತವೆಂಕೋದ್ವ ನೇ ನನುಪನಿತೋಲ್ಡ್ಯಾದು ಜಾದೆಂಡರೊಯ್ಲ್ಯಾ

ଦା ମୁଁ ଶିରାରିଚାହିଁତ୍ର କେନିକିତେବଜାର୍ ଯୁଧଂ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରପିଦାଁ

దావేప రట్టిత నెవాలయప బుళ్లతీతమన్నో ఐమెమాతా ఈండ్రతీంజి

పై ఏనుం త్రవ్యానబ్రింగ్ ఏచ్, సేదె నెసెద్లో త్రైలపక్కొలణపేపోలో

1 ಈ ಕಾನನವನ್ನು ನಿಜಂತರಕಾರದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕೀಲಾಜಿಕಲ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯಾಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮು ಶ್ರೀಪ್ರದೀಪ್ ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುವ ಗಡೆ ಹೈ.

ವ್ಯ ॥ ಸರಕಾರಾಳಾವದಿ ನಾನೆ ಸೇಳದೊಡೆಂ ದೆದ್ದಾಗಿಲ್ಲಿಂಬ ಚೋಳ  
ಉಕ್ಕಳಂಗಾಂಗವರೆಳಾಳವೆಂಬುನ್ನೇಪೋಳಿಪಾಂಚೋಳ ರಾ ।  
ಪ್ರಕರಂಬಂಬಂಗಳೊಳ್ಳಣಿ ಪೂಣ್ಯನ ಮರತ್ತೊಳ್ಳು ರ್ಯಾಧಾನಳೊಳ್ಳೆಯ್ತಿಂಬ  
ಪ್ರಕರಂ ಪೇಳದೆ ನಿಕರವೋನ್ನತಿಕೆಯಂ ಶ್ರಿವಿಕರಮಾದಿತ್ಯನ ॥  
ವ್ಯ ॥ ವೊಳೆವೆತ್ತಿತ್ತಿದ ತೊಳೆಬಾಳಿಜಳಿಂ ಮೊಹ್ಲೊಂಡಮಿತ್ತಾಂಗನಾ  
ಕುಳೆಬಾಳ್ಯದೆವದಿಂ ತಳತ್ತು ರಿಪುಸೇನಾ ಚಕ್ರರಿಕಾಂತಿಂಬಿನಿಂ ।  
ಬಳದೆತ್ತಿರ್ಗಳುಪೊರುತ್ತಾಂತಿಂತೆಂಬುತ್ತುಳಂಗವೊತ್ತಾಂಗನ  
ಕುಳೆದಾನಪ್ಪ ವದಿಂ ಪರಾಕ್ರಮವನಂ ಭಾಂತೋಳಕಮೆಲ್ಲಾಂಜನ ॥

ಭಾಸ್ಯರ ; ಕೃ. ಕ. ೧೧೮-.

ಒಳಳುಕ್ಕು ಸೋಮೇಶ್ವರನ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಜಂಡದಂಡನಾಯಕನಾದ ಮಾಧವರಸನು ಸಿಂದವಾಡಿಸಾಂವಿರದಲ್ಲಾಳು ತಿದ್ದು ಕರ್ಕ. ೧೧೯ ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಂಡಾತ್ರಾರದ ಶ್ರೀಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾಜ್ಞನಂದೀವರ ನಿವೇದ್ಯ ನಂಡಾದೀವಿಗೆ ಕಲಪು ಸುವಣಾದಾ  
ಯೆಗೆನ್ನ ಧಾರೆಯೆರದನಿಂದು ಒಂದು ೧ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಈ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ‘ಸುಕನಿಪದ್ಮಪ್ರಭಾಕರೋಳ  
ಭಾಸ್ಯರಿ’ ಎಂಬವನು ಬಿರದಂತ ಶಾಸನದ ಕಡೆಯ ಪದ್ಯಾದಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಕವಿಗೆ ‘ಕಾಕನಿಮುಖ  
ಮುದ್ರ’ ನೆಂಬ ಬಿರುದೂ ಇದೆಂತ ತಿಳಿಯೆಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಭಾಸ್ಯರನು ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಕಣಾಂಟ ಭಾಷೆಗಳಿರದರಲ್ಲಿ  
ಪಾಂಡಿತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿದ್ದನು. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ನಿಚಾರವಾಸುದೂ ಇದರಿಂದ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಒಂದು  
ಪದ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತೇನೆ—

ಕ೦॥ ಪವನಪಧ್ಯದನ್ನುಪ್ರಾಶಿತಕವಿರಾಜನನ್ನುನ್ನ ಬಹುಭೋಗಧರಂ ।  
ದಿವಸಕರನಂತೆ ತೈಜಿಂಭವನೆನಂ ಮಾಳಪಚಮುಳಪನೆಸೆವೆಂ ಧರೆಯೋಳ್ಳೀ ॥

ಉದಯಾದಿತ್ಯ ; ಕೃ. ಕ. ೧೧೯-.

ಉದಯಾದಿತ್ಯಲಂಕಾರವೆಂಬ ಒಂದು ಅಲಂಕಾರ ಗ್ರಂಥವನ್ನು ‘ವೆಸುಧಾನಾಥನೆ ಸೋಮವನಾಥನೆ ಸುತಂ  
ಚೋಳೋಳದಯಾದಿತ್ಯಂ’ ‘ಸೋಮವಂಧಿರ್ಭ್ರಂಂದನೆಂ’ ಎಂದು ರೇಣುಕೋಳಂಡಿರುವ ಉದಯಾದಿತ್ಯನೆಂಬಾಳನು  
ಆನೆನೋ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾನ್-<sup>೧</sup> ಈತನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಸೋಮವಂಧನೆಂಬ ಚೋಳರಾಜನ ಮಾನಂದು ತಿಳಿಯೆಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ  
ತನು ಪಟ್ಟಾಭಿಮಿಕ್ಷನಾಗಿ ಆಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆಂತಯೂ ತೊರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕವಿಯು ಕಾಲಪು ಸುಮಾರು ಕೃ. ಕ. ೧೧೫೦  
ಇರಬಹುದೆಂದು ಕವಿಚರಿತ್ರೆಕಾರರು ಉಂಟಿಸಿರುವರು-

ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ತಾಡಿಪತ್ರಿ ಎಂಬ ಉರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ರಾಮೇಶ್ವರನ ದೇವಾಲಯ ಸ್ವೋಂದೆಂಟು-  
ಅದರ ರಾಜಾಂಗಾದ (ಪ್ರಾಕಾರ) ವಾಯವ್ಯ ಮೂಲಯೆಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಶೀಲಾಕಾಸನವುಂಟು. ಅದರಿಂದ ‘ಭುವನೆ  
ಪ್ರಖ್ಯಾತಸೋಮಾಸ್ಯಯಾಜಿತ’ ಉದಯಾದಿತ್ಯಮಾತಾರಾಜನೆಂಬುನು ‘ಪನ್ನವರಿನಾದ ರಾಜಧಾನಿಯಾದ ’ತಾಟಿ  
ಪಾಂಡಪುರದೆ ನೆಲಿನಿದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದನು; ಈ ಉದಯಾದಿತ್ಯನು ತಂದೆ ಸೋಮವಿದ್ವನು; ಉದ  
ಯಾದಿತ್ಯನು ಶಕ ವಿಷ್ಣು ೧೧೦ ನಯ ಕಾಶಯುಕ್ತ ಸಂಪತ್ತರದ ಮಾಘ ಬ- ಏ ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸ್ವತಿವಾರದ ಸುರ್ಯಗ್ರಹಣ  
ದಂದು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೆ ಜಂದ್ರನಾಥಪಾರ್ವತಿನಾಥ ದೇವರುಗಳ ಬಸದಿಯ “ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸ್ವತಿತ ಜೀವೋಳ್ಳೇದಾಧಾರಕ್ಕಂ ದೇವ-  
ರಷ್ಟುವಿಧಾಜರಣಗಂ ಆಹಾರದಾನಕ್ಕೂ” ವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುನು; ಎಂಬಿಂದಿವಿಯೆಗಳು ತಿಳಿದುಬರುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಈ  
ರಾರಣಾಗಳಿಂದ ಅಲಂಕಾರ ಗ್ರಂಥ ಕರ್ತೃವಾದ ಉದಯಾದಿತ್ಯನು ಇವನೇ ಆಗಿರಬಹುದೆಂದು ತೊರುತ್ತದೆ-<sup>೨</sup>

<sup>೧</sup> Madras Epigraphical collection for 1915, No. 546.

<sup>೨</sup> Lives of Kannada Poets, Vol. I, pages 132-133.

<sup>೩</sup> Madras Epigraphical collection for 1892, No. 388.

<sup>೪</sup> ವ್ಯ ॥ ಹೀರುವಾಹಾಮುಹೀಧರದ ತೆಂಕಳ ಭಾರತವರ್ಷದೀಳ್ಳುನೋ  
ಹಾರಿಯಿದೆಂಬಿನೋಳ್ಳು ಕುಂತಳೆದೀಕದ ಪ್ರಾಂಭಾಗದೀಳ್ಳು ।  
ಸಂರ ಹೀರಪ್ರಾಂಧರಂತಳೆವಂದದಾಂದೆ ತೆಂಕಳಾ  
ಧಾರಿಂಧರುಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆನ್ನಪರಿನಾಡು ನಿರಂತರ ಒಪ್ಪಿ ತೋಳಿಗಂಗಾ ॥

<sup>೫</sup> Tādpatri in the Bellary district.

<sup>೬</sup> [ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಜೋಳೋಳದಯಾದಿತ್ಯನೆಂದು ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಲಿಪ್ಪಾ. ಈತನು ಕವಿಯಂಬಾದೂ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧತಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ  
ಜೋಳೋಳವಂತಪ್ಪ ಸುಳಾರಾವಂತಪ್ಪ ಹೊತ್ತಿ ಜಂಪ್ರವಂತಪ್ಪ. ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಗೋಳ್ಳಿಪ್ಪಿ ಉದಯಾದಿತ್ಯನು “ಸೋಮಾಸ್ಯಯಾಜಿತ್ತಿ”  
ನು. ಈತನು ತಾತ ಕೆಲಿಗಂಗನೆಂತಲೂ, ಗಂಗಾವಿಷಾಂತಲೂ ಕರೆಯಲ್ಪಿಟ್ಟುರುತ್ತಾನೆ.—ಹೋ. ಕೃ.]

ಒಳೋಳೆಗ್ಗೆದೆಯಾದಿತ್ಯನು “ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರಾಜನಾಗಿದ್ದಿರಲಾರನು ; ಆವದೊರೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನೊಮ್ಮೆತರಾಜನಾಗಿದ್ದಿರಬೇಕು” ಎಂಬುದು ಕೆವಿಚರಿತ್ರೆ ಕಾರರೆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ - “ಸ್ವಸ್ವಾನೇಕಸೆಮರಸೆಂಫೆಬ್ರಸಂಹಂತವಿಜಯಲಪ್ತಿತ್ಯೇಸಮಾರ್ಥಿಗತಿಕಾಳಿವಜ್ಞಸ್ಥಳೆಂ ತೃತೀಯವಿಶಿತ ಭೂವನತ್ತಿತ್ತೇತ್ರ ನಾಮುಂಬರಾಭರಣಂ ಪೊಂಡ್ಯಗೆಜಕೆಳಸೆರಿ ಕುಲಾಕಡೆಪುರವರಾಧಿತ್ಯರಂ ಅಪ್ತಿವಾಹಂಸಿಧಿ ಸಿದ್ಧವಟದೇವದಿವ್ಯೈಪಾದವದಾರಾಧಕ ಪರಬಿಳಾನಾಧಕನಾರ್ಥಾದಿಸಮಸ್ತಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಂಬೆಲ್ಲ ಥಿಂಜಬಿಳೆವಿಧಿನಾರಾರಾಯೆಂ ಪ್ರತಾಪಕುವಾರನುದೆಯಾದಿತ್ಯ” ನಂಬಿ ಸ್ವರ್ಪಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನೂ “ಉದೀಯಾವಿತ್ಯದೆವ ಮಾಹಾರಾಜಾ” ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದನ್ನೂ ಈತನ ತ್ಯಾಲೋಕ್ಯಮಲ್ಲಂಬ ಬಿರುದನ್ನೂ, ಈತಾಸನದ್ವೀ ತನ್ನ ಸೆಂರಾಜನಾವನ ರಂಸೆರನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡದೆ ಇರುವುದನ್ನೂ ಗಮನಿಸಿದರೆ ಉದೆಯಾದಿತ್ಯನ ವಂಶಿಯು ವೊದಲಾವೊದಲು ಈಲಾಘಾದ ಇಂಳಿಕ್ಕೆರಿಗೆ ನೊಮ್ಮೆಂತರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆಂದೂ ಈಡೆಕಡಿಗೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರಾಗಿ ಹೆನ್ನು ಪರಿನಾಡನ್ನು ಆಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆಂದೂ ನಿಶಿದವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಒಳೋಳರ ಪ್ರಾಬಲ್ಯಾನು ತಗ್ಗಿದವೀರಿ ಈ ವಂಶಿಯಾರನ್ನೆಕರು ಬಾಳ್ಳಾಕ್ಕುರ ಅಧಿನರಾಗಿದೆ ರು. ಬಾಳ್ಳಾಕ್ಕುರ ಬಲಪ್ರ ಕಂಂಡುತ್ತ ಕಂಂಡುತ್ತ ಸೊಮ್ಮೆತರನ್ನೆಕರು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರಾದರು. ಹಾಗೆ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರಾದವರಲ್ಲಿ “ಒಳೋಳೆದಯಾವಿತ್ಯನೂ” ಒಬ್ಬನಾಗಿರಬಹುದು.

ಈ ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ ಉದೆಯಾದಿತ್ಯನು ಅನ್ಯದೊಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಉಂಟಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಿರು —  
ಉದೆಯಾದಿತ್ಯನು ಅನ್ಯಯೆ

- ವೇ॥ ಭೂವಸ್ತಪ್ರಬ್ರಹ್ಮತ ಸೋನ್ವಾನ್ಯಾಸ್ಯಾಜಿನಿತ ವಾಹಾರಾಜರುತ್ತಂಗ ಕಂತ್ರಿ ರವಸೀತಾಧಾರ್ಮಿಸತ್ಕ್ಯಾಂಜ್ಯಲಬಿರರಸುಗಳ್ಯಾಂನ ಸಂದದ್ದ ಈಶಾತ್ರ |  
ವಿವರಾಂತನ್ವಾತ್ತಿತ್ತಾಂತ್ಯಾಂಜ್ಯಾಂತರವರೂಳುಂದಾತ್ತ ಪ್ರತಾಪವರ್ಭಾವ ಪ್ರವಿಧಾತಾನಾಂಜ್ಯವಲ್ಲಿಪಂ ನೆಗಳ್ಲ ನವನಿಯಂ ಪ್ರಾಲಿಸೆಲ್ಪುತ್ತಿರಾಜಂ ||
- ಷ್ಟ್ರೀ॥ ಅತ್ಯರಸಂಗಪ್ರತ್ಯೇದ ತನೂಭವ ನಾಯವಸುಲ್ಲಂಧೆವನಾ ದಿತ್ಯಸಮವರ್ತಾಪಿನಿಧಿ ತೃತೀ ಬಾಗಲದ್ವಿನಿ ತಾನರುಂ |  
ಧ್ವ[ತ್ಯ]ಪಮಾನ ತತ್ಪಿಯಸುತ್ತಂ ಕಾಲಿಗಂ ವಸುಂಭಾಜಂ ಪರ್ವಾ ದಿತ್ಯವಿಭೀದಿ ತದ್ವರುಂ ತಾಂ ಮಾಹಿದ್ವಿನಿ ಯನಿಪ್ಪಳ್ಳಾಂಪ್ರಾವೇಂ ||
- ಷ್ಟ್ರೀ॥ ಆಗಂಗಾವನಿಸಾತಾಕಂಗವಿಸೆಕಂ ಚೆತಾತ್ ಮಾಹಾದೇವಿಗಂ  
ರಾಗಂ ಕ್ಯುನಿಗ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಿದೆಂ ಪ್ರಭೂಸುತ್ತಂ ಶ್ರಿಂಸೋನಿಂದೆವಂ ಜಯೋ |  
ದ್ವೀರ್ಘಂ ತಂನಿರಕಾಂತೆ ಭೂಮಿಸುತ್ತಿಗಂ ಭೂಭಾರತ್ತಾಂಜಾತೀತಿಗಂ  
ಶ್ರಿಂಗಂ ಕಂಚಲದ್ವಿನಿ ತಾನೆ ಸಮುಂಬಾಂ ಭಾಗ್ನಾಂಭಾಗ್ನಾಂಭೋಳು ||
- ಕಂ॥ ಇದನಿದ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಯಿಂ ದುದಾತ್ ನೆನಿಸ್ದ್ದ ಸೋನಿದೇವನ್ಯಾಸಂ |  
ಸದಿನ ಕಂಚಲದ್ವಿನಿಗಮುದಯಿಸಿದಂ ಪಿರಿಯಾಕಾನಾರನುದೆಯಾದಿತ್ಯಂ ||

ಉದೆಯಾದಿತ್ಯನ ಪ್ರತಾಪ-

- ವೇ॥ ಮುದ[ವೇ\*]ದ್ವೀರಿನಿಸೋಳಸ್ವನ್ಯಾತಿಮಿರಪರಧ್ಯಾಂಸನಂ ಗಯ್ಯು ಹೇ ಜ್ಞಾತೆ ರಾಗಂ ನಿಜವಂಡಳ್ಳಕ್ಕೆಸೆಯಿ ದಿಕ್ಷಾರ್ಥಾತಮಂ ತಂನ ತೇ |  
ಜಿದಗುವ್ಯಾಂ ಸಮುಂತ್ತಾಂಭ್ಯಾದಯನುಂ ಕೈಕೊಂಡ ಸ್ವೀಪಿಂದನಿಂ  
ತುದಯಾದಿತ್ಯಕುಮಾರಸಪತಿತೋಽದೆಗ್ಗಪ್ರತಾಪೋಽದಯಂ ||
- ಕಂ॥ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿಕಿನಿಸಿತಿಬಳಿತಿರಾತ್ಯಯೆಮಂ [ಮಾ]ಹ್ಲೈ ತೇಜದಿಂ ಸೋನುನಿವಾತ |  
ಪತ್ಯಾನೆನಿಸಿದ ಕಾಮಾರಂ ಪ್ರತ್ಯಾಂತ್ರಂ ತಾನೆ ನೋಳ್ಳಾಂದುದೆಯಾದಿತ್ಯಂ ||
- ಷ್ಟ್ರೀ॥ ಸ್ವರನಂ ರೂಪಿನೂ ಅಂದುನಂ ಲಿಭವದೊಳು ಕಾನೀನನಂ ದಾನದೊಳು  
ದಾರಿಯಂ ವಿಕ್ರಮತ್ತಾಂತ್ರಾಂ ಯಾವಜಾನಂ ಸತ್ಯಾಂತ್ರಾಂತ್ರಾಂ ತೀವ್ರಭಾ |  
ಸ್ವರನಂ ತ್ಯಾಜದೊಳೆಂಬುಜಪ್ರಭವನಂ ಬಾತ್ಯಾಂತ್ರಾಂತ್ರಾಂ ದ್ಯಾಮಭೂ  
ಧರಮಂ ಧ್ಯಾರ್ಘದೊಳೆಯ್ಯೆ ಪೋಲ್ಯಾನುದೆಯಾದಿತ್ಯಾಂತ್ರಾಂಪ್ರಾವಲ್ಲಭ ||
- ಕಂ॥ ಉದೆಯಾದಿತ್ಯಕುಮಾರಂ ಕದನದೊಳಿರಾದ ಮಾವದೆಹಿತಮೆಂಭ್ಯೆ |  
ತ್ವಂದತಿಯರ ವದನಸಜ್ಜಕ್ಕಾದವಕಲಂ ವೊಂದುವಂದಿದು ಬಸವಂದ ||

ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಧರ ಮತ್ತು ಮಧುರೆ; ಕೆ. ಕ. ೧೪೧೦.

ಕಮುಲಾಪುರಕ್ಕೂ ಯಂತೆಗೂ ಮಧ್ಯವಾಗ್ಗೆದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೃಷ್ಣದೇವರ ಗುಡಿಯ ಸೀಮಾಪದೆ ಒಂದು ಮುಂಟಪದಲ್ಲಿ<sup>१</sup> ಶಿಲಾಶಾಸನನ್ನೆಲಂದುಂಟು. ಇದರಿಂದ ದೇವರಾಯನ ಸಚಿನನಾಗಿದ್ದ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಧರನು ಪಂಪಾಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಪೂರ್ವದಿಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಾಲ್ಯವನ್ನು ವರ್ತತದ ತಂಕಣದೆಸೆಯೆ ಗುರುತ್ವೆಲಂದರಲ್ಲಿ, ಶಕ. ೧೫೨೦ ನೇಯ ವಿಶೋಧಿ ಸೆನತ್ತರದ ಫಾಲ್ಗುಣ ಪ್ರಥಮವಾಸರ ಗುರುವಾರದಂದೆ “ಸಮಸ್ತೋತ್ರವ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪೂರ್ಣಿಮೆ ಮಹಾಗಣನಾಥನ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಿಯಂ” ಹಾಡಿದನಂಬದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

“ಕವಿಂದಾಭರಣಮಧುರ” ನು “ಪಂಗಡೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಧರತಚಿವಂಗಾಜಕಂದ್ವಾಕ್ಷರವೀಳದವಿದಾಯುಂ ಶ್ರೀಯುಂ, ಸಂಸ್ಕಿರಣದೆದಿರೆ ಬರೆದಂ ಮಂಗಳವುಂ . . . .” ಎಂದು ಶಾಸನಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಶಾಸನಕ್ಕೆ ಪತ್ರಿಯಾದ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಧರ, ಕೃತಿಕರ್ತನಾದ ಮಧುರ ಇವರ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸುವುದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಕೃತಕರ್ತನ್ನಾಗೆ.

ಕವಿಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ<sup>२</sup>, ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಧುರನು ಧಮ್ಮನಾಧಪೂರಣ, ಗುಮ್ಮಾಟಾಪ್ಯುಂ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರುವಂತೆ ಕವಿಚರಿತ್ರೆಕಾರರು ಬರದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. “ಇವನು ಜ್ಯಾನಮತದವನು; ವಾಚಿವಂಕಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದವನು; ಭಾರದ್ವಾಜಗೋತ್ತದೆನವನು; ಇವನೇ ತೆಂದೆ ವಿಷ್ಣು; ತಾಯಿ ನಾಗಾಂಬಿಕೆ; ಬುಕ್ಕರಾಯನ ಸುತೆ ಹರಿಹರಣರಾಯನ ಸುಧಾನನಾದೆ ಮುದ್ದದ ದಂಡೆಷ್ಟಾರು ಇವನೆ ಪೂರ್ಣಕನು; ‘ಭೂನಾಧಾಸಾಂತ್ವನಚೂಡಾಮನಃ ಮಧುರಕ್ವಿಂದ್ಯೋ’ ಎಂಬುದರಿಂದ ಇವನು ದರಿದರನ ಆಸ್ಥಾನಕವಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಿರಬೇಕು. ಈತನಿಗೆ ಕಳಾವಿಲಾಸ, ಕವಿವಾಧನ, ಮಧುರ, ಮಾಧವ, ಸರಸಕವಿರಸಾಲವನೆಂತ ಭಾರತೀಯವಾನಸಕೇಳುರಾಜರಂಸೆ, ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ವಾಸಮುದಯ, ಸುಮನಸ್ಸಂ ಚರಚಂಚರೀಕ ಎಂಬ ಬಿಂದುಗಳಿಂತೆಯೂ” ಕವಿಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಸ್ವಾಷ್ಟಿವಾಗುತ್ತೆ.

