

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

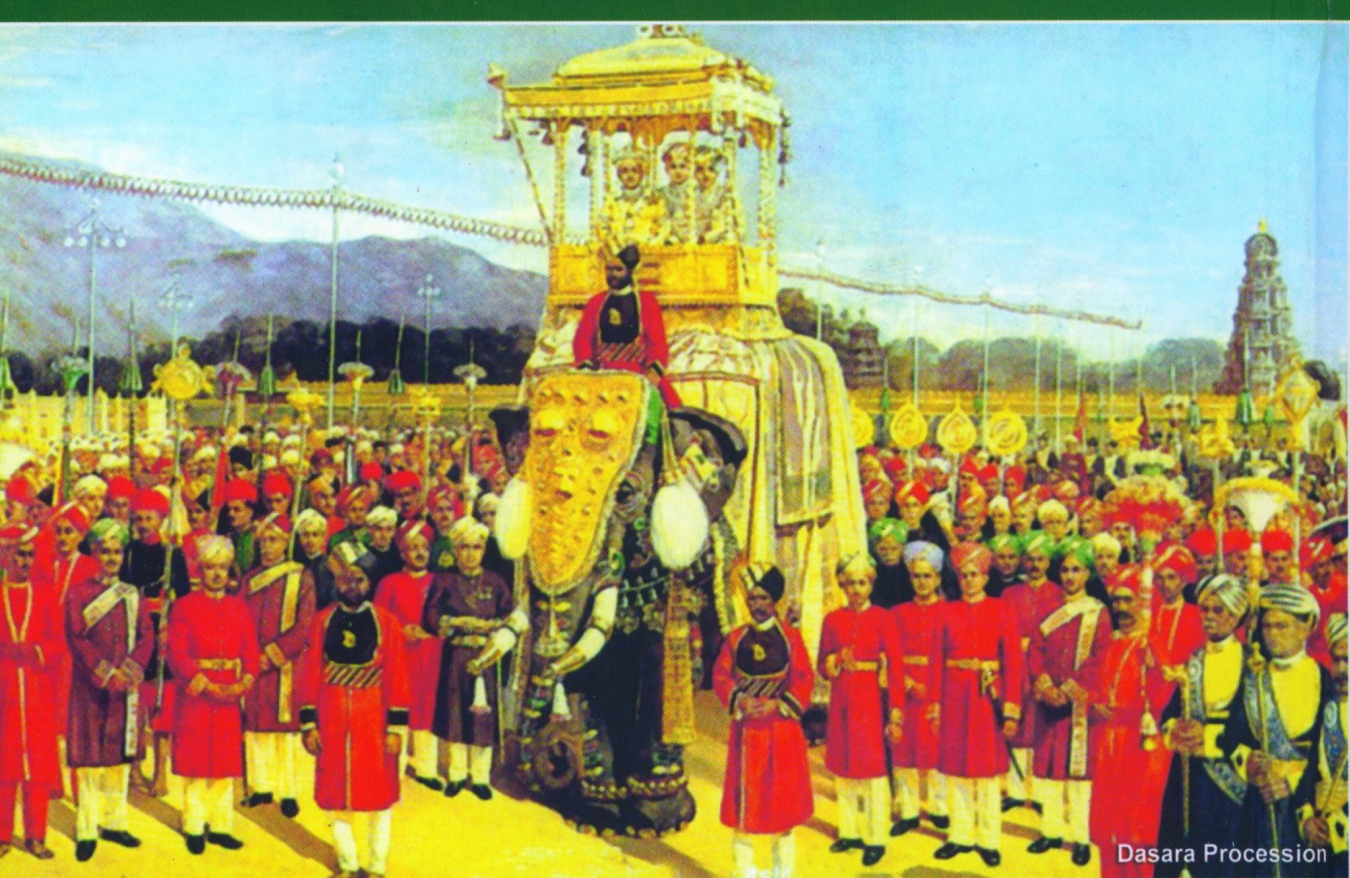
Page	Line	Add
CHAPTER II.		
28	31	After the words "Māli Sumāli" add "(see <i>E.I.</i> XIV)." After the word "significant," add:—"Professor H. Jacobi has pointed out that <i>Tala-prahari</i> was one of the most famous of Sālivāhana's fifty champions." (<i>I.A.</i> VIII. 201).
36	34	
CHAPTER III.		
50	28	After "Hijra dates" add:—"A rather unusual mode of reckoning the cyclic years is to be seen in a <i>Vira-kal</i> at Saragur, Nanjangud, registered as Nanjangud 21, and in certain other inscriptions. It appears to be dated in 1088 A.D., cyclic year <i>Īsvara</i> of the middle-twenty (<i>madhya-visige</i>) of the cycle of 60 years. The cycle is popularly divided into three <i>visiges</i> (or <i>Vimsakas</i>) or twenties, the first named <i>uttama</i> , the middle <i>madhyama</i> , and the third <i>adhama</i> . In the inscription quoted, however, <i>madhyama</i> is evidently a mistake for <i>uttama</i> , the year <i>Īsvara</i> being in the first <i>visige</i> . (<i>M.A.R.</i> 1819, Para 85. See also <i>M.E.R.</i> 1912, Para 79)."
CHAPTER IV.		
82	14	Add at the end:—"An inscription in Tumkur District mentions the annual yield of a village as 500 <i>Dinars</i> (Latin <i>Denarius</i>). (<i>E.C.</i> XII, Introd. P. 16). This coin was otherwise known as <i>Nishka</i> ."
89	28	After "Achyuta-Rāya" add:—"Perhaps it goes back to a date still earlier. Dēva-Rāya II of the 1st Vijayanagar dynasty was known particularly by the <i>birudus</i> of <i>Gajabhentakāra</i> and <i>Gajebha-Gandabhērunda</i> and introduced the device on the Vijayanagar coin. (Krishna Sāstri in <i>A.S.I.</i> , 1906-7)."
90	28	After the word "grounds" add:—"Some coins with the legend " <i>Rāja-Rām</i> " have been proved to be those of the Mahratta prince Rāja-Rām, son of Sivāji, and issued from Gingee." (See Proceedings of the 2nd Oriental Conference held at Calcutta)."
91	...	Marginal note. For <i>Nayaks</i> read <i>Nayaks</i> .
94	21	After "1659" add:—"A find of coins was made at Basavanahalli, Mysore State, in 1911 by Mr. A. Rea, Superintendent of Arohæology, Southern Circle, Madras. Included in this find, were 2 specimens of gold coins. These were the familiar <i>Kanteroy fanams</i> issued in the time of Kanthirava Narasarāja (1638-1659 A.D.). Their obverse sides bear "the figure of Vishnu in the Narasimha-