ಈ ಶಾಸನದಿಂದ “ಕವಿಂದಾಭರಣಮಧುರ” ನಿಗೆ ದೇವರಾಯನ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಧಾನ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಧರನು ‘ಸುಕ್ರೇತ್ರ ರಸ್ತ್ರ್ಯಾಖಾದಿಗಳಂ’ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವನನ್ನು ಬರು ಅಕ್ಷಾಂಶಿಯಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ವಿಕ್ಕಿಂತಿಂದು ತಿಳಿಯಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಹರಿಹರಣರಾಯನ ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮುದ್ದದ ದಂಡೆಕಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ವಿತನಾದ ಕವಿಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಮಧುರನಿಗೂ, ದೇವರಾಯನ ಪ್ರಧಾನನಾದ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಧರನಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ವಿತನಾದ ಈ ಶಾಸನದ ಮಧುರನಿಗೂ ಏನು ಸಂಭಂಧವುಂಟಿದೆ ವಾಚಕರು ಕೇಳಬಹುದು. ಈ ಶಾಸನಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಧುರನು ತನ್ನನ್ನು ಶಾರಿತು ಹೀಗೆ ಬರೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವನು:—

ವ್ಯಾ ॥ ಗಣದಂಗೋಳ್ಯಾಡೆ ಮಿಕ್ಕಿನಕ್ಕೆದವಾತಂತ್ರಿಕ್ಕು ತನ್ನಾಂ ಪ್ರಾಣ  
ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತಾಂ ಸುಕವಿಂದಾಖ್ಯಾಂದಸಭೀಯೋಽಭಾನೆಂದೊಂಮುಂ ಧಾ ।  
ರಿಣಿಯೋಽಕ್ಕೋಽಂತ್ಯಾಜಾಂ ಮಧುರನಂ ನಿನ್ನೇಂತಕನಾಂತರಂ  
ಕ್ಷ್ಯಾಣಪಾದದಸರೋಽಜನಂ ಪ್ರವಿಲಸದಾಧಿತ್ಯಾಂತಿರ್ವಾಸಮುಖಾಂಭೋಽಜನಂ ॥

ಕವಿಚರಿತ್ರೆಯ ಮಧುರನು ತನ್ನ ಕವಿತಾಚಾರ್ಯರಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಗಣಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾತ್ಮ ಹೀಗೆ ಬರದಿರುವೆನು:—

ವ್ಯಾ ॥ ಗಣದಂಗೋಳ್ಯಾಡೆ ಮಿಕ್ಕಿನಕ್ಕೆದವಾತಂತ್ರಿಕ್ಕು ತನ್ನಾಂ ಗೋಣ  
ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತಾಂ ಸುಕವಿಂದಾಖ್ಯಾಂದಸಭೀಯೋಽಭಾನೆಂದೊಂಮುಂ ಧಾ ।  
ರಿಣಿಯೋಽಕ್ಕೋಽಂತ್ಯಾಜಾಂ ಮಧುರನಂ ನಿನ್ನೇಂತಕನಾಂತರಂ  
ಕ್ಷ್ಯಾಣಪಾದದಸರೋಽಜನಂ ಪ್ರವಿಲಸದಾಧಿತ್ಯಾಂತಿರ್ವಾಸಮುಖಾಂಭೋಽಜನಂ ॥

ಈ ವ್ಯಾತ್ಮನ್ನು ಕವಿಚರಿತ್ರೆಕಾರನು ಉದಯರಿಸಿರುವರು. ಪಾತಕರು ಈ ಎರಡು ವ್ಯಾತ್ಮೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೇಂಜಿ ಪರಿಷ್ಠಿಸಿದ್ದೀ ಆದರೆ ಏರಡೂ ಒಂದೇ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬಿರು. ವ್ಯಾತ್ಮೆಗಳ ನಾಲ್ಕನೇರಾದ ಹೊರತು ಮಿಕ್ಕಿನ ಗಳು ಎರಡರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ. ನಾಲ್ಕನೇಯ ಪಾದವು ಕವಿಚರಿತ್ರೆಯವರಕಾರ:

“ . . . . ನಿಷ್ಣೇಂತಕನಾಂತರಂ  
ಕ್ಷ್ಯಾಣಪಾದದಸರೋಽಜನಂ ಪ್ರವಿಲಸದಾಧಿತ್ಯಾಂತಿರ್ವಾಸಮುಖಾಂಭೋಽಜನಂ ” ॥ ಎಂಬುದು.

ಶಾಸನವಾದದವರು:

“ . . . . ನಿಷ್ಣೇಂತಕನಾಂತರಂ

<sup>1</sup> Madras Epigraphical collection for 1889, No. 38.

<sup>2</sup> ಈ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಧರನು ತನ್ನ ಆಯಾಯ ಕಡೆ ಅದ್ವೈತಾಚಾರ್ಯನಾದ ಪಾಠವಾಚಾರ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಒಂಧುವಾಗಿದ್ದೆನು.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. I, page, 346

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., page, 347.

<sup>1</sup> ಕ್ರಿಷ್ಣಪಾದಸರೋಜಿನಂ ಪ್ರವಿಲಸದಾಧಿತ್ಯೀಮುಖಾಂಭೋಽಜಿನಂ ॥”

ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಮೊದಲನೇಪಾಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಧುರನು ತನ್ನ ಕವಿತಾಬಳ್ಳಿಯ್ಯಾವೆನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ‘ಕಣಾಟಕಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಾಭಾಷಾಘಾಷಾ ರಾಜನಂ ಪ್ರವಿಲಸದ್ಯಾಂಭೋಽಜಿನಂ’ ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವನು. ಎರಡನೆಯ ಪಾಠದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ತನ್ನ ಗುಣಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕವಿತಾಬಳ್ಳಿಯ್ಯಾವೆನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿ ತನ್ನ ಪೋರ್ವಕನು ಪ್ರಥಾನ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯೀಧರನಾಗಿದ್ದು ದರಿಂದ ‘ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯೀಂಪಾದಸರೋಜಿನಂ ಪ್ರವಿಲಸದಾಧಿತ್ಯೀಮುಖಾಂಭೋಽಜಿನಂ’ ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವನು. ಅದುದರಿಂದ ‘ಕಣಾಟಕಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಾಭಾಷಾಘಾಷಾ ವಿರಾಜಿನಂ’ ‘ನಿನ್ನಿಂತಕನಾರ್ಥಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಯೀಂಪಾದಸರೋಜಿನಂ’ ಇಬ್ಬರೂ ಒಂದೇ. ಮುಧುರನು ಮುದ್ದೆ ದೆಂಡೆಶನ ಸೌಷಣಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದುದುವೊತ್ತುವೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯೀಧರನ ಉದಾರಾಶ್ಯಕ್ಷಾ ಪಾತ್ರ ನಾಗಿದ್ದ ನೆಂಬಂತನ್ನು ಸ್ವೇಷ್ಟವಾಯಿತು. ‘ಭಾನಾಧಾಶಾಂಭಾಂಭಾಂಭಾಮೆಂಂ ಮುಧುರಕ್ವಿಂದ್ರ್ಯಂ’ ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿ ಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೂ, ಈ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇವರಾಯನ ವಂಶಾವಳಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ:

ವ್ಯೇ ॥ ಆ ಭಾವಿನಿಪಾಲವೈಷಾಂಕುರಮೆಂದು ಪ್ರೇರುಷಾರೆದಿಂ ಪ್ರತೀಪಿಂದಂತತ  
ಶಾಭಾಗೆಪ್ರಸ್ನಾರತಾಂವನಯಂಕನಕಿಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಭಾಂಪ್ರಾತಾಂ ।

ನೊಭಾಗ್ನಿರ್ಮಿಲನಿವಾಸೆಂ ಜನಿಯಿಸಿ ಸೇರಲಕ್ಷ್ಯೀಧರಾಜೆಂ ಧಿರಿಂಥಾ  
ಜಾಂಭಾರಂ ಸಾವ್ಯಾಭಾಂಪ್ರೋಽಂನಿಂದೆಂ ದೇವರಾಜಾವನಿಂದ್ರ್ಯಂ ॥

ವ್ಯೇ ॥ ಸೆಲಿನಾನಾಸೆಸ್ಯೇಸಂಪತ್ತಿಯನೆಂದಿಸಿ ಸಂತುಪ್ತಿಯಂ ದಾನಧಾರಾ  
ಜಲದಿಂ ಸೆಲಾಪನೆಂ ತಳ್ಳಿಸೆ ವಿತತೆಂಜ್ಞಾತ್ರಸುಭಾಂಭಾಂ ಯೆಂಂಯ್ಯಂ ॥  
ಜ್ಯುಲಿಪಾಹಾಂಭಾಂಭಾಂ ದಾಮದಿಂದಂ ನಿಯನಿಸಿ ನಿಜದೇಂಭ್ಯೇಂಭ್ಯೇ ಗೋಮಂ  
ಡೆಲನೆಂ ಸತ್ಯೀತ್ಯಾಂದುಗ್ರಂ ಗಂಡನಣಕೆಯಿಂ ದೇವರಾಜಾವನಿಂದ್ರ್ಯಂ ॥

ಎಂದನೇಕವಿಧಿವಾಗಿ ಸೋಲ್ತ್ರೆಪ್ರಾದಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೂ, ಮುಧುರನು ದೇವರಾಯನ ಆಸ್ಥಾನಕವಿಯಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದೆ ನೆಂದೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಬಹುದು. २ ಈ ಕವಿಯು ‘ಸೆವೊಸಪ್ರಾಸೆರ್ಯೇಸಿಸರಣಿ ಶಬಾಂಭಾಂಪಾತಿತ್ಯಾಂಭ್ಯೇ ಮಾಧುರ್ಯದ ನಿಭಾರೆ ವಾಗಿ ನಾವಿಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸುಪ್ರದು ಅನುಭಿತ.

ಮುಧುರನೆ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು ನಮಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ ಬಿಂದೆ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇ ಕೃತಿಯಂತಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾವ್ಯಲಕ್ಷ್ಯಾಭಾಂಭಾಂ ಮಾಂಬಂ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯೀಧರನ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ವಿಕಿರಿಸಿ ಶಬಾಂಭಾಂಪಾತಿತ್ಯಾಂಭ್ಯೇ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಸನಭಾಗಗಳನ್ನೇ ಉದಾಹರಿಸಿದೆ. ಆಗ ಪಾಠಕರೇ “ಕವಿಮುಧುರನ ನೊತ್ತಿಗಳೇಂ ಸವಿಯೋಽಂದ್ರ್ಯಂ” ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರು.

ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯೀಧರನು ದೇವರಾಯನ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಧಾನನಾಗಿದ್ದ ನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೊದಲೇ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾಯಿತು. ಮುಧುರನು ಇವನನ್ನು “ಸತ್ಯೀವಿಂದ್ರ್ಯ” “ಕವಿತಾಕಲ್ಪಾವಲ್ಲಿನಿತಿತಾನೆ” “ಕವಿರಾಜಲಕ್ಷ್ಯೀಧರ” “ಕವಿತಾಲಕ್ಷ್ಯೀಧರ” ಎಂದು ಅನೇಕಬಗೆಯಾಗಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿ ಸೋಲ್ತ್ರೆಪಾಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯೀಧರನು ನಿಜ್ಯಾಪತ್ರಪಾತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅನೇಕ ವಿಬುಧರಿಗೆ ಆಶ್ರಯಭೋತನಾಗಿದೆ ದು ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ತಾನೇ ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಾಹಾಕವಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದಿರುತ್ತಾರು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಖೇಯವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಇವನು ಯಾವ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರುವನೇಂದ್ರ್ಯಂ ನಮಗೆ ಗೋತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಳಗೆ ಉದಾಹರಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವ ಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡ ‘ಸಾರಶ್ಯೀನಿತಿವಾರ್ಕಾಂಪ್ಯಾತ್ಯಾಂಪಾತಿರಿಸರ್ಯೋಽಂಪ್ಯಾತ್ಯಾಂಪಿತ್ಯಂ’ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿತನಾಗಿರುವ ‘ಸಿತಿವಾರ್ಕಾಂಪ್ಯಾತ್ಯಾಂಪಿತ್ಯಂ’ ‘ಅನಂದರಾಮಾಯಾಂಭಾಂಪಾತಿರಿಸರ್ಯೋಽಂಪ್ಯಾತ್ಯಾಂಪಿತ್ಯಂ’ ‘ಕೃಷ್ಣಾಲಿಲಾತ್ರ’ ಹೊದಲಾದುವು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯೀಧರಕೃತಗ್ರಂಥಗಳಿಂದು ಉಂಟಿಸಿಲು ಅವಕಾಶವುಂಟು.

ವಿಜಯನಗರದ ಅರೆಸರ ಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾದರಿಸಿತಾಯಣರೆಂಬ ಪ್ರಥಾನರು ಇಬ್ಬರಿದ್ದರು. ಯಿವರೇ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ರಾದ ವೇದಭಾಷ್ಯಾದಿಭೂತದ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಪ್ರವರ್ತತ್ವಕರಾಗಿ ಹೆಸರುಪಡೆದ ಸಾಯಣನಾಧವರೆಂಬುವರು. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಂಗಲೆ ಎಂಬೀಬ್ಬ ತಂಗಿಯಿಡುತ್ತಿರು.

ವ್ಯೇ ॥ ಆತರುಣಿಶಿಂಬಾಮಣಿಗೆ ಹೆಲ್ಲಿಭನಾರೆನೆ ವಿಪ್ರಾ ಪ್ರದ್ಯಾಪಿತ್ಯಾಂ  
ಬ್ರಾಹ್ಮತಪವಿತ್ರಗೋಲ್ತ್ರೆದೋಳುಗೋಂಸನೆ ವೆತ್ತೋಗೆದಂ ಜಗಜ್ಜ್ಯಾನ ।  
ಪ್ರತಿಕರಂ ಗುಣಾಕರನಲಂಕೃತಭೋಭ್ಯಾವನಂ ಬುಧಾಳಲೀ  
ಲಾತಿಶಯ್ಯಾಕತಾಮರಸನಂದೆನೆ ರಾಮುರಸೆಂ ಧರಿತಿಯೋಳು ॥

<sup>1</sup> [ಇಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಕ್ರಿಷ್ಣಪಾದಸರೋಜಿನಂ’ ಎಂಬುದು ಅಂದಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ತಿದ್ದುವಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಕ್ರಿಷ್ಣಪಾದ್ಯಾಕಸರೋಜಿನಂ’ ಎಂದು ತಿದ್ದುಬೇಕಾದೀತು.—ಹೋ. ಕೃ. ]

<sup>2</sup> Lives of Kannada Poets, Vol. I, pages, 346-351 and Vol. II, page, 204.

ಈ ರಾಮರಸೀಗಿ :

- ವ್ಯಾ॥ ಅನಿಮಿಷನಂದನಕ್ಕುಮರಭೇಷಣಪಂಚಕೆವಿಲ್ಲೈರಂಗೆ ನೇ  
ಬ್ರುನೆ ಮುಖಪಂಚಕೆಂ ಸೃಸನಯಾಭೈಮುತಕ್ಕುಮುದ್ದೆ ರಂಗಪಂಚಕೆಂ ।  
ಜನಿಯಿಸಿ ಲೋಕರೊಳಿ ವಡದೆಂತೆ ಸಮಸ್ತಜಿನಂ ಮನಂಗೇಳಿ  
ಉಜ್ಜಿನಿಸಿದುದಾ ಗುಣ್ಯಕ್ಕನಿಧಿ ರಾಮರಸಂಗೆ ತನೆಜಪಂಚಕೆಂ ॥
- ಕ್ರಂ॥ ಕರಪುದಿಂ ಲಹ್ಮಿತ್ರೇಧರ ಚೆನ್ನೆಮಂತ್ರಿ ಬುಕ್ಕಂಣ ಮಾಥಪಂ ಹೆಗ್ಗಿರಜಯೆಂ,  
ದಮದಿರ ನಾಮುಂ ನಗ್ಳಿರ್ ಸಮನಿಸಿ ಸಿಂಗಾಂಬಿಕಾಪನಿಶೋಧರದೇಳಿಳು ॥
- ಕ್ರಂ॥ ಆ ಮೆಟೆನ್ನೆವರೋಳಾಂತೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಂದ್ರಿಮಪರ್ವತಾಪನಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕೆತ್ತಿರ್ ।  
ಪ್ರೇಮಂ ಲಹ್ಮಿತ್ರೇಧರನೆನ್[ವೀ] ಮಹಿಯೋಳ್ಧಿಮ್ಮಾಸಂಭವಪಾಭವಮುಂ ॥
- ಕ್ರಂ॥ ಕಂನಡಿಗೆಸುಲಕೆ ರಂನದ ಕಂನಡಿಯೆನೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದಿತವ್ಯತ್ವಶ್ರೀಸಂ ।  
ಸಂನಂ ಲಹ್ಮಿತ್ರೇಧರದೇವಂ ನಿಮ್ಮೀಲನಾಗಿ ನಗ್ಳಿರ್ನೋಳಿಗಂ ಪೂಜಾಗಂ ॥
- ವ್ಯಾ॥ ಶ್ರೀರಾಮುಂ ತಂದೆ ದೇವೋಲತ್ತುಮೆ ದಶರಥರಾಮುಂ ಮನೋಲಯೈವಮಾನಂ  
ದಾರಾಮುಂ ರೂಡಿವೆತ್ತುಗ್ಗುದ ಕುಲಗುರುವೆಂದಂತೆ ಪೂರ್ವಿಸ್ತದೇನಿಂ ।  
ವಾರಂ ಸಿಂಗಾಂಬಿಕಾಮುಂಗಳಿಜರಸುಧಾವಾಧಿಸಂಜಾತನಂ ತಾ  
ನಾರಾಮುಂ ಲಹ್ಮಿತ್ರಾಮಾತ್ಯನೆ ಸಕೆಲಜಗಜ್ಜಾತಿಜೇತೋಳಿರಾರಾಮಾತ್ಯನೆ ॥
- ಸಿಂಗಾಂಬಿಕೆಯು ತನ್ನ ಮಗುವಿಗೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಹಾಲೆಜೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಲೋಬಿದಸ್ತು ಮಧುರನಿಂದೆ ಕೇಳಿ:
- ವ್ಯಾ॥ ಶೋಜೆಯುಂ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸು ಭಾವಿಯುಂ ಸೆವಿಸು ದೇವಾಗಾರಮುಂ ಮಾಡಿಸೆ  
ಜ್ಞಾಜೆಯೋಳ್ಧಿಮ್ಮಾಸಿದನಾಥರಂ ಬಿಡಿಸು ವಿಶ್ವಗಿರಿಂಬುಕೆಯಿ ನಂಬಿದೆ ।  
ಗ್ಗಾಜಿವಿಷ್ಟ್ರುಗಿರು ಶಿಷ್ಟರಂ ಪೂರೆ ಯನ್ನತ್ತುಂತೆಲ್ಲಾವಂ ಪಿಂದೆ ತಾಂ  
ಯೆಜೆದಳ್ಳಾಲಿಜೆವಂದು ತೋಟ್ಮು ಕೆವಿಯೋಳ್ಳ ಲಹ್ಮಿತ್ರೇಧರಾಮಾತ್ಯನೆ ॥
- ಅಹ್ಮಿತ್ರೇಧರನಿಗೆ ದೇವಕಿ, ಸೋಮಲೆ ಎಂಬಿಬ್ರುರು ಹೆಂಡಿರಿದ್ದ ನು. ಗಂಡು ಮುಕ್ಕಿಂಜು ನಾಲ್ಕುಮುಂದಿ. ಈ ಲಹ್ಮಿತ್ರೇಧರನೆ  
ಕ್ರಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಕೆವಿಯು ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿಯಿದ್ದಾ ನೆ :
- ಕ್ರಂ॥ ಕಯ್ಯಿಂದೊಡೆ ಮಂದಾರದ ಕಯ್ಯಿಂಂ ಮಂತ್ರೀಂದ್ರ ಲಹ್ಮಿತ್ರಾಂಕನೆ ಕಯ್ಯಿಂಂ ।  
ಕಯ್ಯಿಲ್ಲದೆಂದು ಮನುಜರ ಕಯ್ಯಿಂಂಬುವು ಮರ್ಬಿಂಕ್ಕೆಗಳೆಂತು ಕ್ಯಾಗ್ಳೆ ॥
- ಕ್ರಂ॥ ಮಾತ್ರೇನೋ ದೇವರಾಮುಂಗಾಂತೆ ಸನ್ಮುಂತ್ರಿಯೆನಿಸಿ ನಗ್ಳಾರೆ ವಿಬುಧಿ  
ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಮಿಗೆ ನಿಲಿಳಿವಿಧಾತ್ಮಿಂತಿಗೆ ಗುರುವೆಂನದಿಪರ್ ಲಹ್ಮಿತ್ರಾಂ ॥
- ವ್ಯಾ॥ ಸುಮನೋವಿನಾಯ್ಸದಿಂ ವಿಶ್ವತವಿಬುಧಜನಾನಾನಸನಾಯಾವಾನ  
ಕರಪುದಿಂದಿ ರಾಮಪಂಚಾತ್ಮಿಜ ಸಚಿವಶಿರೋಲತ್ತು ಲಹ್ಮಿತ್ರೇಧರಂ ।  
ಸರವಜೆಂದಾನಳ್ಳಾಟಿಂ ಕೆಳೋಳಿದೆ ಬಿಡು ಪೂರುತ್ತೀಂ ಪೂರ್ಗಿಯುಂ ಬಂಧು ಕಲ್ಪ  
ದುಮವೆಂದೆಂ ಹೇಳ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಲ್ಲಾಡೆ ನುಡಿ ಜಗತೀಂಚಕ್ರದೋಳ್ಳ ಸಕ್ಕಿವೀಂದ್ರಾ ॥
- ವ್ಯಾ॥ ಪ್ರೇಸಿದಾನಳ್ಳಿಸುವಂತ್ರೆವೀಂ ಮುನಿದಕಯ್ಯಿಂಳೀಳೀ ವಂದಿ ವಾ  
ದಿಸೆದಿವೆಂತಿಕಿಂದಿ ಯೋಳ್ಬಿಂದೆಂಳ್ಬಿಂಬ್ರಾತ್ಮಿಯೋಳ್ಬಿಂತಿಯೋ ।  
ಉಜ್ಜಿಸದೋಳಿ ಕ್ವೈಯೋಳಿತ್ಯಾಡಾರೆಗುಣದೋಳಿಂಬ್ರಿಂಬ್ರಾದೋಳಿಂತ್ಯಾತ್ಮಿ ಲ  
ಹ್ಮಿಸೆ ಲಹ್ಮಿತ್ರೇಧರನಳ್ಳಾದುಂಟಿ ಸೆಬೀಯೋಳ್ಳ ಶಿಂದೇವರಾಜೆಂದ್ರಾ ॥
- ವ್ಯಾ॥ ಧರಣೀಚಕ್ರಂ ಮನಂಗೋಳ್ಬಿದೆಯಮುರುತಮುಸೋಳ್ಬಿಮೆಲ್ಲಾದುವಾತ್ಮಾ  
ಬರಣಂ ಸನ್ಮಾಗ್ರಿಮುಂದ್ರೋತ್ಸಂ ರುಜಿಸೆದಾಲೋಕಮುವ್ಯೋಳ್ಬಿತ್ಯಾ ತ್ರೇಜಿ ।  
ಸುರಣಂ ನಿತ್ಯಾಸುರಾಗಕ್ಕೆಗೆಂಡಲಿಸೆನೀ ಪ್ರೇಮ್ಮುರಿಯಿಂ ದೇವಭೇಷಣ್ವೆ  
ದ್ವಾರಾಪಾದಾಸಂನ ಸ್ವಾನುಂನತಿವಡಿದೆನೋ ಲಹ್ಮಿತ್ರೇಧರಾಮಾತ್ಯಮಿತ್ರಂ ॥

ನ್ಯಾ॥ ಪೂರ್ವಿನ ಬಿಲ್ಲ ನೇತಿಸುವ ಬಂಡ ಬಿಸಂತನಾಸೆಮಾಡುವಿಂ  
ಮೊವಿನರಲ್ಗಳಂ ಬನಸಗೆಯ್ದೆಂಗೇರೆ ಪಂಗುಗೊಳ್ಳು ಬಿ ।  
ಶ್ರೀಸುದ್ದೇನುತ್ತ ಜಿತ್ತುಭವನಾವನ ಮೆಯ್ದೆಗೊಂಡು ಕಂಡ ಕಾಂ  
ತಾನ್ಯಾಯಂ ಮರಳ್ಬು ವನೆನಲ್ಲಿಬಿಗೆಂತುಟೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಷಂಕನಾ ॥

ಕೆ॥ ನೆಲದೊಳ್ಳೆತಿಹಿಂಧಾವೆಂದುವಿವರ ನಾಲಿಗೆಯನಲುಗೆಲಿಯ್ದುದ ಬಿಲು ಸು ।  
ಕಲೆಯಾದುದು ಮುಂಕೆತ್ತಿರುಯೆ ಕಲೆ ಮೂಜಗವಟಿಯೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರನಾ ॥

ನ್ಯಾ॥ ಗಣನಾಮಾತ್ರಮೆ ದೇವರಾಯೆನರನಾಥಾಸ್ತಾನದೊಳ್ಳುವನಾ  
ಗೃಣಿಗೆಳ್ಳುತ್ತ ಸಿಂಹಾರಿಪಾತಾಗಳುಪಧಾಸಂಕುಂಧಿಯಿಂ ಬುದ್ಧಿಯಿಂ ।  
ಗುಣದಿಂ ಗೌರವದಿಂ [ನೋ]ದಳ್ಳೆ ಸೆವ ಮುದ್ರಾಮಾತ್ಯಯೋರ್ಗಂಧರಾ  
ಯಂಜಚಾಂತಾಕ್ಯಾಸುಮಂತರೋಳ್ಳುರೆ ಪಂದಂ ಮಂತ್ರಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರಂ ॥

ನ್ಯಾ॥ ಸಾರೆಶ್ವರೀನೀತಿವಾಕ್ಯಾಪ್ಯತಪರಿಸರದೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೆ ಮೆಯ್ದುಂದದಾನಂ  
ದಾರಾಮಾಸಂನರಾಮಾಯಂದೊಳ್ಳಮುದ್ರು ತಳ್ಳುವೆಗಂ ಕೃಪ್ರಾ ವೀಲಾ ।  
ಧಾರಂ ತಾನಾಗಿ ನಾನಾಫಲಮಾನಿಳೆಗೆ ಬೀಳಿತ್ತು ಸಂಸಾರಸಾಖಾ  
ಕಾರಂ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತಿ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರನುರುಕವಿತಾಕಲ್ಪವಲ್ಲಿಎಿತಾನಂ ॥

ನ್ಯಾ॥ ಪದ್ದಮಂದಂ ಕವಿರಾಜಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಜಿನ ಕಾವಾಯ್ಲಾಬವಮಂ ಕೂತ್ತು ರೇ  
ಉದೆ ಮುಂಪೋದರೆ ಪ್ರಾದೆ ನೋ[೦]ಮೆ ಕಿನಿಗೊಟ್ಟುತ್ತಾನುಮೊರ್ಯಾದು ಸು ।  
ಮುದದಿಂ ಸ್ವೇತಿರದೊರು ದೂತಿಯರಮಾತಂ ವಿಂತಿ ಕಣ್ಣಂತು ನೋರು  
ದಿದ ಪೆಣ್ಣಿಳ್ಳುದಿದ್ದ ಪೂರ್ಗಣಯೆ ಪ್ರಂಣಂದೆಂಳಿ ಪುಯ್ದುರೇ ॥

ನ್ಯಾ॥ ಗುರುಧೈನಂ ಮೆಚ್ಚೆ ನಿಜ್ಞೆ ಒಗಿದೆಂಳೆ ಮೆನೋಭರೆಕ್ಕೆ ವಿದ್ವಾಜ್ಞನಂ ಬ್ರಾ  
ಪುರೆ ಬಾಶೆಂದೆತ್ತ ಕೊಂಡಾಡುವ ವಿನಿಧಕಳಾಷ್ಟ್ರಾಧಿ ವಂದಿವ್ರಜಂ ಕಂ ।  
ದಿರದಿವಾಪ್ಯಧಾಂಗಂಧಂ ಕೊಂಡಾಡರೆ ಪೂರ್ಗ್ಯಾ ವಿಶಾಂಗನಂ ವಿಶ್ವ[ವಂದ್ಯಂ]  
ಜರಿತಂ ತಾನಾಗಲ್ಲಿನುನ್ನ ತಿವಡದನೇ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರನುಮಾತ್ಯವಯ್ಯಂ ॥

ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರನ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಕಾರ್ಯ ದುರಂಥರತೆಯನ್ನ ಕಾರಿತು ಮಧುರನು ಒಂದು ಉದಾಹರಣೆಯನ್ನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರು  
ವನು- ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಕೆಲವೆರು ಫಾಲುಕರು ದೇವರಾಯ ಮಹಾರಾಯೆನನ್ನ ಕೊಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿಶ್ಚಯಿಸಿ ಜನಾನ್ಮಿಗಮನೆದ  
ಅಯುಧಗೆಳೆನ್ನ ಕ್ಯಾಲಿಹಿಂದು ರಾಜದ್ವಾರವನ್ನ ಮುತ್ತಿರು- ಈ ಸಂಭನ್ನ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರನು ತೆಳುದು ಕರ್ತೃಬಲ  
ವನ್ನ ಲಿಕ್ಕಿಸೆ “ತನ್ನ ಪತಿಕಾರಾಯ್ಯಾಮೆ ಕಾಯ್ಯಾಮೆನುತ್ತೆ” ಮಹಾಸಾರಸದಿಂದ ವಂಜಕರನ್ನ ವಂಜಿಸಿ ತನ್ನಿಂ  
ಡಿಯನ ಪ್ರಾಣವನ್ನ ಕಾವಾಡಿದನಂತೆ-

ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರನ ವಿಷಯವಾದೀ ಕಡೆನುಡಿಗಳನ್ನ ಮಧುರನೆ ಸೆವಿನುಡಿಗಳಂದೆಲೇ ಮುಗಿಸುವೆನು-.

ನ್ಯಾ॥ ಪೂರ್ಗಳೆಲ್ಲೊಂಬಿಳಿಯೋದ ಪೆಂಪಿನ ಯೆಕ್ಕೋಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರಂ ಬಿಲ್ಲಾವೆ  
ಬ್ರೂಗೆಗೊಳ್ಳುಂಪಿನ ಸೊಂಪುವೆತ್ತ ಕವಿತಾಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರಂ ರಾಜನೀ ।  
ತಿಗೆ ನೇವ್ವಾದ ಮಹಾಪ್ರಧಾನಪದ್ದೀಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರಂ ಧಾತ್ರಿಯೋಳ್ಳೆ  
ನೆಗಳ್ಳಂ ನಿಮ್ಮಾಲರಾಮಚಂದ್ರತನಯಂ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತಿಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಧರಂ ॥

### ಪರಿಶೀಪ್ತೆ I.

#### ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಟಕ

ಕೆಣಾಪೊರ್ಯಾನ (ಕೆ. ಕ. ೧೧೪೦) ‘ಜೆಲ್ಲೋರದರಮೆಂಬಿನಮೆಸೆವೆ ಮಾಳನೀವಾಧವೆ,’ ಕೆಂಪಿರಾಜನ (ಕೆ. ಕ. ೧೧೬೦) ‘ಶ್ರೀಬೆತ್ತುಮಾಲೆಯೆಂತೆ ಸುಭಾದ್ರಾಹೆರಣಂ, ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೋಧಂದೆರೆ’ ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ನೂರ ನಾಟಕಗಳಾಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು  
ಕವಿಚರಿತ್ರಕಾರರು ಬರೆದಿರುವರು. ೧ ಕಾರಣಗಳಲ್ಲದೆ ಕವಿಚರಿತ್ರಕಾರರು ಹೀಗೆ ವೋಹಿಸಿರುವರು. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸೂಜಿಸಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ರನ್ನನ (ಕೆ. ಕ. ೮೮೬) ಗದಾಯುಧ ದವೀನೆ ‘ಅಱುತ್ತುಂಬಿಂದ ತನ್ನುಂ (ಪ್ರಾಂಚಾಲಿ) ನಗುತ್ತುಂ ಸೋನಂ  
ಸೆಂತ್ರಲ್ ಮುಂ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ’ ವಿದ್ವಾವೆಕನನ್ನೂ<sup>1</sup>, ‘ಪನ್ತುವ’ ‘ಕಂಚುಕ’ ಎಂಬ ಹಂಪು ಕಬ್ಬಿಗಳನ್ನೂ<sup>2</sup>, ನಾಗೆಚಂ  
ದ್ರನ (ಕೆ. ಕ. ೧೧೦೫) ರಾಮುಚಂದ್ರಪ್ರರಾಣದೆ

‘ಶ್ರೀಕೇಳ್ಯನಿಲಯುಂ ನಿಜಾಂಫ್ರಿಕವೆಲಂ ವಿದ್ಯಾನಂಬೀನಾಭಟ್ಯಾನೇ  
ದೀಕ್ಲುಂ ಮುಖಕಂದ್ರಬಿಂಬವುಪಿಲೀಂದೋರ್ತುಂಸಮಾಖೈಕ್ಯಾದಿ|  
ಪ್ರಾಕೀಣಾಂ ಹರಿಷ್ಯಾತಂಶ್ವಾರ್ಮೀನಿಪಂ ಶೂಜಾರ್ಹನಾರ್ಹಾಂತ್ಯುಲ  
ಕ್ರಿತ್ಯೇರಾಂತಂ ಮುಸಿಸುವರ್ತತಂ ನಮಾಗೆ ಮಾಳ್ಯಾಘಾಂತ್ರ್ಯಾಂಸಂಸಿಧಾಯುಂ ||’

ಎಂಬ ಶೈಲೀಕವನ್ನೂ, ರುದ್ರಭೈಪ್ರನ (ಕೆ. ಕ. ೧೧೦) ಜಗನ್ನಾಥವಿಜಯದೆ

‘ಶ್ರೀರಾಮಾನಂಬಿ ಕಾಂಸ್ತುಭದ್ರ್ಯಾತಿಕಿರತ್ಯಾಪ್ತಾಂಜಲಿಕ್ಷೇಷ್ವನ  
ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಂಗ್ಸ್ಥಿತಯಾದ ಪಾದನಬರೋಽಚಿಗ್ರಂಗೆ ಪೃಥ್ವೀಕೆಕೋ||  
ಪೀರನಾಂಪ್ರತ್ತಿಗೆ ಸಂದೆ ಜಕ್ಕರವಿದ್ಯಾತ್ಯಾಂತವುಂ ಗೆಲ್ಲಾಭೋ  
ಭಾರಜಕ್ಕೇದವಿನಾಂದಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣನೆಮುಗಿಗಾನಂದಸಂದೋಽರ್ಹವುಂ ||’

ಎಂಬ ಆದಿ ಶೈಲೀಕವನ್ನೂ, ಕವಿಕಾಮದೇವನ (ಕೆ. ಕ. ೧೧೦೦) ಶೃಂಗಾರರತ್ನಾಕರದ ಮೂರನೆಯ ಪರಿಜ್ಞಾದದವೀನ

‘ಕಾ|| ನವರಸಭೈದಮಂ ಭಾವವಿಧಾನಮನಷ್ಟಾಯೆ ವೇಷ್ಟೈ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಂದಿತ್ತು||  
ಕವಿಮುಖ್ಯರಿಗೆ ನಾಯಕ ವಿನರಣೆಯಂ ನಾಯಿಕೋವಿಕಲಾಂತರವುಂ||

### ಚತುಂಧರಪರಿಜ್ಞಾದದವೀನ

‘ಕಾ|| ನೆಜೆಯೆ ರಸಭಾವನಿಧಿಯುಂ ನೆಜೆನಾಯಕನಾಯಿಕಾಪರಿಜ್ಞಾಯೆನಿಂಬಾ |  
ಗಳುಪಿದೆ ನಿತ್ತಲ್ಲೋ ತತ್ತ್ವಾಂದಿಸಬಾಪದೆನೆಂ ಸೂಬೆವಿಂನಿಕಲಾಂತರವುಂ ||

ಎಂಬ ಪದ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೂ, ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾಭಜನನ (ಕೆ. ಕ. ೧೧೪೫) ಸೂಕ್ತಸುಧಾರಣವದೋಳಿಗಿನ

‘ಬರಯಲ್ಲಾರದು ಬಳಿಕಸಲ್ಪರಿದು ನೋಡಲ್ಲೂಡದೋಳಿಗ್ರಸೆಲ  
ಜ್ಞರಿ ಭೋಮಂಡಲಮಂಧ್ಯಾಂದೋಂದೋಂದೆನಿಂ ಮೂಡಿತ್ತುಂಬಿನಂ ಜೆಲ್ಲಾನೂ |  
ಕರುವಾಡಂ ನವಭೋಮಿಕಾಪರಕಟೆತಂ ವಿಪ್ಯಂಧವಿಸ್ತುಂತರವುಂ  
ಧುರಸಂಧಿಪ್ರತಿಭಾಸಿ ನಾಟಕದೆ ಪಾಂಗಿಂ ಜೊಳಕಂ ಲಾಳಕಂ ||’

ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕನ್ನೂ, ಬ್ರಿಹಮಕವಿಯ (ಕೆ. ಕ. ೧೯೬೮) ಬಿಸೆವಪ್ರರಾಣದೆ

‘ಸಕಲಭರತ್ತಾಸಾಧನದೋಳ್ಯಾಳಕೆಗೋಗಿನ ವೇಳಾವದ ನಾ  
ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಪಾತ್ರದ ಸೇರಣೆಯ ಜೊಳಾಗಳ ಜೊಳಕಾಗಳ |  
ಪ್ರಕಟವಿಸೆಯಲ್ಲೋಣಾವಿಳಾನಿಕರನಾದವೀಲ್ಲಾಯೆ ಶೋಭಾ  
ಷ್ಟ್ರುಕ ಸೂದರೂತಿರೆ ಚೆಂಗು ಭಲರೆಂಬಾರವಂಗೋಳಿಗು ||’

ಎಂಬ ಪದ್ಯವನ್ನೂ<sup>3</sup>, ನಿಜಗುಣ ಶಿವಯೋಗಿಯ (ಕೆ. ಕ. ೧೯೦೦) ವಿವೇಕಚಂಡಿತಾಮಣಿಯೆ ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ಪ್ರಕರಣದವೀನ

‘ಬಿಳಿಕ ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನದಿನಕಭಿನಯಿಸಲ್ಲುಕ್ಕು, ರಸ ಭಾವ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಅಶ್ಯಯಂಗಳೆಂಬ ಚತುಂಧರ  
ಪ್ರಬಂಧಾಂಗಳೆಂ, ಮುಖದ್ವಿಪ್ರತಿಸ್ತೇಪಾದಂಗಳಭಿನಯಿಸ ಲಕ್ಷಣಂ ತಪ್ಪದೆ, ಮೇಲೆ ಮುಖರನೆವೇ ಹಾವ, ನೇತ್ರ  
ಸ್ವೀಂದನೇ ಭಾವ, ಪದನಾಂಪ್ರಸೇವೆ ವಿಲಾಸ, ಭೋಧಿಕ್ಷೇಪಣವೇ ವಿಭ್ರಾಸಿನವೆಂಬ ಚತುಂಧರ ನೀಳಂಹನುಂ ಮೈನೆತ್ತು, ಶುದ್ಧ  
ದೇಶೀಯವೆಂಬ ದ್ವಾರುವೊ ವಿವರಗಳಂಡು, ತಾಂಡವ ನಾಟ್ಯ ಸ್ನೇತ್ತು ಲಾಸ್ಯ ಗುಂಡಿಲ ಪಕ್ಕಾ ಲಜ್ಜೆ ಅಪರಿಪಾಠ,

<sup>1</sup> ಗದಾಯುಧ, ಧ್ವಿತೀಯಾಕಾಂಪ್ರ, ಪ್ರಕ 23-24.

<sup>2</sup> ಗದಾಯುಧ, ಪ್ರಥಮಾಕಾಂಪ್ರ, ಪ್ರಕ 13.

<sup>3</sup> ಬಗವಪ್ರರಾಣ, ಸಂಧಿ 4, ಪದ್ಯ 7.

ಸುಪಾತ್ರ, ಹೆವೆತೈಲ್ಬ್ರದ್ವೆಯಿಬ್ಲ ದಕ್ಷಿಧ್ವಂಶತ್ಯಂಗಳೊಂ ಬೀರಿ, ಲಯಗಾಣಾಭಿನಯುಸೂಲಂಕಾರೆಭಾವವೇವುರೆಸ್ವಯಂ  
ತೂರಿ, ಶ್ರುತಿನಯನಹ್ಯದಯೋಕ್ಷರ್ಥವಂಗ್ರುವೆ ನರ್ತಕನರ್ತಕ ಕಿರಿಂದುಪಾಸಿತ್ರಾಗಿ, - - - - " ಎಂಬ  
ಭಾಗವನ್ನು,

ಪೊಠಕರು ಕೊಂಡ ಗಮನಿಸಿ ಈವಿದ್ದೇ ಆದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡನೋಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಟಕಕ್ಕೂ, ಕನ್ನಡಗಿರಿಗೆ ರಂಗಭೇಲವಿ ಯೂ ಹೋಸೆದಲ್ಲಿವೆಂದು ತೋರಿಬರದೆ ಇರದು-

ಭಾರತದ ಕೆಳಗಿನ (ಕ್ರಿ.ಸ- ೧೯೦೪) ತನ್ನ ಕಬ್ರಾನುಶಾಸನದಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಕಬ್ರಾಗಮಯುಕ್ತಾಗಮವರಮಾಗಮ ವಿಷಯಾಂಶಂ ತಥಾ ಕಾವ್ಯನಾಟಕಾಲಂಕಾರೆಕಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ)ವಿಷಯಾಂಶಂ ಒಂ ಬರ್ತನಾಂ ಗ್ರಂಥಾನಾಮಪಿ ಭೂತಾ ಕೃತಾನಾಮವಂಪಲಭ್ಯಮಾನತಾವ್ಯತ್ಯಾತ್ ಎಂದು ತನ್ನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಟಕಗಳಿಂದ ಹೇಳಿ ರೇಖಾರೂಪನ್ನಾದರೆ ಆ ನಾಟಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾದರೂ ನಮಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲ ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದ ಸಿಂಗರಾಂತ್ಯಕೃತ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತರೀತಾವ್ಯತ್ಯಾತ್ ಭಾಷಾಂಶರವಾದ ಮಿಶ್ರವಿಂದಾಗೇಲ್ಲಿಂದವೆಂಬ ನಾಟಕ ಸೈಂದರ್ಭ ತಾಗ ನಮಗೆ ದೊರೆತಿರುವುದು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಜವಿಜರಿತ್ತ ಕಾರರು ಪ್ರಥಮವಾಸಂಪ್ರಾಪ್ತದ ಅನುಭಂಧದ 13 ನೇ ಪ್ರಥಮದಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಪ್ರಭಂನಾಟಕ’ (ಕ್ರಿ.ಸ. 17 ನೇ ಶತಮಾನ) ಸ್ವಾಂದನ್ನು ದುರ್ಬಿಗ್ಧಿಸಿರುವರು.

ಕೆಳೆದಿಯರಸರು ಅರವೆನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡ್ಲ್ಯಾರಂಗವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ಅನೇಕ ನಾಟಕಗಳನ್ನು ಆಡಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದು ರೆಂದು ‘ಕೆಳೆದಿನ ಪವಿಜೆ’ ದಿಂದ ತೀಳುಬುರುತ್ತದೆ (ಆಶಾಸ್ ೫, ಪ್ರಪ್ತ ೭೬, ಪದ್ ೩೦).

ಭೇಟ್ತು ಕಲಂಕನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಿರವಡಿಸಲು ಶಾಸನದ ಅಧಿಕಾರವೊಂದು ದೋರೆತಿರುವುದು- ಕನ್ನೆಲು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಜರುಪುಬೇಕಾಗಲ್ಲಿಂಬ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೇಶವದೇವಾಲಯದ ಒಂದು ಕಂಭದವೀಲಿ ವಿರುಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಯ ಮಹಾರಾಯನ (ರಕ್ತ- ಇತಿಭಾವ, ವೈಶಾಖ ಶು- ೧೫) ಶಾಸನ ವೈಂದುಂಟು- ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಿರುಪತ್ತೆಲ್ಲ ಸೋ ಮರಸನ ಮಗ ಕರೆಣಂ ಬಸಿವರಸನು ಪಾತ್ರಿ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಹರದ ನೇಟ್ಟುನ ತಿಂಬಯನ ಮಗಳೂ, ತಾಯಿಕುಂದನಾಟಕದ ಜೇಗೆಯನ ಮಗ ನಟ್ಟುವ ನಾಗಯ್ಯನಿಗೂ ಭೋಮಿಯನ್ನು ದಾನವಾಡಿದಂತೆ ಬರೆದಿದೆ-

ಆದೆಕಾರೆಣ ಇಂತಹವನ್ನು ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಟಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ, ಅಪ್ರಾಗೀನನ್ನು ಅಗಣಗೆ ರಂಗಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರದರ್ಶಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ರೆಂದೂ, ವೈಕ್ಯಾಯರು ಪಾಠ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಧರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ರೆಂದೂ, ನಾಟಕಕಲೆಗೂ ಸಂಪರಿಗೂ ಪೋಲ್ಯಾತಾಹ ವಿಶೇಷದ್ವಾರಾ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ I

‘ ರಚನೆ ’ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಾಯಾ ಪದಗಳನ್ನ

ಅನೇಕ ಶಿಲಾರಾಸನಗಳ ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಪೈಳ್ಳಿ ನಟ್ಟಿಯಂ ಸಾಸನಮಂ (Ep. Carn., Mysore, Pt. II, ವಾಗಮಂಗಲ 28) ‘ರಾಬಯ್ಯಂ ಬರದೆ’ (Ep. Ind., Vol. XV, p. 332) ‘ಶಿಮತ್ತುವಿರಾಜವೆಲ್ಲಭೆಂ ಕಪ್ಪಣಾಭಟ್ಟರೆ ವಿಶಿತೆಂ’ (Ep. Carn., Shimoga, Pt. II, ಸೂರಭಿ 184) (Lives of Kannada Poets, Vol. I, p. 361). ‘ಒರೆಂ ರವಿನಾಗಭಟ್ಟ ಸತ್ಯಾದರದಿಂ’ (Ind. Ant., Vol. XII, p. 223) ಎಂದು ಅನ್ದಕುಬಗೆಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಣಬಂತ್ತದೆ. ಹಲವು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿರು ‘ಒರೆ’ ‘ಒರೆದು’ ‘ವಿಶಿತೆ’ ಮೊದಲಾದ ತಬ್ಬಗುಳಿಗೆ ‘ರಚಿಸಿದೆಂ’ ಎಂಬ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪುವೆದೆಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ‘ಕ್ಯೂಬರಹಂಡ ಬರೆದರು’ ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಥವನ್ನು ಕೂಡುವರು. ‘ಒರೆ’ ‘ಪೇಳ್ಳಿ’ ಎಂಬ ತಬ್ಬಗುಳಿಗೆ ‘ರಚಿಸು’ ಎಂಬ ಅರ್ಥವೆಲ್ಲದೆ ಬೇರೆ ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾವು ಹೀಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆಯುವುದೆಂದರೆ ಕ್ಯೂಬರವೆಣಿಗೆ ಯೆಂದು ಅರ್ಥ. ಪೇಳ್ಳಿಂದರೂ ಹೀಳೆಂದು ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾದ ಅರ್ಥ. ಅದರೆ ‘ಒರೆ’ ‘ಪೇಳ್ಳಿ’ ಎಂಬ ಧಾತುಗಳ ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧಾರ್ಥವು ‘ರಚಿಸು’ ಎಂದೇ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ

‘ಸುಕ್ರೇಕವಿಯಪ್ಪಬೆಂಜನುಂ ಸೆಡೆಜಕವಿ ಮಲ್ಲಿದೈವನುಂ ಬರೆದರು’ (Ep. Ind., Vol. V, p. 231, foot-note 1) ‘ಕವಿರಾಜಭಾಂಧವೆಂ ಬರೆದನಿದಂ’ (Ep. Carn., Mysore, Pt. II, ಹೆಗ್ಡೆಡೇವನಕೋರ್ಟೀ, 18) ‘ಕವಿತಾಮನ್ಯೋಳಿತರು ಕವಿತಿರೆ ಕವರೆಸಿಂ ಬರೆದೆಂ’ (Ind. Ant., Vol. XIII, p. 93) ‘ಕವಿ ಮಾಡಿರಾಜ[೦] ಬರೆದೆಂ’? ‘ಶಾಸೆನಮನಿದಂ ಬರೆದೆನಾತುಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಟಲಾಂಕ್ರೋ’ (Ep. Carn., Vol. VII, ಹಿರಾರಿಪ್ಪರೆ, 98)-

<sup>1</sup> Madras Epigraphical collection for 1915, No. 558.  
<sup>2</sup> Lives of Kannada Poets, Vol. I, p. 278.

‘ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಧರಸೇಜಿವೆಂಗಾಜಂಡಾರಕ್ಕುವೋದವಿದಾಯುಂ ಶ್ರೀಯುಂ ಸೆಂಗತಿವಡವಿರೆ ಬರೆದಂ ಮಂಗಳವೆಂ’ (S.I.I. Texts, Vol. IV, No. 38 of 1889) ಎಂಬ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಯೋಗಗಳು ಕಾಣಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಆರು ಅಥಾ ಹರಣಾಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಬರೆದ’ ಎಂಬ ಕ್ರಿಯೆ ಪದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು? ಸುಕರಕವಿ, ಸರಂಜಿಕವಿ, ಕವಿರಾಜಬಂಧವೇ, ಕವಿತಾ ಮಹಿಳೆಗಳ, ಆಶುಕವಿ, ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ ‘ಬರೆದ’ ವರನ್ನು ವಿಶೇಷಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಈ ಕಬ್ಬಿಕ್ಕೆ ‘ರಚನೆ’ ‘ಕವಿತೆ’ ಎಂಬ ಅರ್ಥವು ವಿಳಿದೆ. [ಕಾಸನವೆ] ಹೇಳಿದ ಕ್ಷಮಿತಿಯ ಕಾಸನವೆ (Ep. Carn., Vol. XII, ಜಿಕ್ಕುನಾಯಕರ್ಹಣ್ಣು, 32) ‘ಪೇಟ್ಲನೆಟ್ಲಯಿಂ ನಾಸನಮುಂ’ (Ibid, Vol. IV, ನಾಗಮುಂಗಲ, 28) ‘ನಿಮಿಂಸಿದೆಂ ಕವಿನಾಗದೇವನ್’ (Ibid, Vol. VI, ಕಡೂರು, 95) ಎಂಬಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ‘ರಚಿಸಿದ’ ಎಂಬರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಹೇಳಿದ’ ‘ಪೇಟ್ಲ’ ‘ನಿಮಿಂಸಿದ’ ಎಂಬ ಕ್ರಿಯಾಪದಗಳು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವೆ.

ತಾಸನಗಳ ಮೂತಂತಿರಲಿ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ‘ರಚಿಸು’ ಎಂಬರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲೆಕಂಡ ಶಬ್ದಗಳೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಶಬ್ದಗಳು ಕಾಣಬರುವುವು. ಜನಪ್ರಕ್ಷೇಪದಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಅಱಿವನ್ನ ಮೆಲ್ಲಿದೆಯೆನಿಂಬುಗೋಳ್ಯಂತೆ ಬರೆದಂ’ ಎಂದು ಕಲ್ಲರಸನೂ (Lives of Kannada Poets, Vol. II, p. 93), ಭಾದ್ಯೋಂಬುಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ (p. 4) ‘ಪೇಳಿತ್ತಿಡಚಿದೆನೀ ಪ್ರಬಿಂಧಮುಂ’ ಎಂದು ನಾಗಮೆಂಸಂ, ಪಂಚತಂತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಪೂರ್ವತಾಗಿರೆ ವಿರಚಿಸುವೆಂ’ ಎಂದು ದುರ್ಗಸಿಂಹನೂ (Lives of Kannada Poets, Vol. I, p. 128), ಉದ್ಘಟಕಾವ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಕೂತೂರೆವೆನೀ ರು ಜಿರಪ್ರಬಂಧಮುಂ’ ಎಂಬದಾಗಿ ಸೋಮವಾಜನೂ (Ibid, p. 272), ಧರ್ಮನಾಥಪ್ರಪಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ‘ನಿಸಿಂತಮುಸ್ತ’ ಎಂದು ಮಧುರನೂ (Ibid, p. 348) ಬರೆದಿರುವರು. ಇದೇ ಅರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಮಂಗರಸೆ ‘ನುಸುರಿದನು’; ಜನ್ಮನು ‘ಮಾಡಿದನು’; ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾಜುಂನನು ‘ಸಂಯೋಜಿಸಿದನು’; ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬು ಮಲ್ಲಿಕಾಜುಂನನು ‘ಸೂಲಿಸಿದನು’. ಆದೆಕಾರಣ ಬರೆದ, ಪೇಟ್ಲ, ಹೇಳಿದ, ಉಸುದ್ದ, ಲಿವಿತ, ಬರೆನ ಎಂದರೆ ‘ಕವಿತಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ’ ನಂದು ಅರ್ಥವೇ ಹೊರತು ‘ಕೆತ್ತಿದನು’ ‘ಓದಿಹೇಳಿದನು’ ‘ಪ್ರತಿನಾಡಿದನು’ ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಲಾರದು. ಕೆತ್ತಿದನು ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ‘ಕಣ್ಣರಿಸಿದ’ ‘ಹೊಯ್ದ’ ‘ಕಡಿದ’ ‘ಕಡದ’ ‘ಬೆಸಗೆಯ್ತು’ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕ ಶಬ್ದಗಳು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟವೆ.

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MEMOIRS OF THE  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA



No. 14

Antiquities of Bhimber and Rajauri

C. AMITRANANDA RAKH  
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# MEMOIRS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

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No. 14.

## ANTIQUITIES OF BHIMBAR AND RAJAURI

BY

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## PREFACE.

Bhimbar and Rajaurī (which together formed part of the ancient territory of Dārvābhīsāra) are two large Tahsils in the province of Jammu. The town of Bhimbar is situated only four or five miles from the British boundary and twenty-eight miles from Gujrāt, which is the most convenient Railway Station for it, though the small flag station of Khāriān is nearer. The word "convenient" is used in a strictly limited sense, for the road is mostly unmetalled and becomes in wet weather a regular quagmire. The absence of bridges, moreover, forces both horse and man to resort to the primitive method of wading across the streams. The journey is usually performed in seven hours, provided, of course, the lean and footsore ponies do not hopelessly break down in the middle of the road, or the roofless, ramshackle affair humorously called the "Mail Tonga" does not get inextricably stuck in the bed of a nallah.

The Bhimbar-Rajaurī road, which, after crossing the Pīr Pāntsāl Pass at an altitude of 11,500 feet, debouches into the valley of Kashmir at the picturesque little town of Shupayan, is by far the shortest road to Srinagar from the Indian plains. It has from very ancient times played a prominent part in the political history of Kashmir. Mihirakula of infamous memory, after his defeat in India, retreated into Kashmir by this route. But his misfortunes had not tamed his cruel disposition. One of his elephants accidentally fell down a precipice into the raging torrent below. On hearing the agonised cry of the unfortunate beast, the tyrant was so delighted that he immediately had a hundred other elephants driven headlong down the precipice to join the chorus. The place where this incident occurred is still known by the name of Hastivanz. Śūra, the minister of Avantivarman, built the town Śūrapura (the modern Hurapōr) to serve both as a frontier outpost and an emporium for trade. In Kalhaṇa's own time Pushyānanāda (the modern Pushyānā) "served as a refuge for rebel leaders for whom Kashmir had become too hot." Rajaurī (the ancient Rājapuri) was the capital of the hill principality of the same name, and its rulers were occasionally powerful enough to threaten the peace of Kashmir. Coming down to more recent times we find the road elevated to the dignity of an Imperial Mughal route, furnished with sumptuous rest-houses at every stage, and witnessing almost annually the splendid cavalcade of Jahāngīr, Nūr Jahān and the nobles of the court, hurrying to escape the scorching heat and blinding dust-storms of the Punjab. And lastly, less than a hundred years ago, the present chapter of Kashmir history opened with the crossing of the Pīr Pāntsāl Pass by the Sikh army to reduce the valley of Kashmir, an attempt which was crowned with complete success.



CSL

For the traveller who possesses a fair knowledge of the ancient and modern history of Kashmir, the Pir Pāntsāl route conjures up a host of departed memories and he feels

“Like one who treads alone  
Some banquet hall deserted;  
Whose lights are fled, whose garlands dead;  
And all but he departed.”

## ANTIQUITIES OF BHIMBAR AND RAJAURI.

### ANCIENT REMAINS AT BHIMBAR.

THE town of Bhimbar, as graphically described by Bernier, is "situated at the foot of a steep, black and scorched mountain. We are encamped in the dry bed of a considerable torrent, upon pebbles and burning sands,—a very furnace"; and it still merits its sinister reputation. A couple of miles to the north begins the ascent of the first of those mountain ramparts which so effectually separate Kashmir from the plains of the Punjab. As might have been expected, the town, though small, is comparatively rich in mementoes of the Mughal occupation.

*The Hammām* (Plate Ia). The first object that attracts the notice of the traveller when he leaves the Dak Bungalow for the town is an extremely dilapidated *hammām*. It is reported to have been built at the instance of Mirzā Murād for the convenience of the *harem* of Akbar, which the Emperor left here while he himself proceeded to Kashmir. There is a well adjoining it which seems to have had communication with the *hammām*.

*The Tomb in the fields opposite the hammām on the right side of the road* (Plate Ib). This is a square structure with a domed roof supposed to have covered the remains of a prince royal who died here during Akbar's absence in Kashmir. It has three openings on three sides, the fourth, that on the west, being closed up.

*The Sarāi* (Plate IIa). This *sarāi* now accommodates the Tahsil and the Police Station. It has been so largely and so thoroughly altered, that it would be impossible to restore it to anything like its original shape. It consists, like every other building of a similar nature, of a courtyard surrounded on all sides by rows of cells. The entrance was and is still at the middle of one of these sides. Besides other additions and alterations a building for the local Treasury has been erected in the centre of the courtyard.

*The Mosque.* There is a mosque opposite to the *sarāi*, but this too has been so largely altered that it is difficult to recognise it as a Mughal building.

*Bāolī.* This *bāolī*, which is nowadays owned by Kirpa Ram, son of Gandamal, had become choked up and was re-excavated some 40 years ago by the present owner.



CSL

*Mosque to the north of Bhimbar on the nālā opposite to the town.* This is a small mosque with a façade of three arches. The outer face has suffered by constant exposure to the weather. Originally it was covered with painted floral designs which still exist in remarkable freshness on the inner walls (Plate IIb), where they were protected from the inclemency of the weather. The lower part of the mural decoration consists of a dado divided into panels of dark red colour, fringed with minutely worked floral scrolls. The façade of the arches, their intrados, pendentives, etc., are covered with painted cypresses, palms and various other trees and flowers, natural and conventional. The whole surface is glazed. There are two windows at the sides, which originally possessed brick screens with star-shaped perforations. The core of the structure consists of rubble stones built in lime, over which was applied a thick coat of lime *bajri*, which was in turn covered by a thinner layer of gypsum. This last served as the back-ground of the paintings.

*Mosque of Rājā Sultan Khān* (Plate IIIa). This, again, is a structure with a front of three arches. The intervening spaces are rather too wide for the short span. The two front corners are surmounted by two miniature minarets. Still smaller turrets surmount the jambs of the central arch. The roof consists of three domes. The middle one, which is the largest, is ribbed outside. The mosque is built chiefly of rubble stones in lime and was originally coated with lime and *surkhī* plaster. There appear to be some traces of plaster decoration on the central dome inside. The northern portion has fallen down and the rest bids fair to follow suit in a few years' time.

#### SAIDABAD.

*Tham Wālī Bāolī.* About  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Saidābād, on the left side of the main road before crossing the nālā, is what is locally known as the Tham Wālī Bāolī. It consists of two compartments, an antechamber and the chamber enclosing the well. The former is completely ruined, but the latter is fairly intact. The walls enclosing the well are horizontally divided into four dados, the two uppermost of which are adorned with figure sculpture. These dados are marked off by projecting torus courses. The entrance to the well faces north. It consists of an opening divided into three sections by two columns ornamented with carved spirals and scrolls and surmounted by bracket capitals. These two pillars support the lintel, the under-surface of which is carved with one full blown and two half-blown lotuses. The walls of the outer chamber, in the parts that exist, are also adorned with figure sculpture, elephants with riders, horses and horsemen, *makaras*, etc.; etc. The stone employed is the ordinary soft sandstone found in the neighbourhood.

Saidābād is the second stage on the Bhimbar-Rajaurī road. It is situated in the middle of a picturesque valley encircled by pine-clad hills. On one of these, to the east, stands the fortress of Amargarh, said to have been built during the reign of Mahārāja Gulāb Singh, probably to overawe the turbulent Chib Rajput tribes of the neighbourhood.

By far the most imposing building that one notices on descending to the level

## THE ANTIQUITIES OF BHIMBAR AND RAJAURI.

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ground is the Mughal *sarāi* (Plate X).<sup>1</sup> Unlike the one at Bhimbar this *sarāi* still retains a good deal of its original shape and design. It comprises two square courts, one opening into the other. The eastern court is a mere walled enclosure with its entrance in the middle of the north wall. It has a *dālān* with a façade of three arches in the middle of the west wall. This *dālān* and the rooms of the *sarāi* immediately behind appear to have had a second storey. It is possible that these were the apartments reserved for the Emperor himself. The second court consists of a quadrangle with rows of cells on all the four sides. These cells have arched openings. The two massive entrances surmounted by miniature ornamental turrets stand opposite to each other in the middle of the north and south walls.

Outside the north wall is a row of shops with an arcaded front built by the Emperor for the caterers to his camp, and near it is a small mosque.

Even in its ruin, the *sarāi* is an impressive memorial of the Mughal power, but it must have presented a far more impressive spectacle when crowds of grandees attended by armed retainers thronged the courtyard, their faces turned to the *dālān* from which the Emperor was to make his exit, and when the long line of elephants, horses and porters innumerable, threaded the way towards the happy valley. The only other Mughal remains here are the ruins of a tank, a wall or two and a broken gateway near the Dak Bungalow, which are said to represent the *zānāna* buildings and their adjuncts.

*Hindu Remains.* About half a mile to the south-west of the *sarāi* stand a couple of ancient Hindu temples, a well and other foundations, which appear to be contemporaneous with the temples. A feature of considerable interest about these monuments is that they faithfully represent the traditions of ancient Kashmir art. The larger (Plate IIIb), which is the one further to the west, stands on a basement, only the top course of which—a filleted *cyma recta*—is visible. It is surrounded by a peristyle of which the plinth only is extant. The facts that the gateway of the peristyle as well as the entrance to the temple face to the north, and that the figure of Ganeśa is carved on the door lintel of the smaller temple (Plate VIIIb) called temple B for convenience, lead one to surmise that the fanes were originally dedicated to the worship of Śiva. The pilasters which flank the stair leading up to the sanctum are covered with sculpture, as is so often the case in the temples of the valley proper. From a constructional point of view it is interesting to observe that the theory advanced by some, and rejected by others, that Kashmirian temples were built dry and without mortar, is finally disposed of by the presence of strong lime mortar in the masonry of this temple. In Kashmir, the joints of the masonry are so neat that mortar is rarely visible. But here, owing to the width of the joints, it appears prominently on the surface.

A departure from the style of other Kashmirian temples, due, no doubt, to climatic exigencies, is the provision of ventilation apertures in the upper foil of the trefoiled arches on the three sides of the sanctum.

<sup>1</sup> The drawings of the Mughal *sarāis* published in this memoir (Plates IX, X and XIb) have been copied from the original drawings in pencil kindly supplied by R. B. Sardar Ganda Singh of the State Public Works Department.

## THE ANTIQUITIES OF BHIMBAR AND RAJOURI.

The discovery of this temple removes another uncertainty also. Occasionally a thick coat of lime, much disfigured and corroded, has been found clinging to the surface of stone walls of temples, notably in the Bāndī temple near Uri. It was not certain whether this was originally applied by the architects themselves or whether it was merely the effect of the overheating of the lime-stone when the temples were destroyed by fire. The example of this temple (A) decides in favour of the first hypothesis; for, not only does the coat of *chūnam* exist in several places in all its freshness, but even the details of the decoration are plainly seen. The sculptures and the architectural features were first blocked out in the stone of which the temple was built; then the finer details were finished off in lime plaster; and it is probable that the more delicate details, such as the eyes, eyebrows, nails, hair, etc., were also painted in.

Taken as a whole, the discovery of these temples is of great importance, for the only other temples of Kashmirian style found outside the valley, are the few in the Jhelum District. This group thus furnishes another link connecting the art of the valley with that of the plains of India.<sup>1</sup>

To the east of temple B is a deep well with sides built of dressed stones.

## SAIDABĀD TO NAUSHERA.

About a mile from Saidābād on the left bank of the *nālā* are the remains of a *bārādarī*, a bridge and a tank. It is said that this was once the halting place of the Imperial Zanāna, and that the ladies were so charmed with the limpid water of the stream and the enchanting surroundings, that they refused to stir either forwards or backwards. The Emperor was in a dilemma. Persuasion failing, he had recourse to a stratagem, similar to that employed by the hill Rajas of Pinjor to scare away Fidāi Khan, Aurangzeb's foster brother, who had built himself a retreat there. A number of local ladies who were afflicted with goitre were brought together. They were made to wait upon the Imperial *harem*. When questioned about the cause of their common disfigurement they replied that it was the evil effect of the water of the stream that flowed near by. They added that before they had the misfortune to be married in these parts, they too were fair and handsome. This, as was expected, had the desired effect. The ladies immediately ordered a retreat, and the dilemma was solved.

Proceeding on a short distance, one meets on the right side of the road a natural rock with a smooth vertical face on which have been carved a number of images, that of Ganeśa being specially prominent. The other figures could not be identified, as they were covered with moss and I had no means of cleaning them.

<sup>1</sup>From time immemorial Kashmir had intimate relations with Dārvābhīsāra (as the modern district of Bhimbar, Rajauri and some other adjacent tracts were then called). Kalhana (Stein's translation of the Rajatarangini, I, verse 180) states that "as deep snow was falling every year to cause distress to the Baudhas, the King [Abhimanyu I] resided for six months in the cold season in Dārvābhīsāra and in other (neighbouring regions)." During the reigns of the weak and short-lived rulers who preceded Avantivarman on the Kashmir throne, this territory was lost; but Śāṅkaravarman (A.D. 883-902) not only recovered it but added a part of the kingdom of Gurjara (modern Gujarat) to his dominions. Ratnādēvī, a queen of Jayasimha (A. D. 1128-55), "built also in Dārvābhīsāra a town called after her, which was the home of the king's noble generosity, and which rivalled the city of Indra." These facts easily explain the existence of Kashmirian temples in these regions.

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The road then winds along the edge of the gurgling *nālā* through picturesque ravines and well-wooded mountain slopes. Leaving the modern highway on my right I followed the old Mughal road which crosses the mountains over the Hāthīnālā pass. This road is shorter but more difficult. The Hāthīnālā derives its name from a couple of gigantic stone elephants (one male and the other female) carved out of the living rock. The first—the female (Plate IVa)—sits on a double platform, the upper portion of which is rock-cut. The eastern face of this platform is divided into five panels surmounted by a frieze and cornice carved in low relief. On the western are two flights of steps parallel to the platform and terminating on the same landing. The available space on either side is carved in the same way as the eastern face. The northern side (the one towards which the elephant faces) has a semicircular projection in the middle and is divided into five panels. The two end panels have cypresses carved on them, and next to these are two Mughal lancers fully accoutred. The central and largest panel is ornamented with a flower-and-vase decoration. These panels are surmounted by a frieze and cornice similar to that on the other sides. Above sits the elephant, which is, unhappily, much mutilated. This time, however, it is nature and not man that is responsible; for this destruction, it is said, was caused by a flash of lightning which struck both the elephants. The female was shorn of its head and rump, which are lying shattered on the ground below. The body has been struck in the middle and both it and the rock-cut platform underneath, are split into two. Both elephants sit at ease, their forelegs projecting in front, and furnish another illustration of that wonderful skill which Indian artists have from time immemorial displayed in the portrayal of these animals. The rings round their ankles, the ornamental chains round their necks, the bells hanging from their girdles, and the very nails of their massive feet, all show the perfect mastery of the artists in their craft. The haunches of the Mahaut of the female elephant are still extant. Facing the female and sitting in a similar posture, at a distance of a hundred feet or so, is the male elephant (Plate IVb) on a double platform. In this case the upper platform is not wholly rock-cut. Its sides are divided into ordinary rectangular panels surmounted by a course of lotus petals carved in stone. Fortunately, Nature has not dealt so harshly with this creature as it has with its companion opposite. It is entire, except for the trunk, which has fallen, and the Mahaut, whose head and chest are broken off.

Originally, both these animals were covered with a thin coat of fine lime painted in colours. Traces of lime as well as of paint still exist. Both the elephants had stone slabs bearing inscriptions embedded with tenons into their throats. One of these is missing, but the other has been preserved and is now in the custody of the Nambardārs. As it is not safe to leave this record in the hands of the local hillmen, I am taking steps to have it taken to the Srinagar Museum.

It is difficult to divine the purpose of the erection of these statues here, unless it be that they were intended to serve as memorials to two favourite elephants of the Emperor who probably met their end here. If this be so—and there is no great improbability in the conjecture, the memorial statue

which Akbar erected to his horse near Sikandra being an analogous case—Jāhangīr<sup>1</sup> could not have chosen a better site than this. Situated three quarters of the way up the hill, it commands a view of singular beauty, flanked to right and left by mountain spurs whose summits are covered with dense pine forests, and whose slopes descend in rippling terraces of green wheat; far below is the thin white streak which marks the course of the foaming torrent, and above, the deep blue translucent sky with its everchanging aspect—a spot of truly Alpine grandeur and a fitting place for the Emperor to commemorate the death of his dumb favourites.

After bidding adieu to these noble beasts we reached the summit by dint of half-an-hour's arduous climb. From this point began an almost vertical and exceedingly perilous descent,<sup>2</sup> especially dangerous if, as happened in my case, it happens to rain, when the bare rock becomes slippery in the extreme, and a misplaced step means broken limbs if not loss of life.

*Bāolī.* Half a mile this side of Naushera is an ancient *bāolī* on the right hand side of the road. It is built entirely of massive stone blocks and contains an inscription which is so defaced that nothing can be made out of it. But for the pointed brick arch of the entrance, I would unhesitatingly ascribe it to the old Hindu times; though it is possible that the arch belongs to a later repair.

#### NAUSHERA.

*Bāolī.* The *bāolī* of Shāh Jahān is situated within the compound of the Dak Bungalow at Naushera. The first flight of steps terminates in a landing from which two footpaths lead to a domed chamber communicating with two similar chambers through narrow vaulted passages. Each of these three rooms has a window which opens on the well. A few feet above the central window is a large inscribed stone slab, the surface of which has partly peeled off, but the name of Shāh Jahān is clearly visible. Access to the central chamber can also be gained from the top of the well by means of two narrow stairs covered by small arched entrances. The second flight of steps leads through an arched passage into a somewhat spacious domed chamber which during winter and the rains is full of water, but which in the hot weather, when the water recedes, affords the villagers and passers-by a delightfully cool refuge from the scorching sun.

*Sarāi.* Less than half a mile from the Dak Bungalow is the *sarāi* of Naushera. It is a more spacious and imposing building than either of the *sarāis* mentioned above, and different from them both in that it comprises two enclosures, one within the other. The outer is a high wall with bastions and

<sup>1</sup> Jāhangīr himself records that at Jāhangīrpur "had been erected by my order a *manār* at the head of the grave of an antelope called Mansarāj..... On a stone of that *manār* was carved this prose composition written by Mulla Muhammad Husain of Kashmir, who was the chief of the elegant writers of the day,..... On account of the rare quality of this antelope I commanded that no person should hunt the deer of this plain and that their flesh should be to Hindus and Muhammadans as is the flesh of cows and pigs. They made the grave stone in the shape of an antelope." Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri: translated by Rogers and Beveridge, pp. 90-91.

<sup>2</sup> I learnt later that instead of keeping to the high road I had followed a goat track.

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crenellated battlements. A part of the southern face has fallen. In the middle of the western wall is the gateway, a noble pile, peculiarly interesting inasmuch as this is the only Mughal building in Kashmir which contains the square stone pillars surmounted by bracket capitals ornamented with bulbous pendants, so common in the Jāhangīr Mahall at Agra and Akbar's buildings at Fatehpur Sikri—a fact which in itself is sufficient to stamp the *sarāi* as the work either of Akbar, or of his son, Jahāngīr. This conjecture is confirmed by Baron Hügel who visited Kashmir in A.D. 1835. In describing this *sarāi* he states that it was "an extensive building of bricks, faced at the gateway with stone and constructed so as to answer the double purpose of a *sarāi* and a fort. It was built by Emperor Akbar, as an inscription on the gateway records, but was now in ruins." Unfortunately this inscription is now completely defaced. The inner surface of the wall is adorned with shallow arched recesses.

At the south-western corner of this enclosure is the *sarāi* proper. Its entrance is situated in the middle of the north wall. It consists of a quadrangle of arched cells facing a common courtyard and is essentially similar to other edifices of the same nature. What strikes one as strange is the curious position it occupies. It is built at an angle, and none of its walls are parallel to the outer enclosure wall. It is possible that its construction was an after-thought; or it may be that the outer wall is a later construction, though the latter is hardly likely, as the entrance stands right on the high way leading to Kashmir. There is a small mosque in the outer enclosure midway between the entrance and the modern offices of the Nāib Tahsildār. It is not of any interest and leaks badly.

Opposite to the gateway of the outer wall is a mosque of more imposing dimensions with a front of three arches and surmounted by six domes, the middle one of the back row being taller than the rest. I was not able to examine its interior, as it is now used for residential quarters. The inner *sarāi* is in use as a lock-up for cattle by the police Thāna and is extremely filthy. The smaller mosque serves as a convenient godown for the storage of grass.

On inquiry from the Nāib Tahsildār I was informed that in Mauza Mangal Dēi, Mōrā Sērī, Sub-Division Naushera, there exists an ancient temple similar to the one I found at Saidābād. If so, then the influence of Kashmir in these parts was not so desultory and intermittent in the later mediæval period as is generally believed. He also informed me that in Mauza Kalsiān, in the same Sub-Division, there is a place called Pāndvēn, which formerly possessed ancient remains. These were demolished by a Diwān of Raja Johar Singh who built a new temple here out of the old materials. It was to my great regret that I had, on account of insufficiency of time, to forego the pleasure of visiting these sites.

## NAUSHERA TO CHINGAS.

Sarāi at Nādpur. About four miles from Naushera is a walled enclosure with crenellated battlements. It has two entrances opposite to each other on the eastern and western sides. The walls are pierced with rows of loopholes,



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the uppermost row being in the battlements. The lower row of loopholes slants to the right and commands the high way. It is called a *sarāi* but does not possess any cells. It is more likely that this locality was in those days infested by robbers and this enclosure—more a fortress than a *sarāi*—was built to overawe them and to afford temporary refuge to travellers. It may also be, as the Nāib Tahsildār of Nausherā facetiously remarked, that these smaller *sarāis* (*chhōti sarāi*) between the main stages were meant for taking light refreshments (*chhōti hāzī*) in, for the progress of so enormous a cavalcade must have necessarily been very slow and tedious.

*Hindu Spring.* Near the 7th milestone on the Nausherā-Chingas road, on the right side as one goes uphill, is a small spring in a stone basin which is covered by an old niche, built in the Kashmirian style, of massive blocks of stone. The left-hand pilaster and its capital still survive. The right-hand capital has fallen away. The sides of the basin descend in steps like those of the main spring at Chashma-i-shāhī in Srinagar. The whole was originally covered with a thick coat of lime plaster, remnants of which still exist. The cornice of the niche consists of a *cyma recta*. Unfortunately it is now in ruins.

*Sarāi at Naryān.* Only one jamb of the gateway and the wall on the west side exist. It must have been similar in plan to the one at Nādpur.

### CHINGAS.

*Sarāi at Chingas.* This *sarāi* (Plate Va) is built on a bluff which overlooks the river Tawi. It is an almost exact counterpart of the one at Saidābād, with this difference, however, that the mosque, instead of being outside the enclosure, as it is at Saidābād, here occupies the centre of the cellular quadrangle. In front of it is the reputed tomb of Jahāngīr. It is a mere tumulus of no artistic interest and consists only of a few courses of rubble stone masonry. Tradition reports that the Emperor breathed his last here and for fear of the too rapid decomposition of his corpse his entrails were taken out and buried here. This hallowed spot has since been raised to the status of a shrine by Hindus and Muhammadans alike. Prayer at the tomb is considered eminently efficacious. Childless parents come here to pray for offspring, the sick for the recovery of their health, the poor for riches, the world-weary for divine comfort; and in the local belief, the prayers of all are speedily fulfilled.

The gateway comprises a central chamber with a domed roof and small cells for guards on either side. A narrow flight of steps on each side of the portico gives access to the roof from the interior of the courtyard. The porticoes of the northern row of cells have fallen off bodily, and it is likely that what remains will also perish in the near future, for the everspreading roots of gigantic trees are playing havoc with the masonry. In the middle of the southern row of cells is a platform on which has been built a *dālān* with three chambers, the largest being in the middle. Outside the *sarāi* is a double row of shops, with arched porticoes, on either side of a broad path-way which has two arched entrances at the ends. Nowadays these shops are partly used

by the Police and partly by the Post Office. The huge stone mortices projecting from the masonry for the tenons of the door are specially noticeable.

The entrance (Plate Vb) to the northern court is situated in the middle of the west wall. It is more slenderly proportioned than the entrance to the quadrangle. All the walls of this quadrangle except the one on the east, part of which has fallen down, are in excellent preservation, and but for the trees and shrubs which obstinately thrust their unwelcome roots in all parts of the masonry, would last for centuries more. Both the inner and outer face of the wall are covered with a thick coat of lime plaster, the surface of which is divided into large shallow rectangular panels enclosing cusped arches. The plainness of the surface is relieved by rows of incisions arranged in fishbone patterns. In the centre of this courtyard is a low mound which seems to mark the site of some ancient building. In the middle of the north wall is a *dālān* (Plate VIIId) built on a high plinth containing three chambers similar to those of the *dālān* immediately behind it. There is no intercommunication between the two *dālāns*.

The whole group of buildings is, as remarked above, densely overgrown with jungle which is responsible for the destruction of several parts of it, and it is extremely desirable that the Public Works Department, in whose charge the *sarāi* is, should be asked to cut down the whole vegetation and to excise its roots; otherwise in a few years' time the jungle will get entirely out of hand and do irreparable damage to the entire structure.

### CHINGAS TO RAJAUARI.

Immediately on leaving Chingas there is an old Hindu *bāolī* with a double basin. Its superstructure has fallen away and been replaced, in later times, by a recess with a pointed arch. There are several other *bāolis* of this type on this road.

### MUGHAL REMAINS AT RAJAUARI.

The ancient town of Rajaurī (Sans. Rājapuri) played a very prominent part in the internal politics of Kashmir in the mediæval age. The Rājatāraṅgiṇī mentions it as an important hill principality which at times was dependent on the larger kingdom of Kashmir, but which often proved, a troublesome neighbour to the more luxurious and peace-loving monarchs of the Happy Valley. Judging from the narratives of the old chroniclers one would expect the modern town to be full of ancient remains, but a rapid survey revealed nothing except a few architectural fragments (mostly in the Muhalla of Andarkot) belonging to temples similar to those of Kashmir. These are the only relics of ancient Hindu rule in the once famous town of Rajaurī.

The Mughal remains comprise two, possibly three, mosques, a *sarāi*, and a smaller structure of the same type (the modern Tahsil), a couple of *hammāms* and a garden. The first mosque is situated on the right bank of the Tawi,

a furlong or so below the bridge. Though slightly larger than many other buildings of the same kind on this road, it has like them a façade of only three arches. The three chambers inside are roofed over by domes, the middle one, as usual, being larger than the other two. A narrow stair at the northern end gives access to the roof. It has an enclosed courtyard, with an arched entrance in the north wall and another smaller exit on the river side. The entrance has a double arch with a smaller opening in the middle and two seats on either side in front and behind. The stone mortices of the doorway are extant.

Another mosque of the same type is situated in the bazar to the north of the Tahsīl. This is in a far better state of preservation. At the southern corner there is a small tank for heating water. The lower part of the southern turret still exists. The cusped-arched entrances have been blocked up with rubble stone masonry and fitted with wooden doors. Access to it is obtained from the roof of the shops in front.

Between the mosque first described and the suspension bridge is another mosque possessing a single chamber which may possibly be ascribed to the Mughal period.

*The Tahsīl.* This seems to have been a structure somewhat like a *sarāi* with cells all round, but it has now completely changed its aspect. A set of rooms has been built on all sides for the accommodation of the Tahsīl offices. The gateway and some fragments of the walls at the corners are all that survives of the original edifice.

Immediately to the south of the Tahsīl and overlooking the river is a small *hammām* consisting of two domed chambers exclusive of the porticoes and passages. It is now used as a Public Works Department workshop.

*Sarāi.* Like the building now used as the Tahsīl, this *sarāi* has undergone a complete transformation. It is now divided into two sections, one of them being occupied by the local Police and the other by the State Dispensary.

Both the Thāna and the Dispensary have been built in the courtyard, the cells on the front side being used as Police Lines and those on the back as patients' wards. In the renovation of these buildings it is unfortunate that the round Roman arch was substituted for the pointed Saracenic arch, especially as, besides being more graceful, the pointed arch is equally durable. Another regrettable feature of this restoration is the coat of whitewash.

*Garden.* By far the best preserved and most interesting of all the Mughal remains in Rajaurī is the garden (Plate VIa) on the left bank of the river, and a better illustration could scarcely be found of their innate love of gardens, of which the Mughals have given so many proofs. It is hardly to be wondered at that the Emperors spent incredible sums to provide themselves with garden-retreats in the capital cities of Delhi, Agra and Lahore, and in the much-frequented and much-loved summer resorts of Kashmir; but that they should undertake the construction of a by no means inexpensive garden at a wayside station, where at the best of times they could not expect to spend more than a very few days *en route* to Kashmir, is evidence of far deeper feeling than a

sense of mere personal comfort. The garden is situated on the edge of a plateau overlooking the river. It consists of a walled enclosure, divided into four sections by two channels crossing each other at right angles at the centre. The one running from east to west has all the fountains intact. At the point of intersection of the channels is a raised platform with a tank containing five fountains, arranged in a quincunx. Broad raised foot-paths edged with ashlar dressed stones border the channels on either side. A two storeyed *bāradarī* stands in the middle of the west wall overlooking the river. The upper storey (Plate VIb) has a spacious hall in the middle with two rooms on each side, and is used as a Dak Bungalow. The ground-floor to which access is gained from above by a couple of stairs (one on each side) has only half this accommodation. The ceiling seems to have been originally of wood, for some old carved wooden brackets and capitals are still met with in the hideous wooden ceiling which the later Rājas who succeeded the Mughals put up here, probably after the original ceiling had decayed. In the central hall is a recess which contains a perfectly preserved cascade with a small cistern at its base. Water for this cascade was conducted through a channel from the main course above, and was carried out by a smaller channel which runs through the middle of the hall. The outer walls are surmounted by a cornice which supported long projecting eaves. It is remarkable that the eaves were built of small bricks, and it speaks well for the strength and consistency of the mortar that parts of it still survive the effects of three centuries of good and bad weather. Two flights of steps in the northern and southern walls give admission to the roof. The miniature domes which surmount their upper ends are considerably damaged.

The main entrance to the garden was on the south side, but there were smaller exits also, two in the east wall and one in the north wall. The latter and one of the former have now been closed. The present entrance, which is the only one of the smaller exits now open, seems to have led to the *hammām* just outside the north-east corner of the garden. This last is now used as a Public Works Department workshop. There must have been a number of chambers facing the hillside along the entire length of the east wall in a line with the *hammām*. Only the foundations now exist. In front of these chambers is another enclosed courtyard.

The garden wall has octagonal bastions at the corners. Access to the cells inside is gained through a vestibule which has a façade of three arches with a stair on each side leading up to the roof.

The water which fed the fountains was brought from a *nālā* about a mile and a half upstream. For the greater part of its way it is a *kachcha* irrigation channel winding through the fields, but, as it nears the garden, it is carried on a dry stone embankment until within a hundred yards or so of the wall, when the *kachcha* embankment gives place to a *pakka* conduit. The stream finally discharges itself in a cistern from which an earthen pipe enclosed in a *pakka* wall carries the water into the channel which feeds the fountains. The surplus water of the cistern is turned into the fields by a drain in its eastern wall.

### LATER REMAINS AT RAJAURI.

Besides the Mughal buildings there are some remains pertaining to the time of the later Rājas of Rajaurī. Chief among these are the mosque near the Tahsīl, the palaces and the fort. The first is an attempted imitation of the Mughal mosques. It only proves that, however faithful a copy may be, when it is bereft of the inspiration which conceived the original, it invariably falls short of the beauty of its prototype. It is ugly and altogether insignificant. The two palaces which are situated one at each end of the town have nothing to distinguish them architecturally from ordinary village huts except their size. The fort is a small one and is situated on the summit of the hill behind the Dak Bungalow.

### RAJAURI TO THANNA.

Three miles above Rajaurī is a walled enclosure, locally known as the *sarāi* of Nainsukh ("delight of the eyes"). The walls are pierced with loopholes and the entrances, which are in the middle of the north and south walls, are comparatively small in dimensions. There is reported to be an inscribed stone slab here of the time of Jahāngīr, but this, I am sorry to say, I missed.

A little above this are the ruins of a large square tank which goes by the name of the *Duniā-dā-tālāb*.

Further up is the old Hindu *bāolī* of Dhāthā Dhandā which still possesses some crude sculptured stones, one of which depicts a hunting scene, a completely armed horseman with sword and shield chasing a wild animal which appears to be either a boar or a bear.

About seven miles above Rajaurī is the *sarāi* of Sāj built on the summit of a hillock and commanding a splendid prospect. Like the one mentioned above it is a mere walled enclosure, the only difference being that its walls are not pierced with loopholes and that its entrances are of larger dimensions. Both the gateways have two narrow stairs, one on each side, which give admission to the roof.

Just at the foot of the track which leads from this *sarāi* to the highroad below is situated the "*Līrān wālī bāolī*" ("well of clothes"). Its right wall bears a couple of horsemen fully accoutré following each other, and its left a clumsy Siva Linga. Such *bāolīs* are frequently met with on this road, but almost all of them have lost their sculptured panels, not improbably through the excessive zeal of the newly converted Muhammadan population.

### THANNA.

The first object which attracts attention as one nears the prosperous village of Thanna is the great Mughal *sarāi*. The Hindu temple and the ugly flat-roofed mud huts of the villagers are not only dwarfed into insignificance themselves, but add immensely to the grandeur of the *sarāi* by contrast.

Like other edifices built at the principal stages on this road, this one also consists of two enclosures, a cellular quadrangle (Plate VIIa) and a plain walled area generally called the 'Ām-Khās. A point of interest in this *sarāi* is the existence of a couple of *dālāns* opposite to each other in the northern and

southern walls. They have a façade of three arches, the middle one being closed at the top and pierced lower down with three smaller arched openings. The central chamber has a wagon-vaulted ceiling. The wall surfaces were originally covered with a coat of lime plaster, which in its turn served as the background for a finer coat of paint of various colours. This is still in a good state of preservation in the outermost chamber of the *hammām* which occupies the north-east corner of the *sarāi*. The dado has a dark red background with a bluish border. The upper part of the wall surface is divided into a series of shallow decorated niches. The painted floral borders are better preserved.

The *hammām* has three large chambers, exclusive of the passages. These chambers open into one another. The openings at the tops of the two outer domes are octagonal. One of them still possesses the covering stone slabs.

The gateways, consisting of large domed chambers in the middle with arched recesses at the sides and porticoes in front and behind are very plain, but, even in their present state of dilapidation, are singularly dignified specimens of Mughal architecture. On either side of each gateway is a narrow stair which gives access to the roof.

A number of butchers have unfortunately been allowed by the Public Works Department to occupy certain chambers in this *sarāi*.

The second enclosure is in utter ruin.

*Hindu bāolīs at Thanna and in the surrounding villages.* A few yards to the north-east of the Thanna Dak Bungalow are a couple of *bāolīs* similar to those described above and bearing sculptured friezes containing a procession of armed horsemen, etc. There is another *bāolī* to the south-west of the Dak Bungalow, but it underwent a complete transformation during some repairs executed a hundred years or so ago. It may here be noted that these so-called *bāolīs* are natural springs jutting out from the hillside with small unpretentious recesses or alcoves to cover them and stepped basins to hold the water. Sometimes the walls of these alcoves are covered with sculpture in low relief displaying very crude workmanship, indicative of the low ebb which Hindu plastic art had reached in these regions in later centuries (Plate VIIIa).

The village of Shāhdarā possesses five such *bāolīs*, the one above the Khānqāh being the best preserved of all. In this *bāolī* the water flows from a spout shaped like a tiger's head projecting from the middle of the back wall. Fragments of stunted fluted columns still exist. The upper panels are carved with figures of gods, goddesses, votaries, warriors with swords and shields, and a Bowman shooting an arrow. The lower panel is plain except for crude lozenges, carved at intervals. Like many other *bāolīs*, it has a double basin, the water of the first emptying into the second. Remains of miniature decorative outer niches (perhaps meant for placing lamps in) are extant in the side walls of the basin. The fluted columns and carved pedimental niches show that the influence of Kashmir art was not altogether dead in these parts even in the 16th and 17th centuries, to which period these *bāolīs* may on artistic grounds be safely assigned.

The other *bāolis* have been more or less completely altered, some of them, so ruthlessly, that the sculptured friezes have been embedded in pavements. Perhaps this was done with a purpose, for a zealous Muhammadan, to whom the sight of an image is an abomination, could not better gratify his spite against the hated idol than by using it as a stepping stone.

A small mosque has been built over one of the *bāolis* here.

The village of Asplöt also has five *bāolis*, all of them being almost completely ruined. Alāl boasts of a dozen, only four of which bear carvings of any sort. The list of *bāolis* might be added to almost *ad infinitum*, but it would be a fruitless task.

A curious fact is the frequent occurrence of the horsemen frieze (Plate VIIIa) on these *bāolis*, the riders as well as their chargers being fully panoplied.

### RAJAURI TO PANJNARA.

The country is hilly and very sparsely populated. There is nothing of antiquarian interest except the *bāolis* which dot the roadside here and there. The district seems to be specially rich in springs.

### PANJNARA.

The Brahman hamlet of Panjnārā consists of a few insignificant-looking huts, so few, indeed, that they seem barely able to withstand the inroads of the rank vegetation around them, and situated so far apart that they scarcely break the dreary monotony of the endless wilderness of scrub and jungle which stretches on all sides as far as the eye can reach. But that Panjnārā was not always the tiny settlement that it is now, is shown by a remarkable group of monuments, which, choked up as they are and split asunder by vegetation, are doomed to certain destruction, unless immediate steps are taken to exterminate the growth, root and branch. Wherever the ploughshare strikes the ground, ancient potsherds turn up, and the long ridge to the north of the temple is one mass of innumerable sherds. At least two mediæval structures and a well belonging to the same age are found close to each other on this ridge.

In the fields opposite, on the south side of the *nālā*, one espies from a distance a number of massive stone blocks which on nearer inspection turn out to be a part of the plinth of a temple belonging to the 9th or 10th century A.D. Close to these is the defaced figure of a tiger, seated on a pedestal or column which is at present buried underground. But the chief interest of the place centres in the magnificent temple (Plate VIIb)—locally known as the Pāndu-Kuṇḍ—which is unique in the province of Jammu and rivals in grandeur the best preserved temples of the valley of Kashmir. The gateway faces east, the internal measurements of the peristyle, which consists of 53 cells (Plate VIIIc) and the gateway, are 191 feet by 121 feet.. Almost the whole superstructure of the central shrine has fallen down; but the double

basement, though buried under the *débris* of the demolished superstructure, appears to be intact. There is a well at the south-east corner of the courtyard. The temple reproduces in every respect the architectural features of the temples of Kashmir, which have so often and so well been described that it is needless to give a detailed description of this edifice. Suffice it to say that, if the temple were to be suddenly transplanted by the side of the Buniār temple one would scarcely notice any marked difference between the two structures either in shape or size, disposition of parts or massiveness of construction, except that this temple has no colonnade. I, therefore, assign it to about the same date as that temple, namely the 9th or 10th century A.D. This date is perhaps corroborated by the discovery by Mansā Rām, the Pūjārī of the temple, of a couple of Kashmir coins (one silver and the other copper) in the adjacent fields. The silver coin is of Jayāpīda-Vinayāditya (8th century A.D.) and the copper coin of Harsha (A.D. 1089-1101).

The copper coinage of Harsha is common in Kashmir, and a few silver coins of Vinayāditya have been found at Parihāsapura, between Srinagar and Paṭan. The discovery of these ancient remains as well as the fortunate find of Kashmir coins show that, even in those centuries when Kashmir was torn and mangled by internecine warfare, its suzerainty over these parts was still real and substantial.

### PHERE-DA-KOT.

Perhaps it is worth while to make mention, in passing, of the Rāni of Phērē-dā-kōt, who was either contemporary with or possibly somewhat anterior to the late Maharaja Ranbir Singh of Kashmir. A Hindu by faith, she married the Muhammadan Rājā of Phērē-dā-kōt. She it was who repaired all the *bāolīs* on the way between Siālsui and Dharmśāl. She also built the flight of steps on both sides of the hill known as the Phērē-dā-kot. Of all the *bāolīs* the best preserved is the one which she built on the hill itself only a few furlongs below her little fortified residence, which crowns its summit.

### SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

To sum up the results of my twenty days' tour in the Tahsils of Bhimbar and Rajaurī: the discovery or rather the re-discovery of a number of Mughal *sarāis* and mosques constitute a welcome addition to the monumental treasures of Kashmir; but a discovery of still greater importance is the existence of the groups of Kashmirian temples at Saidābād and Pāñjnārā. Fergusson wrote,<sup>1</sup> "We now know sufficiently the form and the age of the Gandhara monasteries to supply most of the missing links connecting the Kashmiri style with that of the outer world; but till the temples in the Salt Range and other little frequented parts of the Punjab are examined we shall not know all we desire." I hope that the temples described above will go some way, at least, to satisfy the

<sup>1</sup> History of Indian and Eastern Architecture, Vol. I, p. 270



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want expressed by Fergusson and felt by all antiquarians interested in the ancient art of Kashmir. "Though not magnificent they [the temples] are very pleasing and appropriate examples of art and they have this advantage over most of the Indian styles, that Kashmir possesses in the Rājatarāṅgini, what may be said to be the only Indian history in existence."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> History of Indian and Eastern Architecture, Vol. I, p. 271.

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Rajatarangini, 14, 4 (footnote), 9, 16.  
Rajauri, 14, 9; its Sanskrit name Rajapuri, 9; mosques at, 9 and 12; sarai at, 10 sq; Mughal garden at, 10 sq; Rajas of, 12, 15.  
Ranbir Singh, Maharaja of Kashmir, 14, 15.  
Ratnadevi, Jayasinha's queen, builds a town, 14, 4.  
Saidabad, baoli near, 14, 2; sarai at, 3; Hindu remains at, 3 sq; temple similar to that of, 7, 8, 15.  
Saj, Sarai of, 14, 12.  
Salt Range, temples in, 14, 15.  
Sankaravarman, 14, 4 (footnote).  
Sarai, at Bhimbar, 14, 1; at Saidabad, 3; at Naushera, 7; at Nadpur, 7; at Naryan, 8; at Chingas, 8 sq; at Rajauri, 10 sq; of Nainsukh, 12; of Saj, 12; at Thanna, 12, 15.

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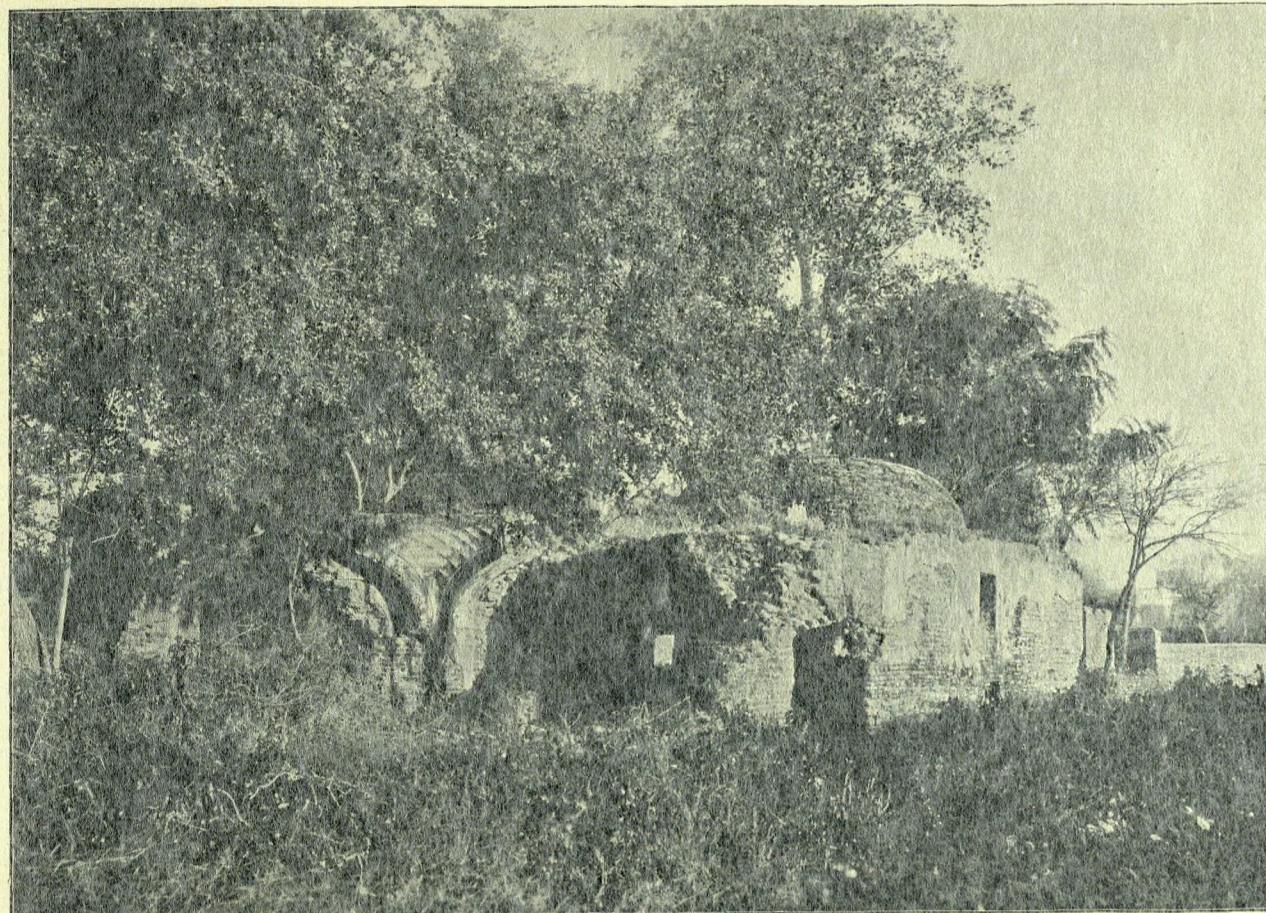
- Shah Jahan, baoli of, 14, 6.  
Sialsui, 14, 15.  
Sikandra, 14, 6.  
Siva, temple of, 14, 3.  
Srimagar, museum at, 14, 5, 15.  
Tawi, the river, 14, 8, 9.  
*Tham wali baoli*, 14, 2.  
Thanna, Sarai at, 14, 12; *baolis* at and near, 13-14



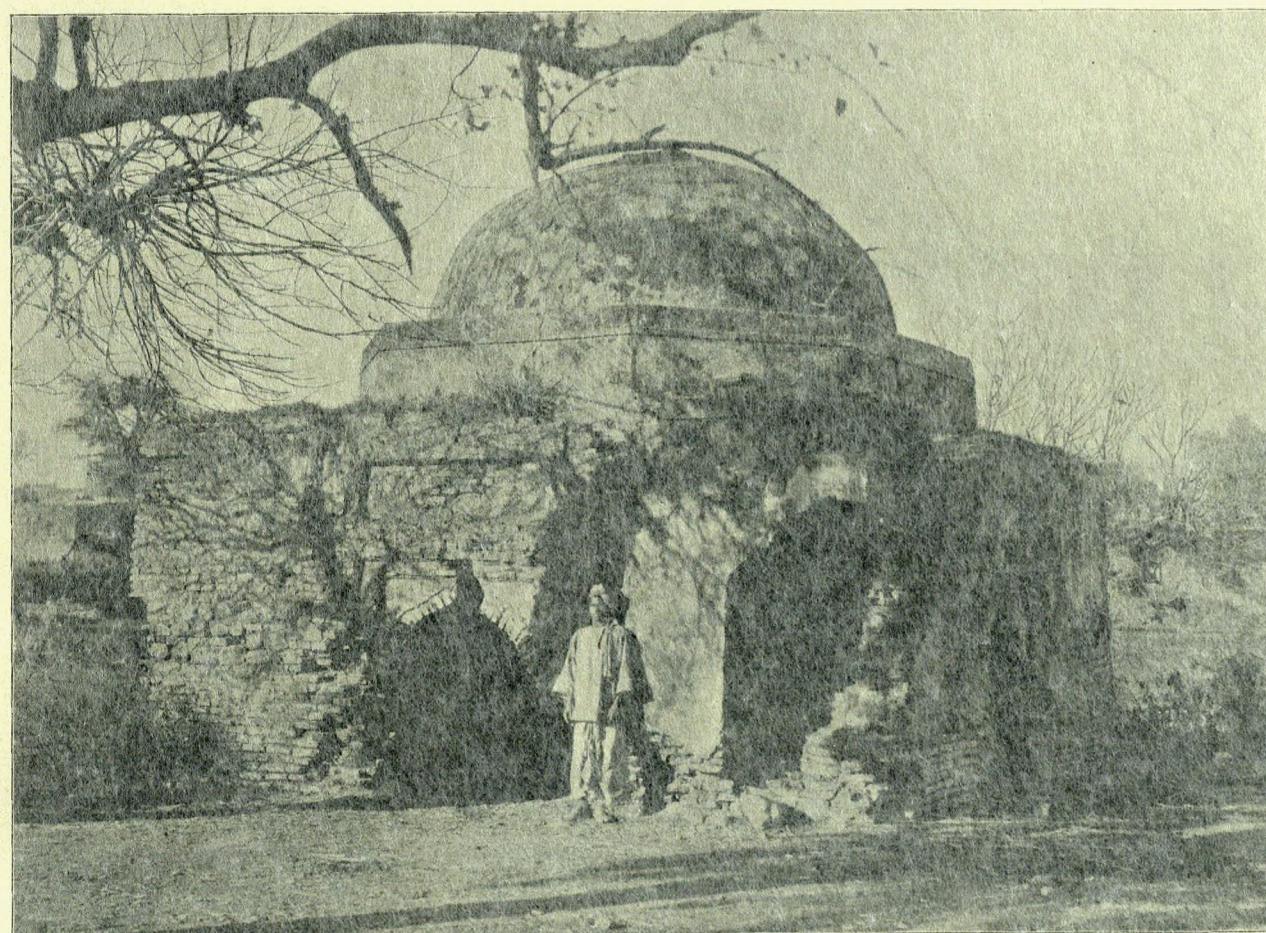
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8, HASTINGS STREET

ANTIQUITIES OF BHIMBAR AND RAJAURI.

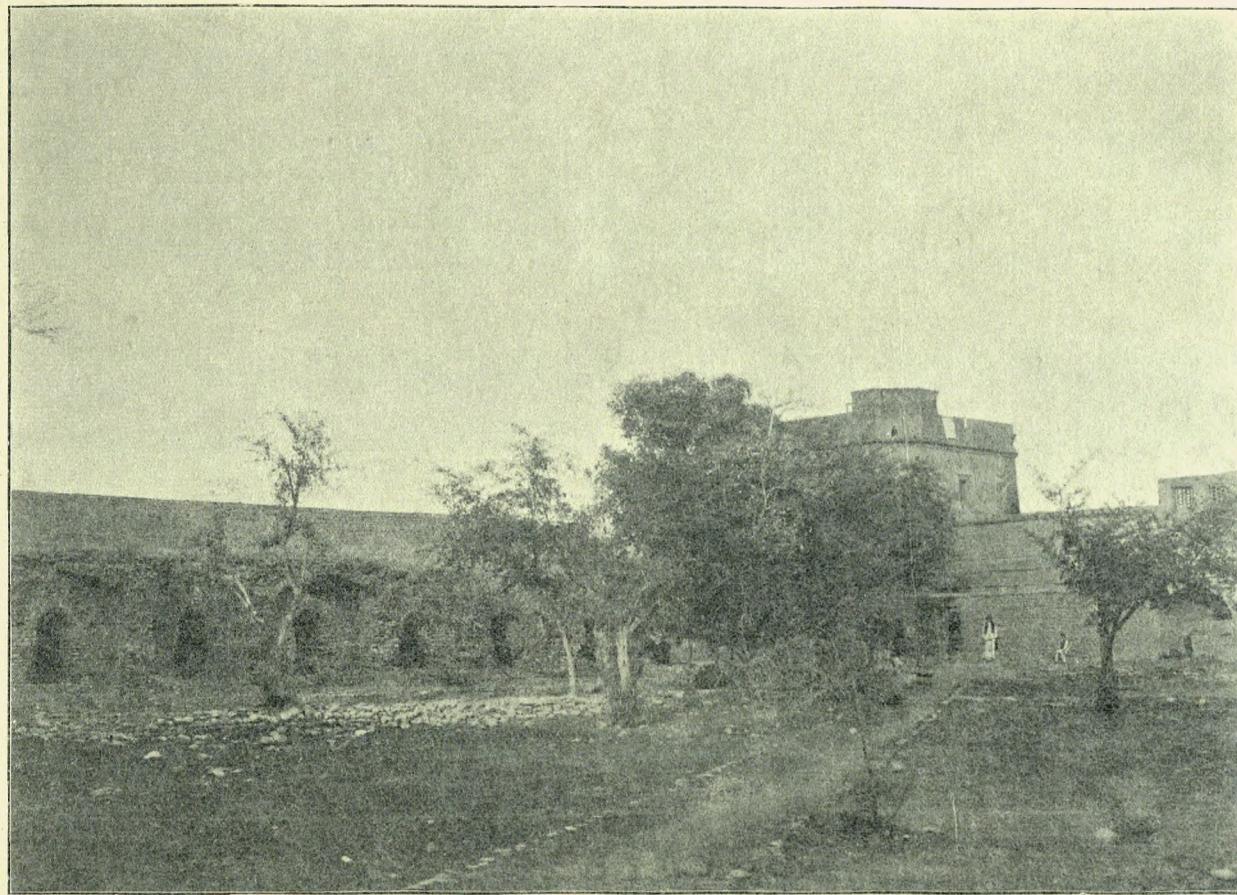


a. BHIMBAR: RUINS OF THE HAMMAM; GENERAL VIEW.

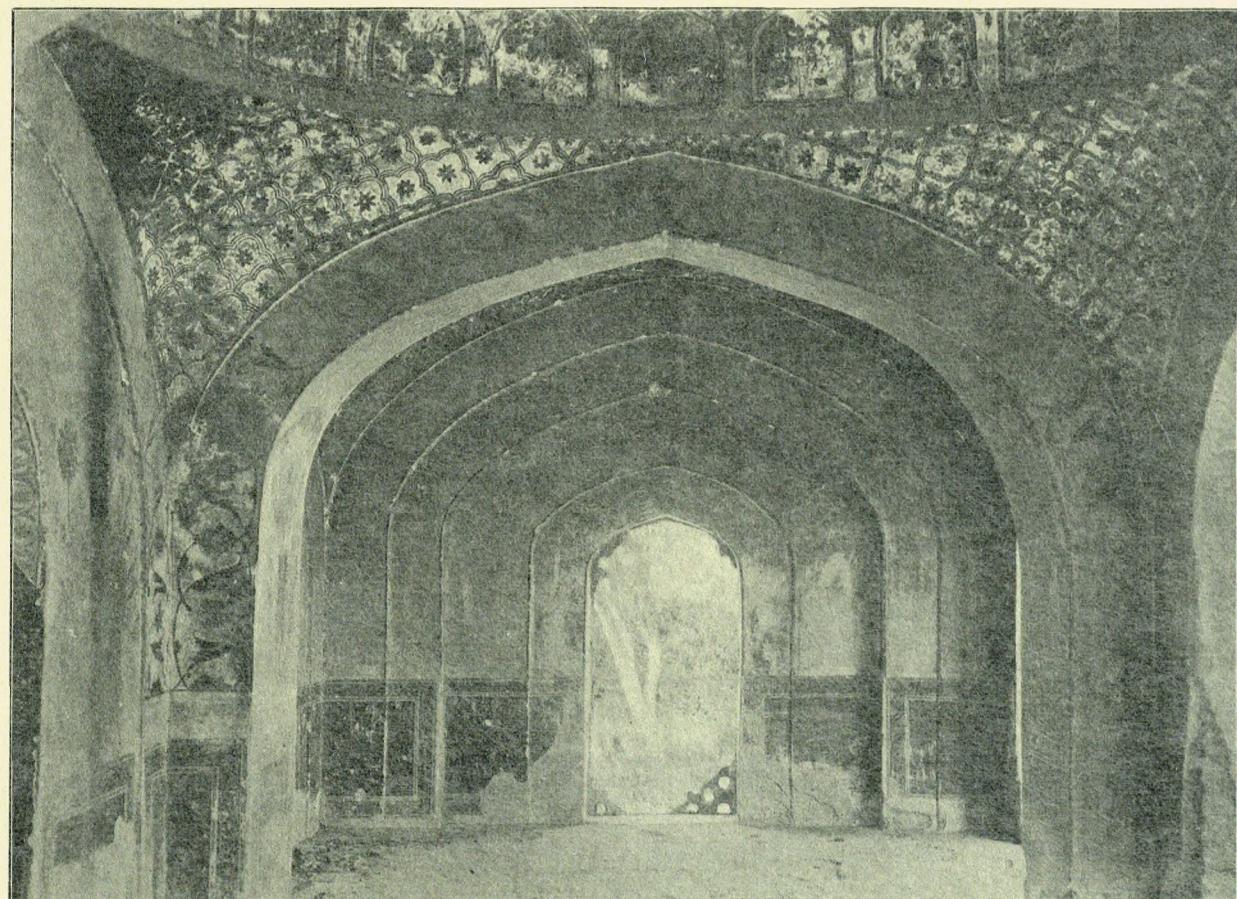


b. BHIMBAR: RUINED TOMB; GENERAL VIEW.

ANTIQUITIES OF BHIMBAR AND RAJAUARI.

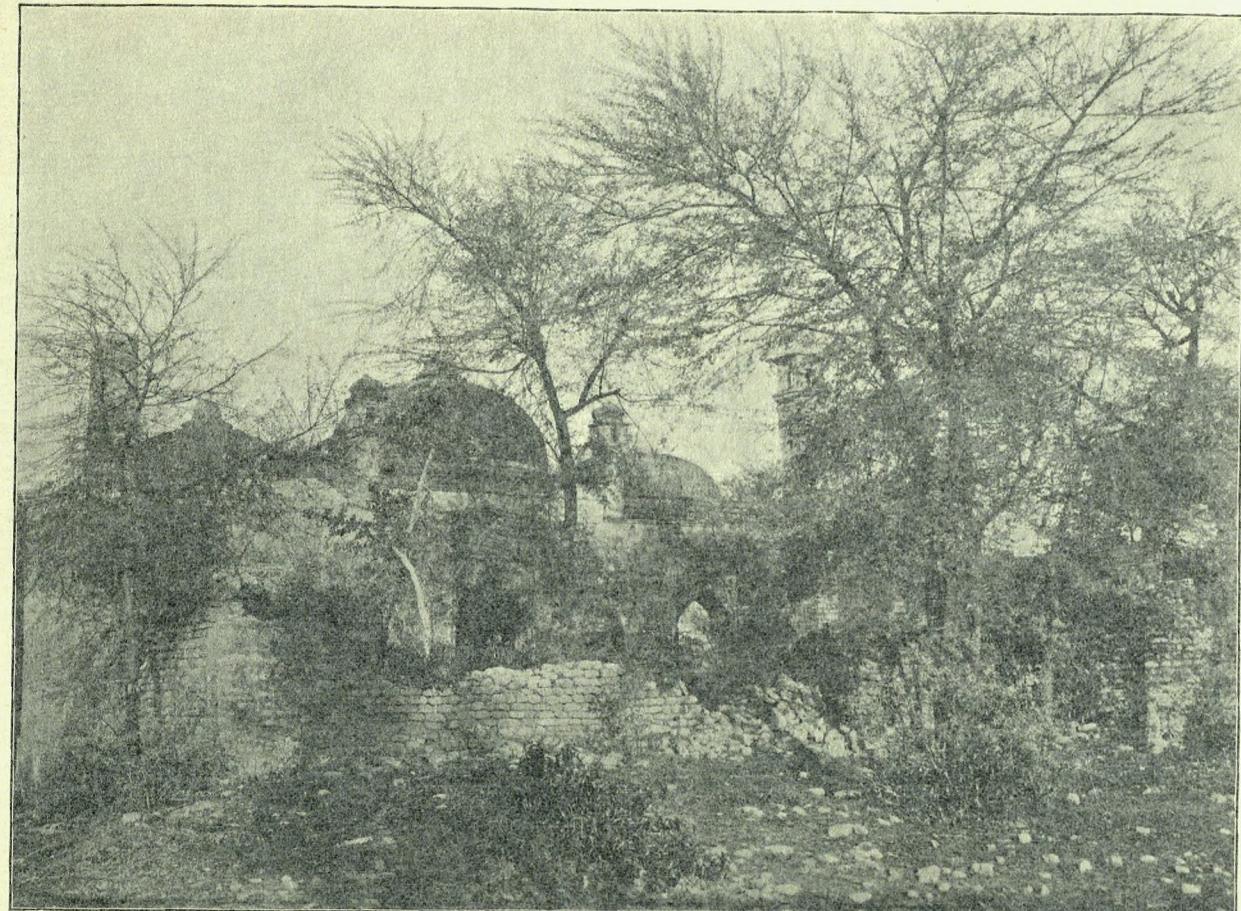


a. BHIMBAR: THE MUGHAL SARAI; VIEW OF THE INTERIOR SHOWING SOME OF THE MODERN ADDITIONS.

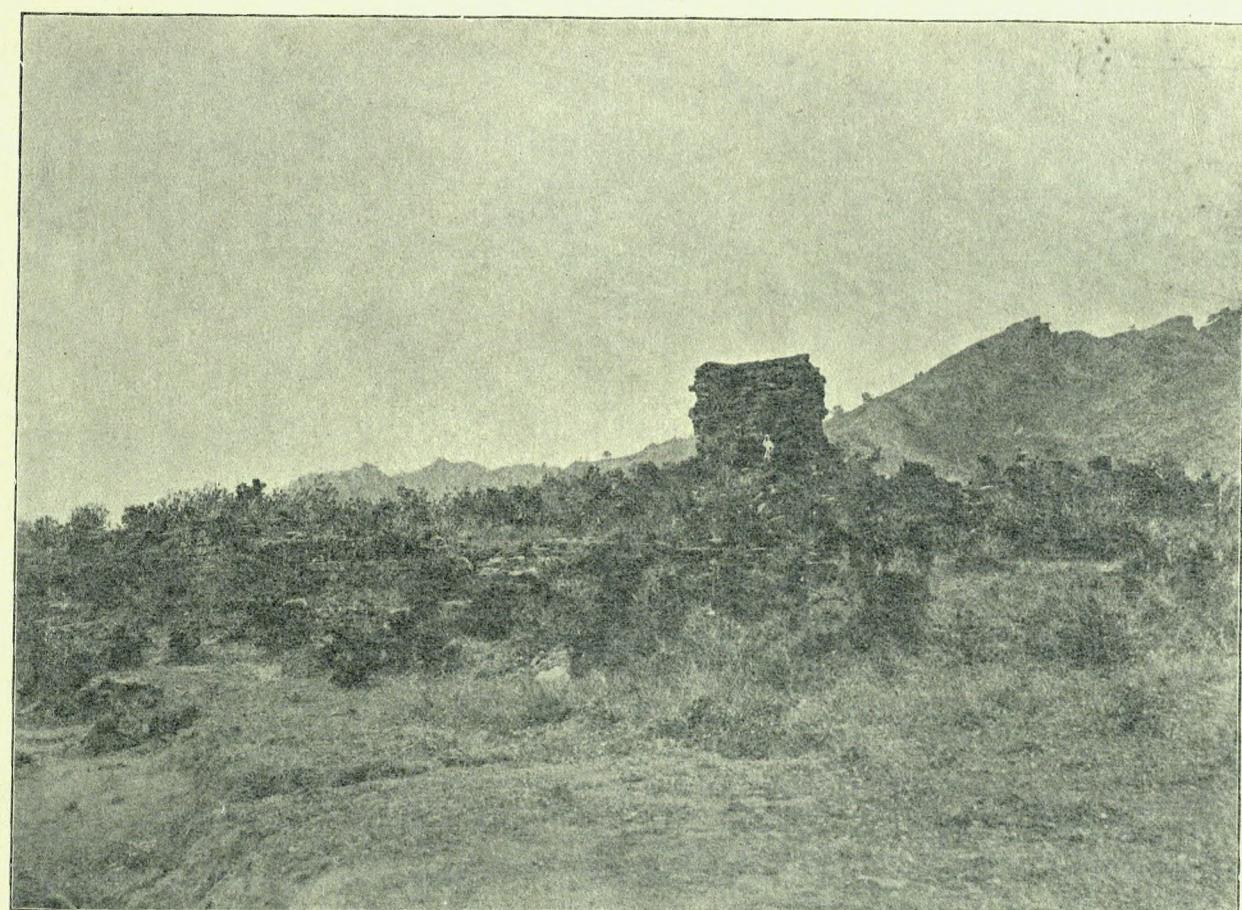


b. BHIMBAR: THE MUGHAL MOSQUE; VIEW OF THE INTERIOR SHOWING PENDENTIVES ETC.

ANTIQUITIES OF BHIMBAR AND RAJAUARI.

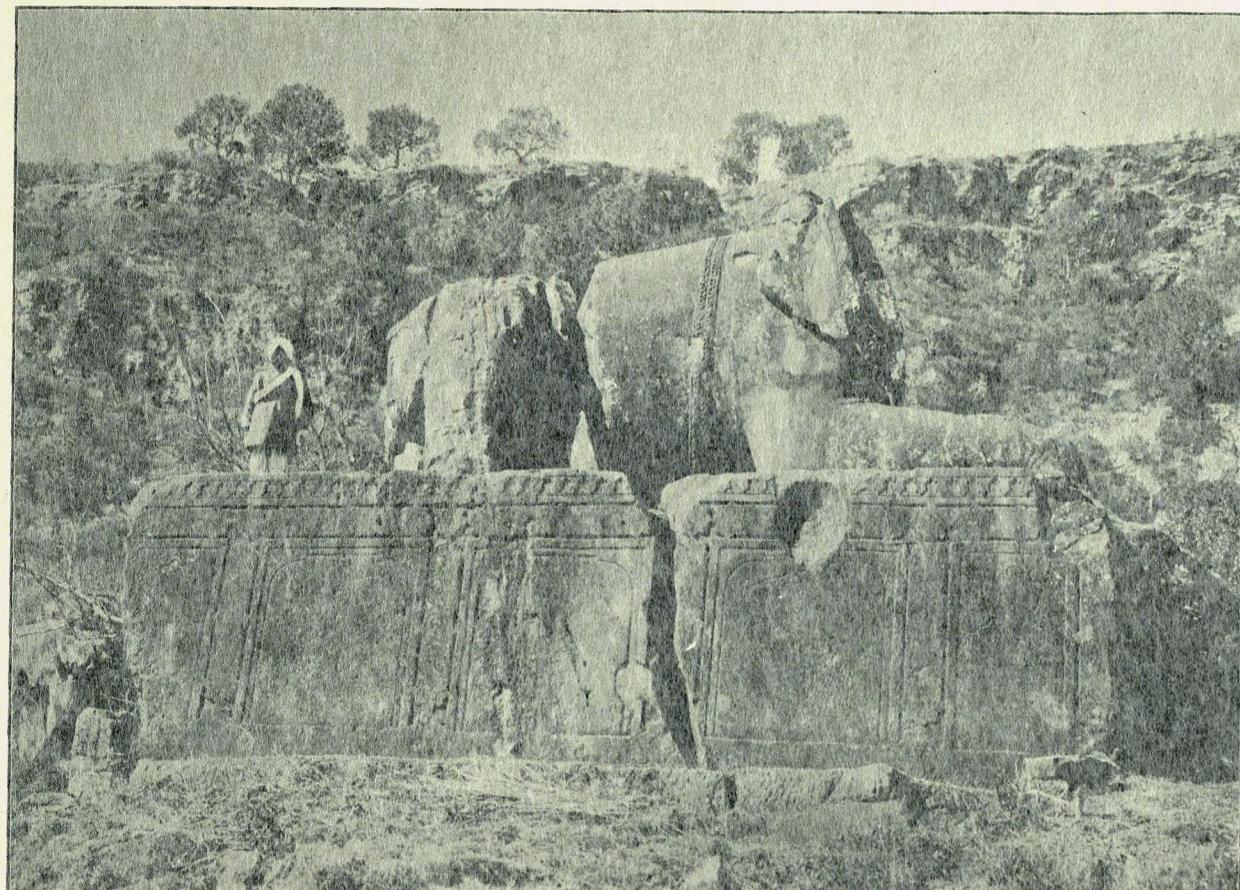


a. BHIMBAR: MOSQUE OF RAJA SULTAN KHAN; GENERAL VIEW.



b. SAIDABAD: THE MEDIEVAL TEMPLE (A); GENERAL VIEW.

ANTIQUITIES OF BHIMBAR AND RAJAUARI.

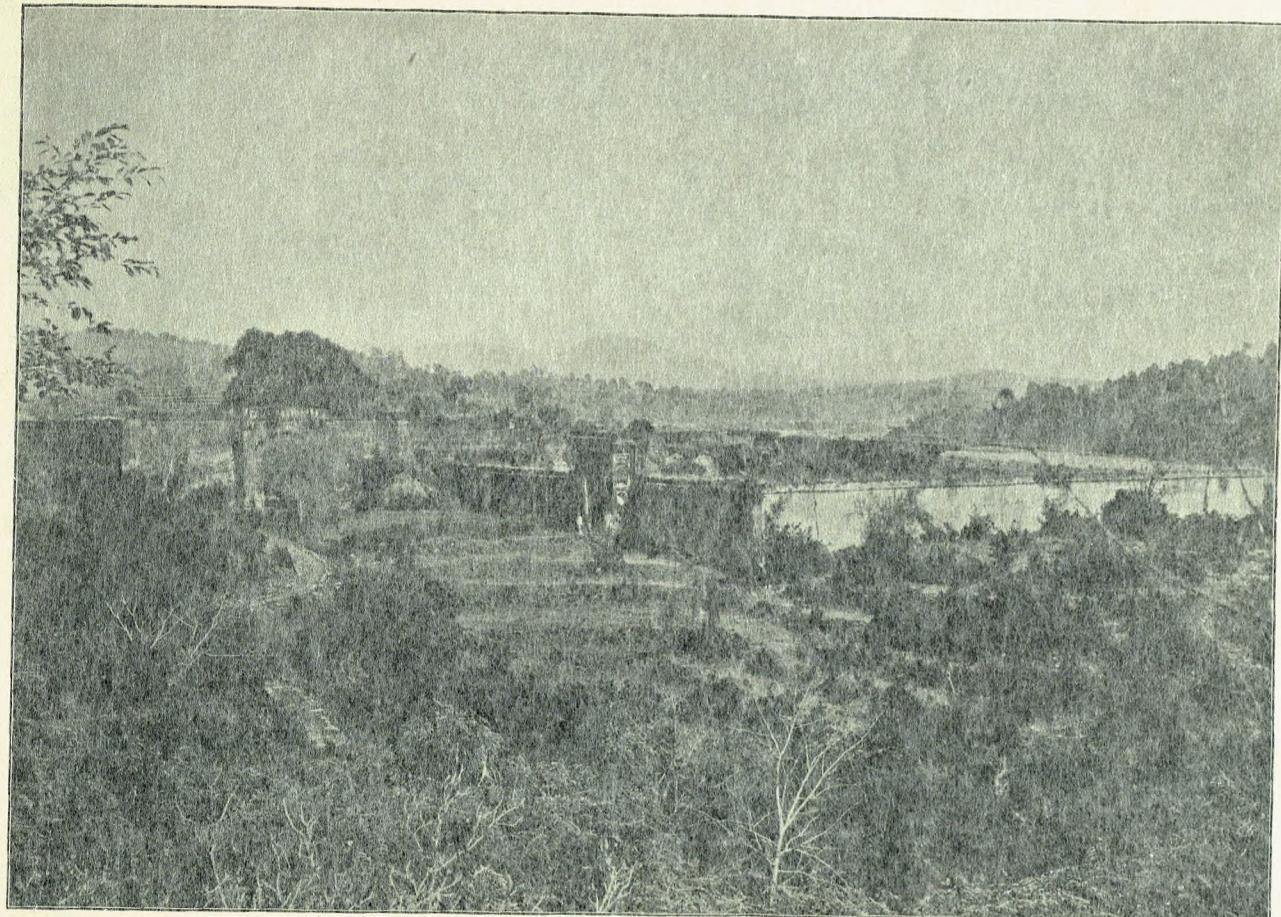


a. HATHINALA: FEMALE ELEPHANT.

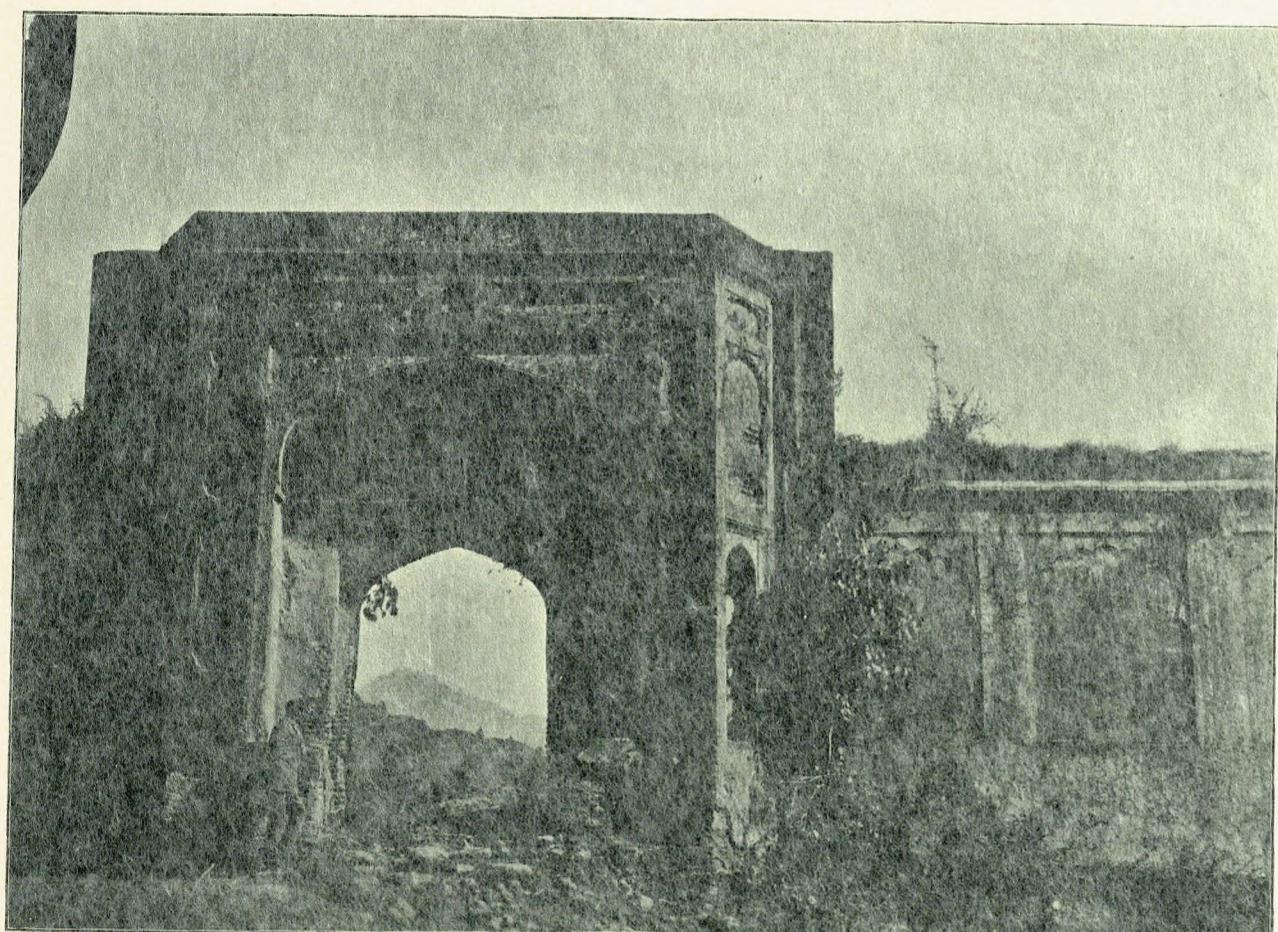


b. HATHINALA: MALE ELEPHANT.

ANTIQUITIES OF BHIMBAR AND RAJAUARI.

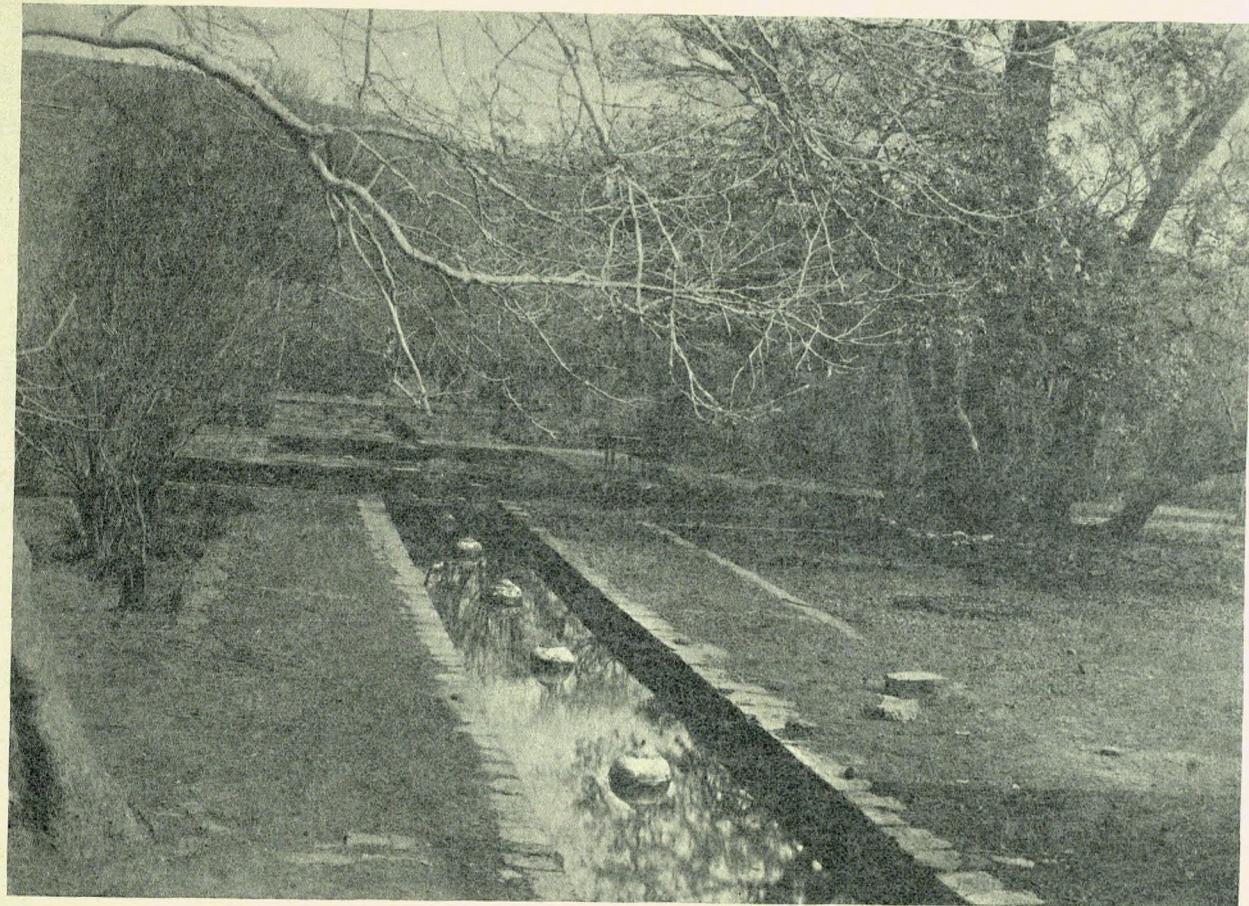


a. CHINGAS: THE MUGHAL SARAI; GENERAL VIEW SHOWING THE NORTHERN COURT AND THE ENTRANCE TO THE BAZAR.

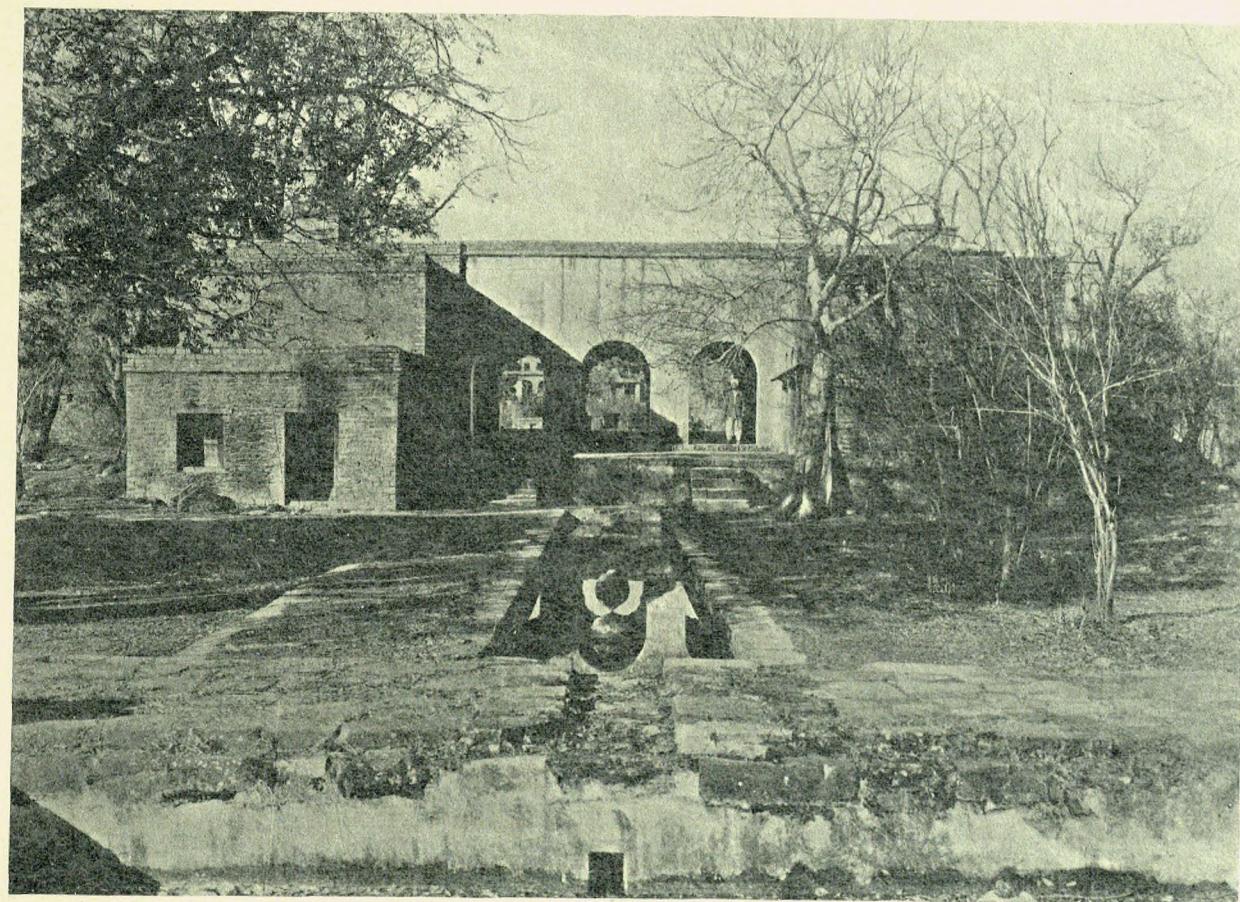


b. CHINGAS: THE MUGHAL SARAI; ENTRANCE TO THE NORTHERN COURT.

ANTIQUITIES OF BHIMBAR AND RAJAUARI.

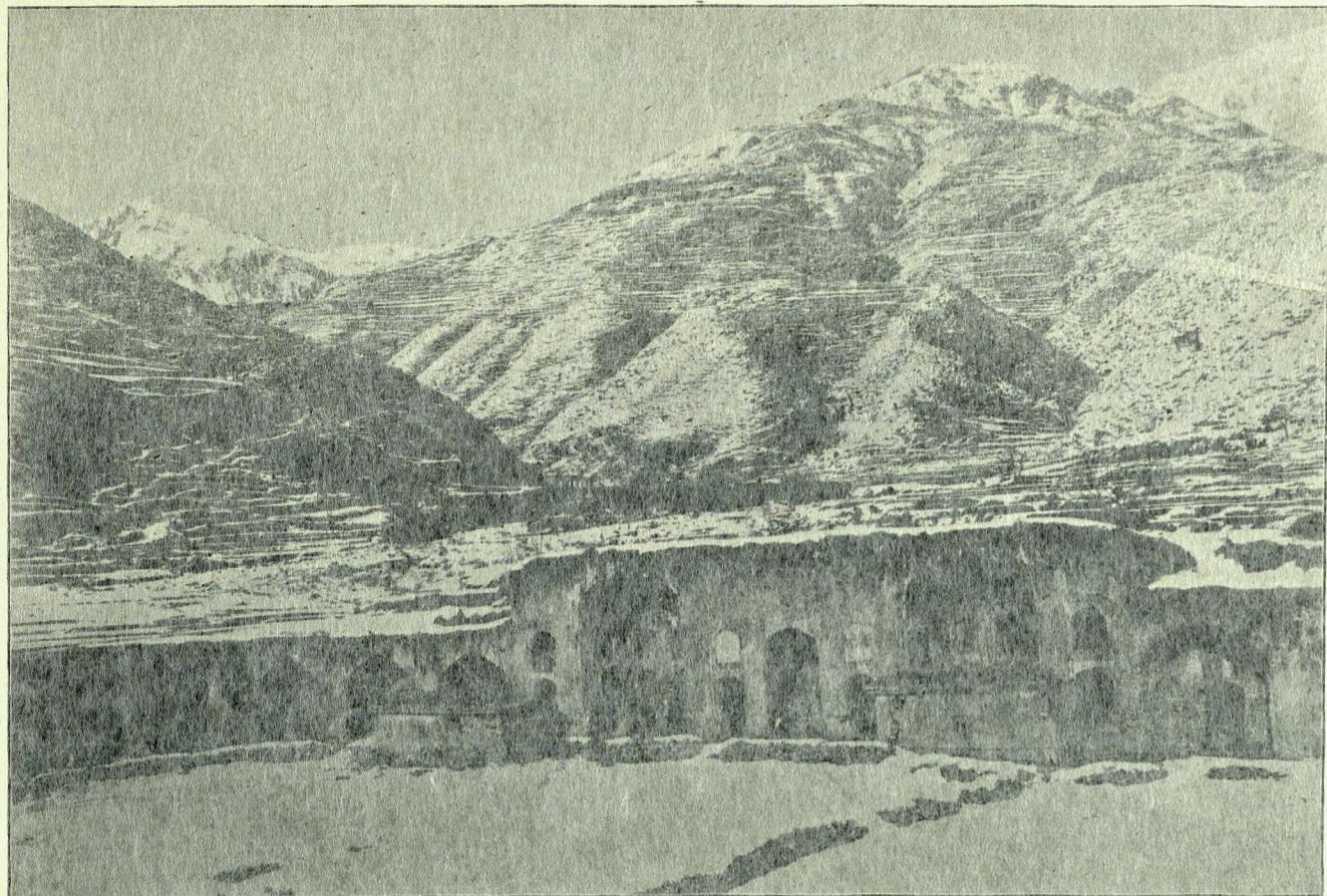


a. RAJAUARI: THE MUGHAL GARDEN; GENERAL VIEW OF THE INTERIOR SHOWING THE CHANNELS AND FOUNTAINS.

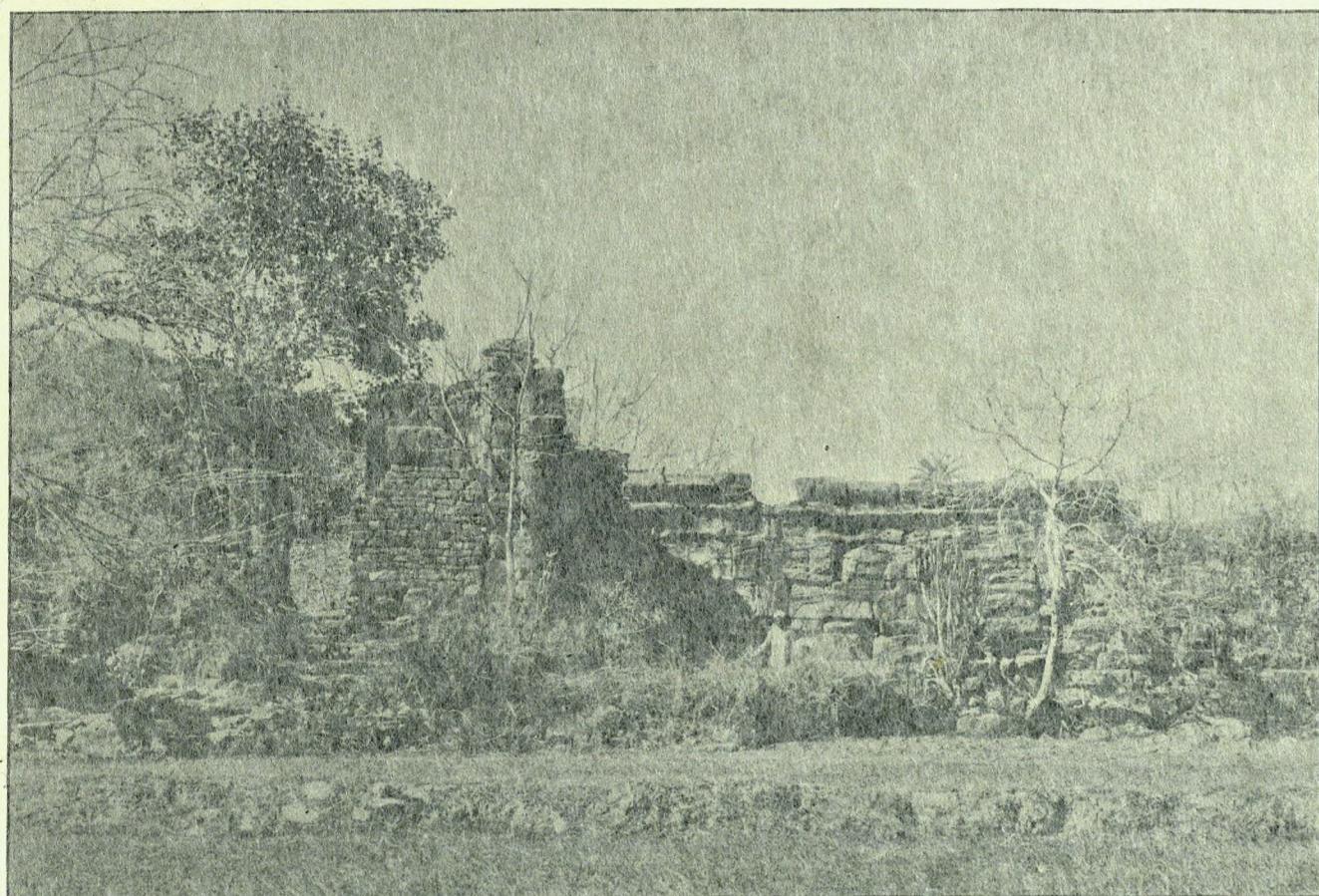


b. RAJAUARI: THE MUGHAL GARDEN; VIEW SHOWING THE BARADARI WITH THE MODERN ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS.

ANTIQUITIES OF BHIMBAR AND RAJAURI.



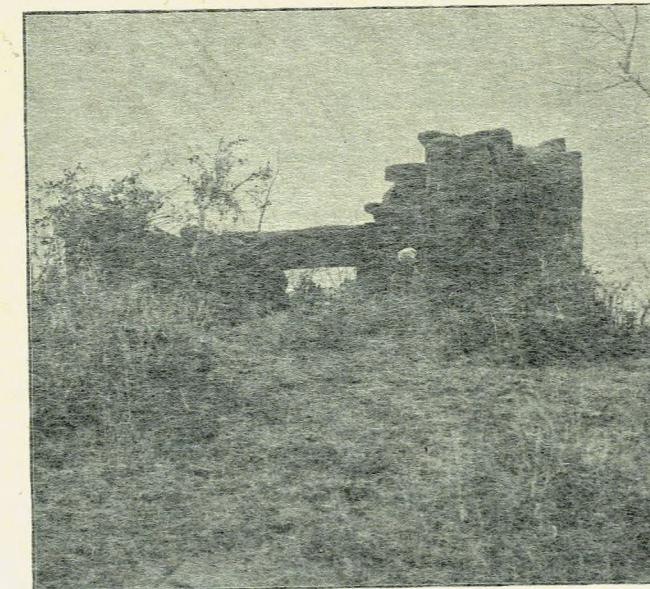
a. THANNA: THE MUGHAL SARAI; VIEW SHOWING THE *dālūn* AND THE SNOW CLAD HILLS.



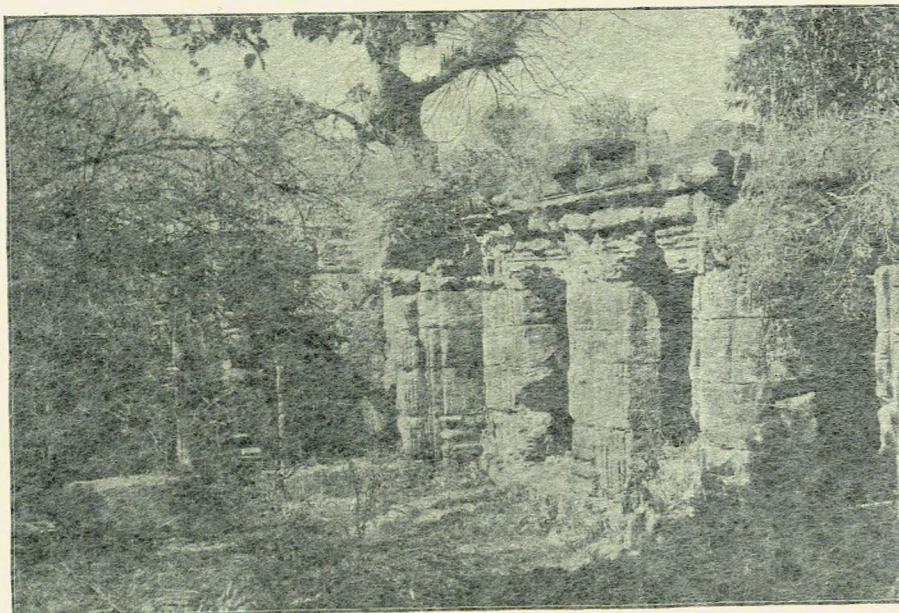
b. PANJNARA: MEDIEVAL TEMPLE; GATEWAY.



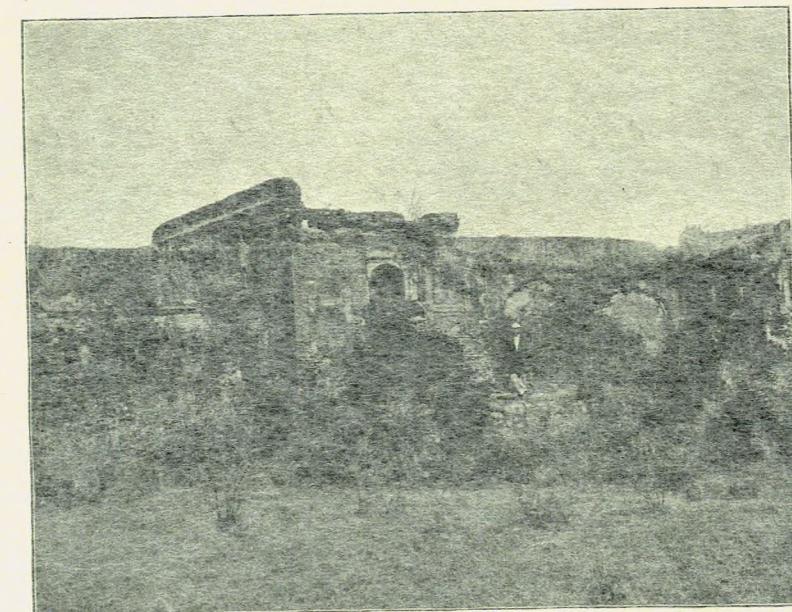
a. THANNA: HORSEMEN FRIEZE ON THE WALLS OF A HINDU BAOLI.



b. SAIDABAD: THE MEDIEVAL TEMPLE (B); GENERAL VIEW.



c. PANJARA: THE MEDIEVAL TEMPLE; VIEW OF CELLS.



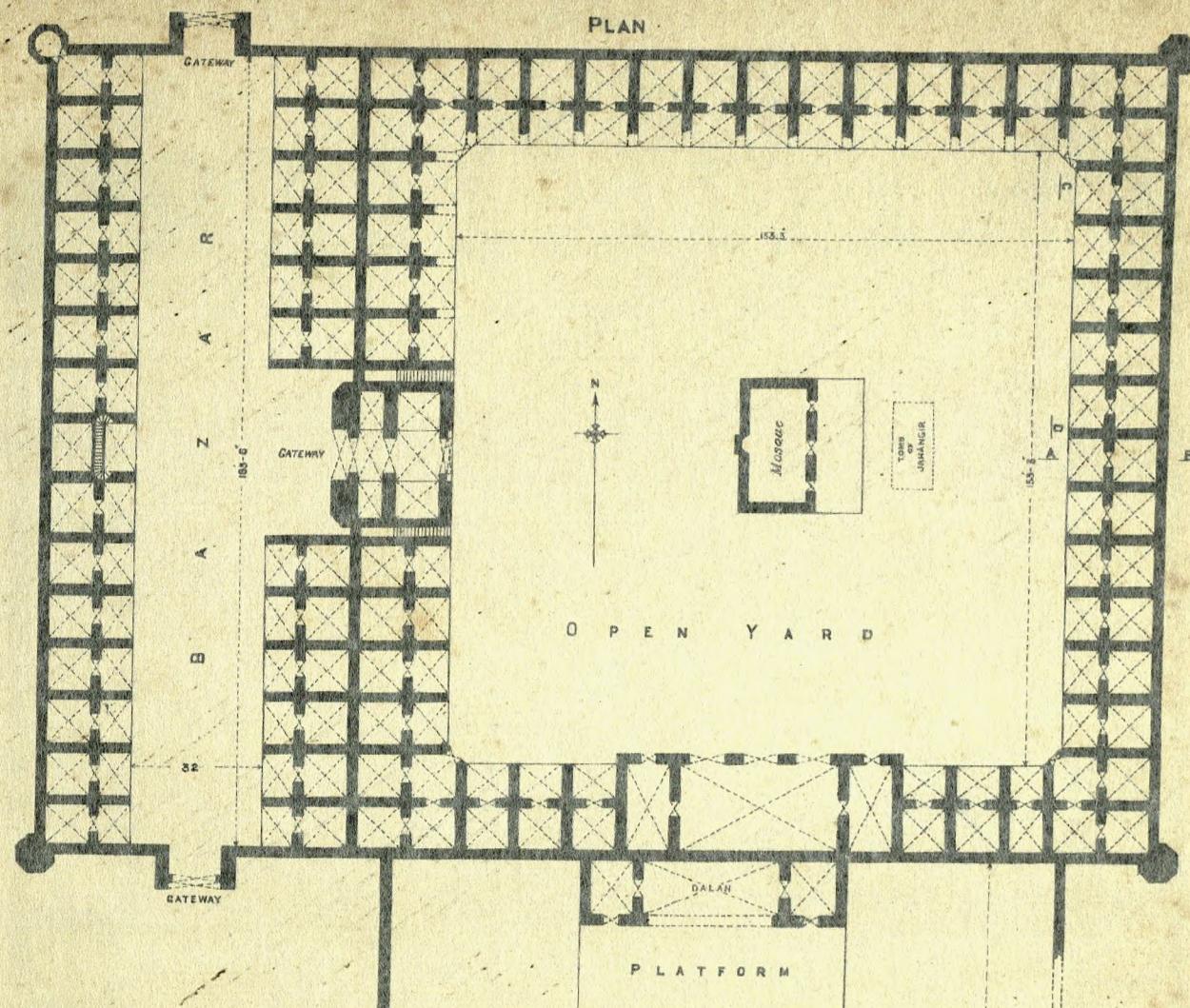
d. CHINGAS: THE MUGHAL SARAI; *dālān* IN THE NORTHERN COURT.

ANTIQUITIES OF BHIMBAR AND RAJAURI.

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SL

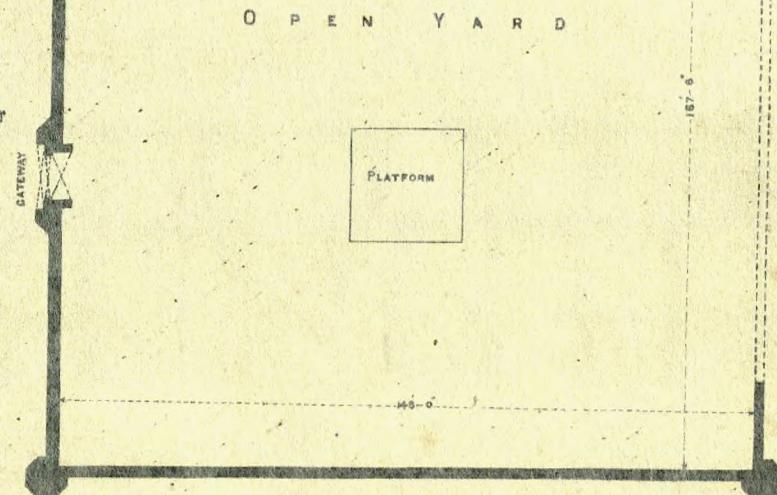
## ANTIQUITIES OF BHIMBAR AND RAJAURI

PLATE IX.

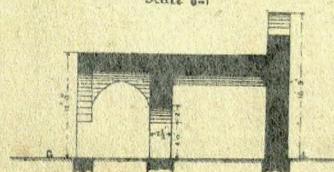


MUCHAL SARAI  
AT  
CHINGAS

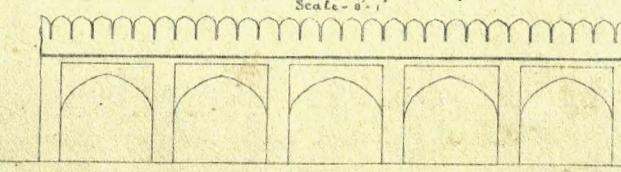
SCALE OF FEET



SECTION ON A-B  
Scale 6'-0"



PART ELEVATION ON C-D  
Scale - 6'-0"



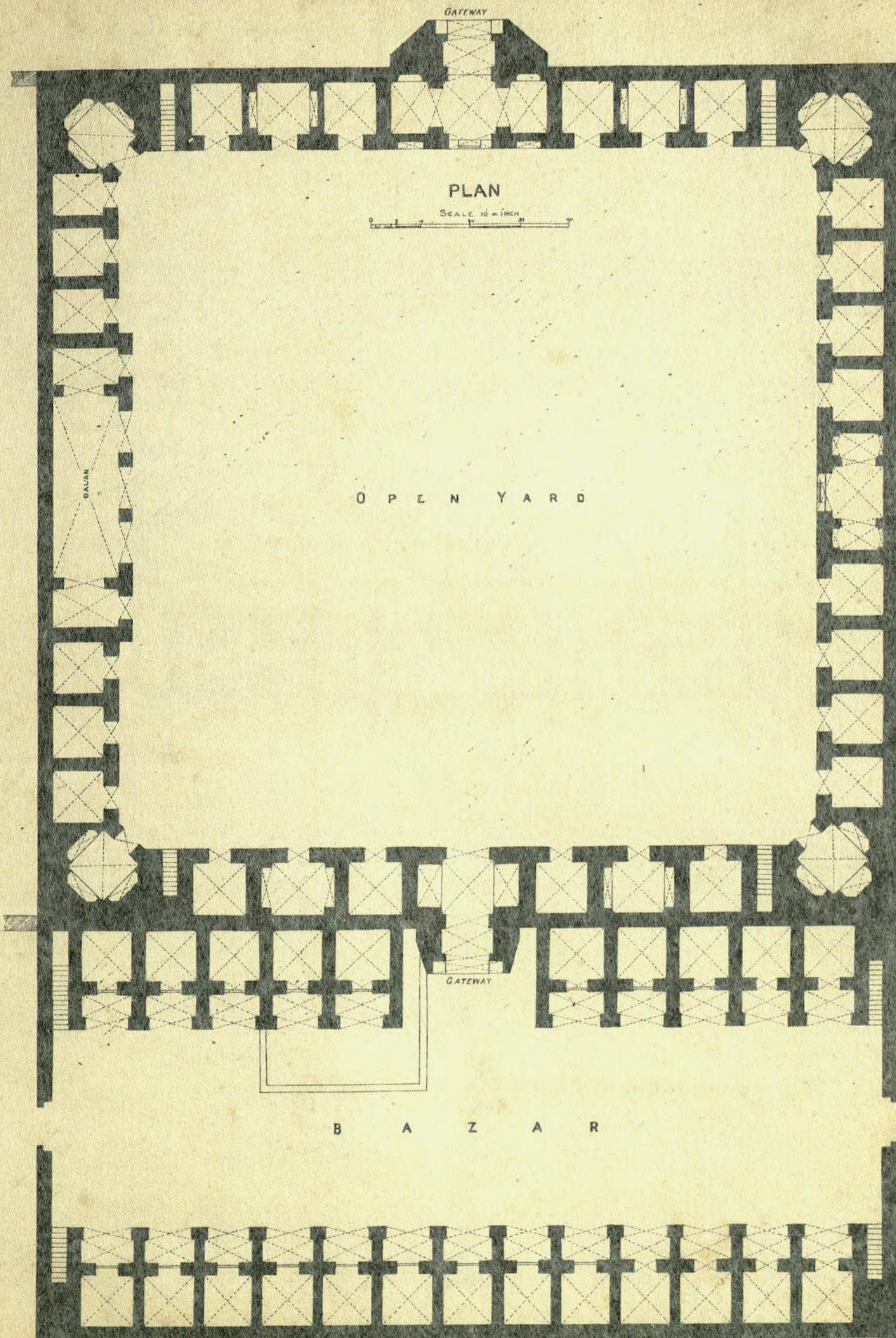


ANTIQUITIES OF BHIMBAR AND RAJAUARI

PLATE X.

MUGHAL SĀRĀI  
AT  
SAIDABAD

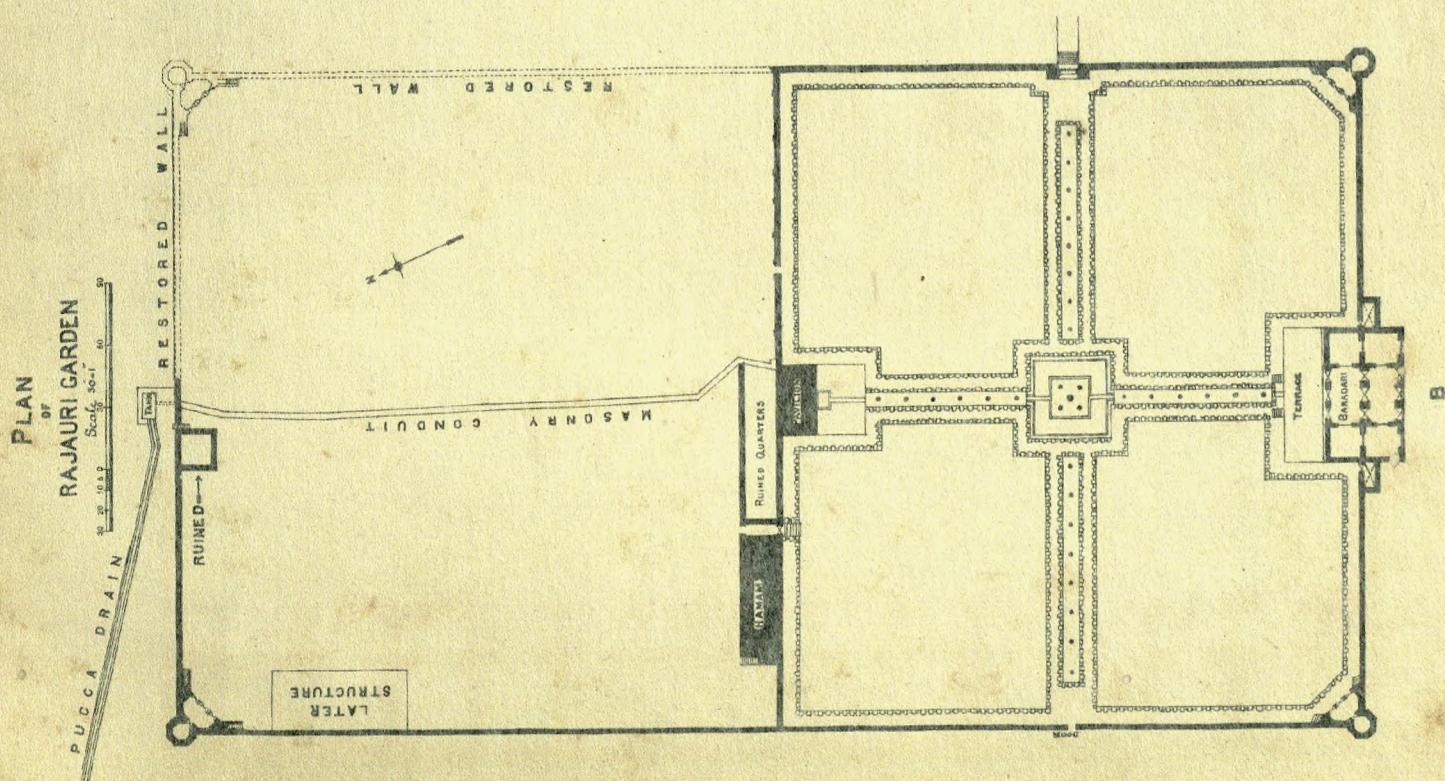
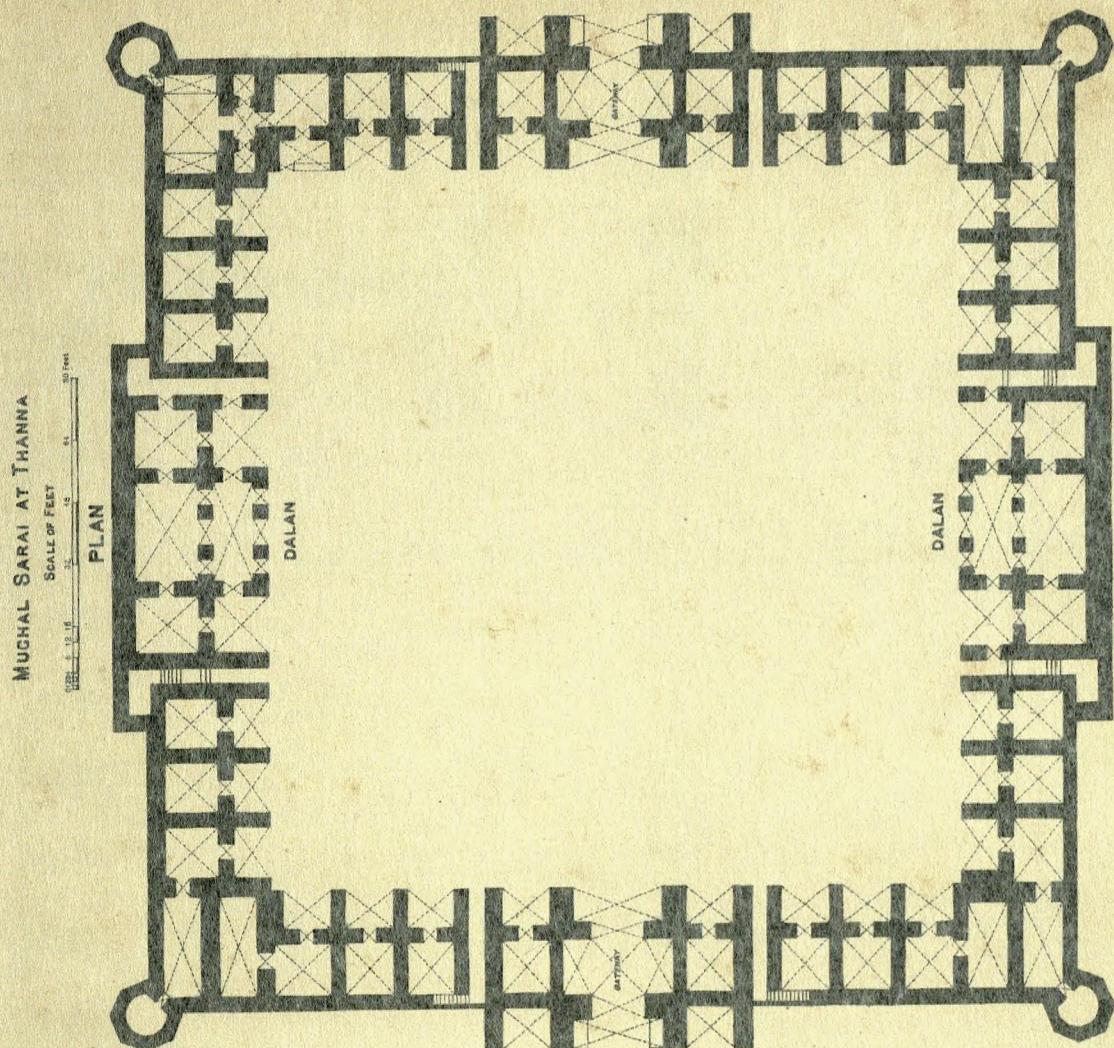
360 CSL





ANTIQUITIES OF BHIMBAR AND RAJAUARI.

370 G.S.L.  
PLATE XI.





## TEMPLE AT PANJNARA

SCALE - 8 FT TO 1 INCH

PLAN