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA—*contd.*

Page	Line	Add
		CHAPTER IV—concl.
		avatār." The illegible reverse of these and similar coins is supposed by Sir Vincent Smith to contain a "Telugu three lined imperfect
		(1) Sri
		(2) Kanthi
		(3) rava"
		(See V.A. Smith <i>Catalogue of Coins</i> . Plate XXX No. 83. Also <i>M.E.R.</i> 1911, p. 8)."
127	18	After the words "a <i>Varaha</i> or pagoda" add:—"For its approximate value, see <i>S.I.I.</i> , III. iii. 136 (No. 104)."
129	...	Bibliography—Under Mr. Krishnasastri, H., for " <i>Kadur</i> " read " <i>Kodur</i> ."
		CHAPTER V.
150	21	After "Buddhism" add:—"From certain Buddhist remains found at the place, it has been suggested that the <i>Kāmākshi</i> temple at Conjeevaram is the site of an old <i>Tāra</i> temple."
151	5	Before the words "the temple," add the following words:—"A beautiful bronze image of <i>Lōkēsvara</i> was set up by the <i>Ālupa</i> king <i>Kundavarman</i> , in <i>Kali</i> 4068, in the (present <i>Siva</i>) temple at <i>Kadiri</i> , near <i>Mangalore</i> , which was originally a Buddhist <i>vihāra</i> . This image is still in existence. (<i>M.E.R.</i> 1921, page 8)."
277	3	For <i>Jinā</i> read <i>Jina</i> .
310	Last line ...	Add:—"Kēsava, a sculptor of about the 10th century, is mentioned in an inscription at <i>Nandi</i> . This inscription is on the pierced window in the south wall of the <i>navaranga</i> of the <i>Arunāchalēsvara</i> shrine, included in the temple at <i>Nandi</i> . The window has a fine figure of <i>Tāndavēsvara</i> , below which the label containing the name of <i>Kēsava</i> is engraved. Though the meaning of the label is not quite clear, it can certainly be made out that <i>Kēsava</i> carved the <i>Annēsvara</i> , which is a corruption of the name <i>Arunāchalēsvara</i> . It is just possible he also carved the figures in the <i>Arunāchalēsvara</i> temple as well. (<i>M.E.R.</i> 1913-14, Para 651)."
		CHAPTER VII.
318	20	For these read those.
394	5	After "Manes." add:—"Vinaikkāni was a hereditary grant made for providing music on the <i>Vinai</i> in the presence of the God, on occasions of worship. A grant of this kind was conferred in the 6th year of <i>Vikrama-Chōla</i> on a private individual in the <i>Karkalēsvara</i> temple at <i>Vēppattūr</i> . (<i>M.E.R.</i> 1910, No. 47 of 1910). Another musical instrument which was known in the <i>Kongu</i>

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA—concl'd.

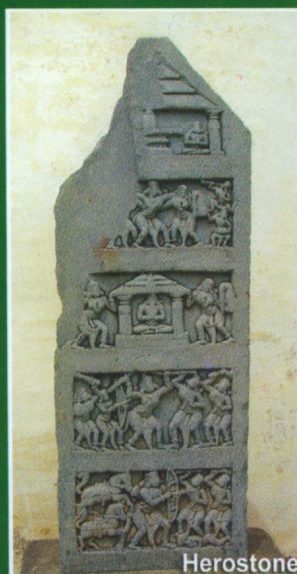
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		CHAPTER VII—concl'd.
394	34	country about the middle of the 13th century A.D. was the <i>Yal.</i> (<i>M.E.R.</i> 1910, No. 147 of 1909). A grant of land for an expert performer on it in a temple was made in the 28rd year of Vikrama-Chōla. (<i>Ibid.</i>)”
396	27	Add at the end :—“ A record dated in 1589 A.D., states that Rāmarāja, son of Sri-Ranga, studied politics and had great pleasure in music on the <i>Vina</i> and singing. (<i>E.O.</i> XII, Chiknayakanhalli 39).” After “attainments.” add :—“ An inscription dated in the 10th year of Rājarāja, the Chōla king, (994 A.D.) registers a grant of land for the maintenance of a musician who was to play on the lute (<i>Vina</i>) and of a vocalist to accompany the lute. They had to exercise their art at the Tindisvara temple at Kidangal in the South Arcot District. (<i>M.E.R.</i> 1900, Para 19, No. 141 of 1900).”
		CHAPTER VIII.
415	16	Marginal note, For “Centur” read “Century”.



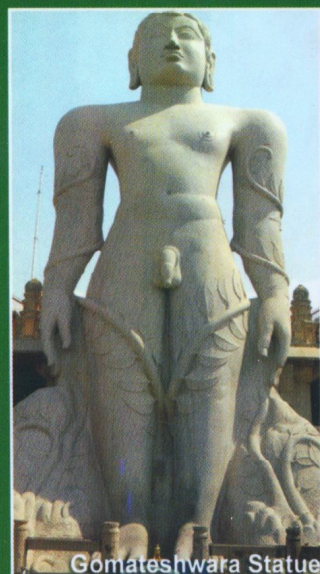
Dasara Procession



St. Philomenas Church



Herostone



Gomateshwara Statue



Halmidi Inscription

Vol - I Descriptive

Vol - II Historical Part - 1

Mediaeval Part - 3

Vol - III Economic

Vol - V Gazetteer Part - 1

Gazetteer Part - 2

Historical Part - 2

Modern Part - 4

Vol - IV Administrative

Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore

Hassan, Kadur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug