

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page	Line	Add
CHAPTER XI—contd.		
1416	8	For "Yādanas" read "Yādavas."
1421	5	For "Madhura" read "Madura."
1424	10	For "seats" read "seat."
1425	29	For "unpracticable" read "unpractical."
1426	5	For "Malabar" read "Ma'abar."
1438	24	For "Kampābhūpati" read "Kampabhūpati."
1439	12	For "born" read "boon."
1439	15	Insert a comma after " <i>Bhārati-tirtha</i> ."
1439	22	For "these" read "His work."
1439	80	For "founded" read "found."
1440	2	Before "the" insert "Mādhava,"
1442	2	After "Sarvajnavishnu" add:—"The Arulāla-Perumāl temple inscription states that Srikantanātha was the preceptor of Sāyana. (<i>E.I.</i> III. 119). Srikantanātha was the preceptor of Sangama II, whose minister was Sāyana. (<i>E.I.</i> III. 29). From the colophon to <i>Tarkabhāsha-Prakāsika</i> , we learn that it was composed by one Chinnabhatta, who was the son of Vishnudēvārādhyā, the younger brother of Sarvajna, and a dependant of Harihara II. (Aufrecht, <i>Oxford Catalogue</i> 244 a). Sayanā's teacher was a certain Vishnusarvajna. (See Aufrecht, <i>Catalogus Catalogorum</i> under <i>Sāyana</i>). Sarvajna, the elder brother of Chinnabhatta, is probably identical with the Sarvajna, the teacher of Sangama. (<i>E.I.</i> III, 118)."
1446	12	For "1254 A.D." read "1854 A.D."
1447	5	For "or" read "and."
1449	4	For "Sangana" read "Sangama."
1450	22	For "break up": read "break-up."
1450	25	For "abovementioned" read "above mentioned."
1453	Last line	For "Harihar" read "Harihara."
1460	1	For "abovementioned" read above mentioned."
1462	22	After the words " <i>(A Forgotten Empire 27-28)</i> ," add within the brackets:—"Bitragunta Grant of Sangama II, grand-son of Sangama I and son of Kampana I" and then continue "Sangama II, according to this record, granted Bitragunta in the Nellore District to 28 Brāhmins at the suggestion of his religious preceptor, the Saiva Philosopher Srikantanātha. After the latter, Bitragunta (or Bittaragunta) received the name of Srikantapura. Another village called Simkēsari identified with Sunkēsaru, near Pushpagiri, in the Nellore District, was also granted by Sangama at the request of the same <i>guru</i> . The Bitragunta grant was made in <i>Saka</i> 1278(=1956 A.D.). The inscription was written by Bhōganātha, the court-jester of Sangama II. The

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA—*contd.*

Page	Line	Add
CHAPTER XI—contd.		
		object of the grant was two-fold :—to meet the request of his <i>guru</i> and to obtain immortality to his father, the grant having been made at the <i>Pratyābda-Kāla</i> , i.e., anniversary of his father's death. It may have been the <i>first</i> anniversary of Kampa's death. Sāyana probably was also minister of Harihara II. (<i>E.I.</i> III. 21.)"
1467	8	For " <i>rāya-bahuta</i> " read " <i>rāya-bāhuta</i> ."
1473	15	Insert a point after "South."
1475	28	Insert a comma after "Kriyāsakti."
1477	35	Insert a point after "gōtras."
1477	36	Insert a comma after " <i>ratnamāla</i> ."
1479	5	For "kannada" read "Kannada."
1479	22	After "brothers." add:—"He is said to have been the Governor of Udayagiri. (<i>E.I.</i> XIV, 97-100)."
1487	21	For "his" read "Kampana II."
1488	28	For "his" read "Kampana's."
1488	30	For "Chitambaram" read "Chidambaram."
1491	7	After "Capital" add:—"Dr. Hultzsch has pointed out that <i>Maratakanagara</i> is a vulgar form of <i>Marakatanagara</i> , the city of emeralds. He quotes Bates' <i>Hindi Dictionary</i> and Platt's <i>Hindustani Dictionary</i> , which give both <i>Markat</i> and <i>Martak</i> . (<i>E.I.</i> III. 40, f.n. 5). The form <i>Marataka</i> for <i>Marakata</i> occurs also in the Ranganātha inscription of Sundara-Pāndya, where the latter is styled <i>Marakata-prithivībhrit</i> , i.e., the emerald king. (<i>E.I.</i> III. 11 and 12, Verse 13). That <i>Maratakanagara</i> was situated in the present North Arcot District seems inferable from the fact that <i>Ānda-nādu</i> is described as a sub-division of <i>Martakanagara-prānta</i> in the Satyamangalam plates (<i>E.I.</i> III. 85). Certain villages (e.g. <i>Veppambattu</i> in the Vellore Taluk) were included in it; also the <i>Stīma</i> of <i>Gudiyātam</i> , now the head quarters of a Taluk in North Arcot District, formed part of the <i>Ānda-nādu</i> . (See <i>E.I.</i> III. 85, f.n. 8 and the authorities quoted therein). So, <i>Martaka-nagara-prānta</i> must have included parts of the present <i>Gudiyātam</i> and <i>Vellore Taluks</i> . Mr. Venkayya has drawn attention to the fact that the goddess of the <i>Mārgasāhāyēsvara</i> temple at <i>Virinchipuram</i> in the <i>Vellore Taluk</i> is even now called <i>Marakata-valli</i> . He, therefore, was inclined to identify <i>Maratakanagara</i> (for <i>Marakatanagara</i>) with <i>Virinchipuram</i> itself. (<i>E.I.</i> III. Additions and Corrections VII). This place is now called <i>Virinjipuram</i> , a Railway station on the <i>Madras-Jalarpet Line</i> . The temple is about 3 miles south of the Railway line and attracts many pilgrims during the festival season.
1491	19	Insert "had" after "who."

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA—*contd.*

Page	Line	Add
CHAPTER XI—contd.		
1496	15	Insert a comma after "Tiruppulivanam."
1496	18	Add at the end:—From certain Ms. copies of the <i>Sāyanīya Subhāshitam</i> by Sāyanāchārya, the well-known commentator on the Vēdas, it is understood that this work (<i>Sāyanīya Subhāshitam</i>) was compiled by Sāyana at the instance of <i>Kampabhūpati</i> , described as king of Vijayanagar. (<i>T. C. of Skt. Mss.</i> , Madras, I. i. C., No. 797, page 1054).
1497	24	For "In" read "in" and put a point after "region."
1499	82	For the word "those" appearing twice in this line read "these."
1499	84	For "were" read "was."
1504	14	After "1290" insert "(a mistake for 1299, see E.C. IX. Translation, Bangalore 192 f.n.1.)"
1504	16	After "Anekal" insert "29,"
1504	17	For "1290" read "1298."
1504	20	For "1290" read "1298."
1508	80	For "he" read "Harihara II."
1523	10	For "Māgappa," read "Magappa—."
1528	19	After "(M.A.R. 1907-08, para 54)," add within the brackets:—"Nallur grant of Harihara II" and then continue:—"From this grant we learn that he had the titles of <i>Vēdabhāshya-prakāsaka</i> , which refers to the commentaries on the Vēdas which were published under his authority by Sāyana, who was one of his ministers, and <i>Vaidikamārga-Sthāpanāchārya</i> . The title <i>Vēdabhāshya-prakāsaka</i> corresponds to the words <i>Vaidikamārga-pravartaka</i> , which is attributed to him by Sāyana in his commentary on the <i>Satapata-Brahmana</i> . The Nallur grant states that Harihara II provided the priests with employment and that his eloquence was well-known. He is described in this record as having been surrounded with several pious and amiable scholars, who walked in the path of the Vēdas and who were full of eloquence. (<i>E. I. III</i> 118-126, dated in <i>Saka</i> 1321, or A.D. 1399)."
1530	13	Add at the end:—"A record dated in 1376 A.D., refers to the dedication of dancing girls to temples. (<i>E.C. IV</i> , Gundlupet 82 and 84). Another record dated in 1376 A.D., mentions the prevalence of the custom of self-immolation of women with their dead husbands <i>i.e.</i> , the practice of <i>Sati</i> . (<i>E.C. VIII</i> , Sorab 106). A further record, dated in 1358 A.D., also mentions the marriage of the <i>peepul</i> tree. (<i>E.C. III</i> , Malvalli 22)."
1530	28	For "gods" read "goods."
1532	14	After "record" insert a dash.
1535	22	For "by" read "of".
1535	25	For "Siddhāla" read "Siddhala."

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA—*contd.*

Page	Line	Add
CHAPTER XI—contd.		
1537	...	Table of inscriptions. No. 4. Column, Remarks, line 4. For "amonth" read "a month."
1537	...	Table of Inscriptions. No. 10. Column: Gist of the record. Line 2. After "Dēva-Rāya Mahārāya" add "in the presence of God."
1540	8	After the word "father" add the following sentence:—"The title <i>Prānāchārya</i> assumed by Bukka II occurs in an inscription dated in the 12th century A.D. (See Professor Kielhorn's remarks on its connotation, in <i>E.I.</i> VIII. 154)."
1544	5	Insert a comma after "Friday."
1546	14	For "mimes" read "mimics."
1546	22	For "Firoz" read "Firuz."
1546	29	For "beatiful" read "beautiful."
1547	11-12	For "Meer Fuzzul his commander Oollah" read "Meer Fuzzul Oollah (his Commander)."
1547	23	For "besiged" read "besieged."
1547	Marginal note	For "1417 A.D.-1419 A.D." read "1417 A.D.-1419 A.D."
1551	3	After "spoken of" insert the words "as such."
1554	17	Omit the point after the bracket enclosing "Dēva-Rāya II) and insert a comma."
1555	4	After the words "the throne," add:—"(<i>E.I.</i> XIV 68-83). The Dandapalle (Chittoor District) plates refer to Vijaya Bhūpati, son of Dēva-Rāya I and Dēvāmbika, daughter of one Nūka-Bhūpāla of the Solar race. Nūka-Bhūpāla was probably the chief Nūka or Nalla-Nūka, who married Vēmasāni, sister of Annavēma. Similarly, the Rāmesvaram plates of Allaya-Vēma refer to a Kātya-prabhu as the son-in-law of Harihara III. Kriyāsakti-dēsika was his <i>guru</i> . He founded the village of Dandehalli <i>alias</i> Kriyāsaktipura, in Mulvāgilrājya and granted it to Krishnapandita. It was also called Abhinava-Vijaya-Bukkarāya-Samudra after the donor. (Dated in 1410 A.D., <i>Vikrīti</i> year). Krishnapandita was the son of Mēchāmbika and Singarārya. He built a tank in the village called Vijaya-Samudra and with the permission of the King, made a grant of the village and the tank to Brāhmins.
1555	16	Eor the comma after "Taluk," insert a point.
1557	5	Insert a comma after "Araga."
1565	30	Insert a comma after "matter."
1567	18	Insert a comma after "resplendent."
1572	28	For "Kāmpelumaloge" read "Kambelumalege."
1580	2	For "Hindu" read "Hindus."
1580	28	For "Jaffna" read "Jaffna."
1581	6	Insert a comma after "Codrington."
1583	31	For "only" read "jointly."
1584	5	Insert a comma after "built."
1584	26	For "Tōkal" read "Tēkal."
1584	35	Insert a comma after "District."

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA—contd.

Page	Line	Add
CHAPTER XI—contd.		
1586	7	For "E. C. XI. 29" read "E. C. XI. Chitaldrug 29."
1586	8	After "above" insert the words "(E. C. X, Malur 1 and 3)."
1587	3	For "Māragandanakatte," read "Māragaudan-katte."
1587	19	For "Kara-kavi" read "Karnāṭaka-Kavicharite."
1592	31	For "today" read "to-day."
1596	33	For the colon after "37" insert a semicolon.
1596	32	For "near" read "year."
1601	16	Omit the point after "41 years."
1606	83	Insert double inverted comma after "fighting."
1610	29	Insert a comma after "206."
1611	12	Insert a comma after "XV."
1612	26	Insert a comma after "IV."
1620	16	For "came" read "come."
1622		Table A. No. 5. E. C. XII. Pavagada 69, col. 4, line 5. Insert a hyphen between "re" and "called."
1625		<i>Ibid</i> No. 30. E. C. X. Bowringpet 24. Line 7 for "Iragattur" read "Irāgūttūr."
1625		Table A. No. 35. E. C. X. Bowringpet 18, col. 4, line 6 for "Syayaubhūnātha" read "Svāyambhūnātha."
1626	...	Table B. No. 1. E. C. IX. Devanhalli 88, col. 4, last line. Insert a bracket at the end of the sentence.
1628	...	Table B. No. 11a. M. E. R. 1921-22, col. 3. For "Kumbha see pratana Monday uthiram" read "Kumbha, Su., Pratama, Monday, Uttiram."
1629	...	Table B. No. 13, col. 2, line 1. After "E. C." insert "X."
		Col. 4 line 4. For "Syayambhūtha" read "Svāyambhūnātha."
1629	...	Table B. No. 18. E. C. X. Mulbagal 104, col. 4, line 9. For "geyutam" read "geyutam."
1632	...	Table C. No. 17. M. E. R. 1921-22, col. 4, line 2. Omit the comma after "his."
1638	...	Table C. No. 26 col. 2. For "Magha" read "Mēsha" and put a comma after it; after "Suddha" insert "dasami;" and for "Madras" read "Monday."
1638	...	Table C. No. 27, col. 2. For "Visvassa" read "Visvassu;" and for "Asvigala" read "Asvijuga."
1634	...	No. 32, E. C. III, Mysore 38, col. 4, line 12. Insert a comma after "Hebbarava"
1636	9	Insert a bracket after "1459 A.D."
1636	10	Omit the bracket after "1485."
1636	29	For "Tomm-Iru-gattur" read "Tamma-Irāguttar."
1638	1	For "n" read "in."
1656	21	For "Its" read "their."
1658	1	Insert a comma after "Dēva-Rāya II."
1659	29	Insert a comma and the word "each" after "toleration".

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA—contd.

Page	Line	Add
CHAPTER XI—concl.		
1664	2	For "the" read "a."
1664	8	After " <i>Mallikārjuna-Vijaya</i> " insert a semicolon in place of the comma.
1664	9	Omit the words "of whose" occurring between "former" and "name."
1666	9	For " <i>Bhāgavati-Samhitārtha</i> " read " <i>Bhāgavata-Samhitārtha</i> ."
1667	6	For "or" read "and."
1668	21	For "Sāluva-Manga" read "Sāluva-Mangu."
1669	2	For "Sāluva-Manga" read "Sāluva-Mangu."
1669	10	Omit the word "one."
1669	25	For "Sapara" read "Sabara."
1678	10	Insert a comma after "Narasimha."
1682	21	For "Puttar" read "Puttur."
1682	34	For "breakup" read "break-up."
1684	11	For "Terukāttupalli" read "Tirukāttupalli."
1685	26	For "usurpations" read "usurpation."
1685	26	Insert a comma after "Virupāksha III."
1687	26	For "Bear" read "Boar."
1689	13	After the word "great," add:—"Mr. Gopinatha Rao has suggested that the <i>Sāluvābhyudaya</i> was written after the death of Sāluva-Narasimha and not during his lifetime. It would seem from the <i>last verse</i> of this poem that there is some ground for this suggestion. The author Rājanātha-kavi was the son of Sōnagirinātha (or Arunagirinātha) and was on the maternal side connected with the family of Sabhāpati and his son Kāmakōti and Svayambhū, the great composers of the inscriptions of Achyutarāya and Sadasivarāya. We know that a Rājanātha-kavi was the author of the <i>Achyutarāya-bhyudaya</i> , <i>Bhāgavata Champu</i> and other works. If this latter may be identified with Rājanātha-kavi, the author of <i>Sāluvā-bhyudaya</i> , as suggested by Mr. Gopinatha Rao, then Rājanātha-kavi, the son of Sōnagirinātha, should have been the author of all these works. (See <i>E.I.</i> XII. 347-9). It should, however, be noted that the <i>Sāluvābhyudaya</i> , while it gives full details as to Sāluva Narasimha's conquests, does not refer to him as <i>Emperor of Vijayanagar</i> . On the contrary, it associates him intimately only with Chandragiri. Hence it has been suggested that it should be taken to be a work belonging to Narasimha's early career. (See <i>Sources</i> , 176 <i>f.n.</i>). Rājanātha was probably a native of Mullundram, near Arni, in the North Arcot District, the Mūlāndam of Tundira-mandala, mentioned in the <i>Subhadrā-Dhananjayānātaka</i> , a work of Rāma-kavi, son of Svayambhū and grand-son of Sabhāpati. An inscription at this place (Mullandram) mentions a poet Dindima-kavi. (<i>M.E.E.</i> 1912, Para 72)."
1689	15	Insert a comma after "poem."

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA—contd.

Page	Line	Add
CHAPTER XI—contd.		
1689	16	Insert a comma after "Narasimha."
1690	8	For "Bala" read "Bala."
1692	6	For "Ohanhattamalla" read "Chauhhattamalla."
1692	11	For "Râyachanhattamalla" read "Râyachauhhattamalla."
1697	2	For "vasu" read "vasu."
1701	18	Insert a comma after "administration."
1701	31	For "good will" read "good-will."
1702	10	Insert commas after "Narasimha I" and "1486 A.D."
1706	2	For "Kālähasti." read Kālähasti."
1706	17	For "former" read "latter."
1708	19	For "Simha-Rāja-Sāluva-Narasimha-Rāya I" read "Simha-Rāja, Sāluva-Narasimha-Rāya I."
1709	6	After "Simharāj" in brackets insert a comma in place of hyphen.
1709	23	Insert a comma after "slain."
1714	Marginal note	After "Virabhadra," insert a comma.
1716	9	For "raiya" read "riots."
1717	31	Omit the bracket after "1496 A.D."
1718	4	Omit the bracket before "Also."
1724	...	Table of Ins. No. 90, Col. 2. For "464" read "664"; for "Harese-Nāyaka" read "Narasa-Nāyaka."
1725	1	Table of Inscriptions, No. 85, Col. 3. Line 1. For "Mention," read "Mentions" and omit the comma after the word.
1729	18	Table of Inscriptions No. 56. Col. 3, Line 18. For "Viramārasayya" read "Viramarasayya."
1737	35	Insert a comma after Simha-Rāja, in place of the hyphen after it.
1738	22	Insert a comma after "Simharāj," in place of the hyphen after it.
1739	24	For "Narasimha" read "Narasana" and insert a hyphen after "Narasana."
1739	27	For "Narasimha-Nāyaka" read "Narasana-Nāyak."
1740	19	For "Basakur" read "Barskur."
1740	20	After "No. 66" insert "dated in 1499-1500 A. D."
1740	27	For "Timmanāyanikgāru" read "Timmanāyanin-gāru."
1740	28	For "Timapanarque" read "Timapanāique."
1740	30	For "Nāridu" read "Nādu."
1740	31	For "Ghandikōta" read "Gandikōta."
1744	35	For the dash in this line insert a comma.
1746	1	For "as at" read "as far as."
1746	28	After "gift" insert "of."
1747	24	For "118, No. 98" read "118 and No. 98."
1748	4	For Kōyilōlugu" read "Kōyiloluḡu."
1753	85	For "Narasimha-Nāyaka" read "Narasana-Nāyaka."
1754	2	Do
1754	6	Insert a comma after "usurpation."
1754	17-18	Omit the brackets after "99" and before "Rice" and insert the words "also see" between them, inserting a semicolon after "99."

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA—contd.

Page	Line	Add
CHAPTER XI—contd.		
1754	81	For "Hadarvalli" read "Hāduvalli."
1754	Pedigree facing this page	For "General Tymorsa" read "(General Tymarsaa," For "Tammavadēva" read "Tammayadēva"; and for "Tamma Rao" read "Tamarao."
1755	17	Insert "of" after "one."
1755	25	For "Būdhēsabhavāna" read "Budhēsabhavana."
1755	28	For "Kshemapura" read "Kshēmapura."
1755	Last line	Insert a comma after "Tulu."
1757	15	For "apparently" read "justly."
1758	1-3	Insert the sentence beginning with the words "As he is" and ending with "(E. I. III 151)," after the words "at the end of this section" in line 6 on this page.
1758	27	Insert "occupy" after "came to."
1759	32	Insert "finally" after "and."
1760	2	Insert a comma after "chief."
1761	5	For "Mānavadunga" read "Mānavadurga."
1764	28	For "issues" read "issue."
1764	Last before line from bottom.	For "the Rāchirāja" read "Pōchirāja."
1765	5	Insert "the" after "from."
1765	8	For "Busababao" read "Busababao."
1765	12	After "above" insert a semicolon in place of the comma.
1765	12	For "Krismarao" read "Crismarao" "(or Crisnarao.)"
1765	Marginal note	Insert a comma after "Krishna-Dēva-Rāya."
1766	4	Insert "to" after "referred."
1766	14	For "secrete" read "secret."
1766	29	Omit the comma after "attempt" and insert "and" after that word.
1766	30	Omit the word "and."
1766	31	For "Salvatimaya" read "Salvatimya."
1767	21	At the end of the quotation insert the following :— (See <i>Chronicle of Nunis in A Forgotten Empire</i> , 314-315).
1769	Marginal note	For "Busalarao" read "Busababao."
1769	30	Do
1769	33	For "forgotten" read "Forgotten."
1769	34	For "135" read "315."
1770	28	For "against" read "amongst."
1774	...	Table of inscriptions, No. 9. Col. 3, line 5. For "Mahā-rāya" read "Mahārāya."
1775	21	For "Guandaja" read "Ogemdraho;" and for "Gandaraje" read "Gandarja."
1775	25	For "351" read "327."
1776	11	Omit the comma after "Translation" and insert it after "Part."
1776	18-20	For "Kalpakshihālatikam" read "Kalpakshihālatikam;" omit the comma after "Kanchanam;" for "Kshamāyē" read "Kshamāyō"; for "hiranyasvartham" read "hiranyāsvaratham" and insert a comma after it; after "gosahasram" insert a comma in place of the hyphen.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA—*contd.*

Page	Line	Add
CHAPTER XI—contd.		
1776	7	For "Fernaë" read "Fernaoc."
1778	12	Insert the word "the" after "to."
1782	7	For "in" read "ou."
1784	20	After "engineering" add "talents."
1792	6	Transfer the words "(who were also his sons-in-law)" to the end of the sentence, "after the word "gōpa."
1793	25	For "above" read "below."
1794	7	For "above" read "below."
1795	10	For "above" read "below."
1796	11-12	Omit the bracket after "Vēmarasayya" and put it after "record."
1795	31	For "Inscription" read "Inscriptions"
1797	1	For "Ghandikota" read "Gandikōta."
1798	23	For "descended" read described.
1800	8	Insert "the" between "of" and "Nayak."
1800	20	For "Ghandikota" read "Gandikota."
1801	28	Omit the word the between "of" and "Golkonda."
1803	17	Omit "three."
1804	19	Omit "three,"
1809	15	For "Forgotton" read "Forgotten."
1814	6	Omit the words "in the Vizagapatam District."
1817	13	For "gotting" read "setting."
1822	40	For "those" read "these."
1825	30	Omit the word "the" between "with" and "Kutb"
1828	4	After the word "establish" add the following:— "but who may have been the Masanada Eli Kutumana Malka-Odeya of the Malkapuram record referred to below."
1831	19	For "good will" read "good-will."
1831	Marginal note	For "Bijapur" read "Bijāpur."
1847	Last but one line from bottom	For "surmised" read "surprised."
1852	23	For "there" read "these."
1869	15	For "Gāndikota" read "Gandikōta."
1876	24-25	For "Inscriptions of" read "Inscriptions of."
1878	5 from bottom	Insert a bracket after "Construction."
1879	3	Insert a bracket after "175" and omit the bracket before "Mr."
1881	6	For "are" read "is."
1886	Last line at bottom.	For "fittedup" read "fitted up."
1889	10	Between "and" and "appointed" insert the word "Sāluva-Timma."
1890	10	For "aring" read "a ring".
1895	11-12	For "amendable" read "amenable".
1895	31	For "one" read "some".
1898	21	Insert a comma after "Sivangi".
1901	13	For "Madhwa's" read "Madhva".
1906	10	For "they" read "the players."
1906	10	Omit "easily" occurring after "may be."
1908	4 from bottom	For "Kāsapātra" read "Kasavapātra."
1909	2-3	For "Katburgi" read "Kulburgi."
1910	1	For "wherever" read "wherever."

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA—*contd.*

Page	Line	Add
CHAPTER XI—contd.		
1911	28	After "Kokatam" insert "village."
1914	25	After "also" insert "to his credit."
1922	4 from bottom	For "fondling" read "foundling."
1956	17	For "gets" read "get."
1965	24	Insert "traced" after "also."
1978	1	For "reapproachments" read "reapproachment"
1978	15	For 1536" read "1588."
1974	19	For "every" read "very."
1974	25	For "Sālaka" read "Salaka."
1974	34	do
1982	4	For "Kālāhasti" read "Kālahasti."
1982	20	Omit the comma after "chiefs."
1986	8	Insert a semicolon after "Srivallabhadēva."
1986	9	Omit the point after "also."
1987	9	For "Sālaka" read "Salaka."
1987	11	For " <i>alias</i> (Sāluva-Nāyakan)" read "(<i>alias</i> Sāluva-Nāyakan)."
1987	25	Omit the bracket at the end of the Para.
2006	16	For "Ghāndikōta" read "Gandikōta."
2014	Last line at bottom.	For "Pedda Timma-Ranga" read "Pedda-Timma, Ranga."
2018	25	For " <i>Anantāpuram</i> " read " <i>Anantapuram</i> ."
2019	28	For " <i>Svaramēlakalanidhi</i> " read <i>Svaramēlakalanidhi</i> ."
2020	6	For "Sālaka" read "Salaka."
2027	14	Omit the bracket before the word "See."
2048	8	For "abovementioned" read "above mentioned."
2050	16	For "Pangalur" read "Mangalur."
2057	29	For "Tāramangalam" read "Tāramangalam."
2087	32	For "regard" read "regards."
2088	19	Omit the word "possibly."
2094	28	For "Pandhārpur" read "Pandharpur."
2096	18	For " <i>Vivasana</i> " read <i>Vivarana</i> ."
2099	4	Insert after "53", a point in place of the comma.
2099	8	Insert a comma after "later" and another after "death."
2106	14	For "Date" read "1558 A. D."
2106	15	Insert "in" before "which."
2106	15	After "he" insert "(Rāma-Rajā)."
2112	16	Before "1477" insert the word "Saka."
2112	Marginal note.	Insert a comma after "Tirumala I."
2118	21	For "Cheruka" read "Cheruku."
2127	30	For "Vengalamma" read "Vēngalamma."
2129	10	Add at end of the line:—One Timma-bhūpāla, described as his nephew (son of his sister Konāmbika, by Jābāla, son of Ananta and Siddhiraja of the Siddhi family) is said to have been his minister. This fact is mentioned in the <i>Prasannarāghaviya-Vyākhyānam</i> , a commentary on Jayadēva's <i>Prasannarāghaviyam</i> by Charukuri Lakshmana. This commentary is also called as <i>Timmabhūpālyā</i> , after Timmabhūpāla, who was the poet's patron. The author states that he was requested to write the commentary by his

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA—*contd.*

Page	Line	Add
CHAPTER XI—contd.		
		patron and dedicate it to God Gōpinātha worshipped at Kondaviḍu. The author gives a genealogy of the Āravīḍu family and so far as it goes it agrees with the table given in this work. (See <i>T. C. of Mss. of Madras Oriental Mss. Library</i> III. i. Skt. A., R. No. 2388, pages 2320-3224).
2180	33	For "living" read "time."
2182	8	For "This was dedicated by him to Pōchirāju-Naraparāju and hence its name <i>Kavyālan-kāra-Chūdāmani</i> " read "Hence its name <i>Kavyālan-kāra-Chūdāmani</i> . This was dedicated by him to Pōchi-rāju Naraparāju."
2144	Marginal note.	Omit "(a)."
2149	33	For "described" read "discovered."
2153	3	For "757 A.D." read "1577 A.D."
2153	4	After "1913" insert a comma in place of the semi-colon.
2154	19	For "Anantapur 17" read Anantapur 171."
2157	5 From bottom.	Before the word "See" insert a bracket.
2161	10	For "request" read "conquest."
2164	33	For " <i>Vēdamārgha</i> " read " <i>Vēdamārgha</i> ."
2165	35	For "made" read "entrusted."
2166	14	For "lavished" read "lavish."
2167	30	Before "Aliya-Rāma-Rāja" add "of."
2169	18	After "simple" insert a comma.
2171	6	For "entitle" read "entitles."
2177	Table of copper-plate grants.	After No. 6 (a) add No. 6a :—Madras Museum Rpt. 1930 p. 15; Puthur grant; dated in Vikriti, Saka 1512 (Saturday, 4th July 1590 A.D.)
2177	Table of Inscriptions, serial number	No. 12, col. 4. For "1801" read "1601."
	12	
2178	28	For "1906" read "1609."
2191	18	Omit the comma after "left."
2191	14	For "on" read "an."
2191	30	Omit the word "lettra" after "quoting."
2204	11	For "Father" read "Fathers,"
2204	16	Do
2204	24	After "Kingdom" insert the word "and."
2204	32-3	For "unfortunate" read "unfeigned."
2206	Last line at bottom.	For "my" read "may."
2211	27	Insert a point after "1612."
2218	10	For "these" read "Issues of this."
2218	18	For "are" read "is."
2218	26	Add at the end of the Para :—During this reign, a part of Northern India appears to have been visited by a traveller by name Henry Defeynes, commonly called by the name of the Manor of Montfort. He was undoubtedly a real traveller, whose narrative, however, is so miserably barren that <i>An exact and curious survey of all the East</i>

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA—contd.

Page	Line	Add
		CHAPTER XI—contd.
		<i>Indies</i> was perhaps the last title that it deserved. He started from Paris in 1608 and went overland to Ispahan, whence he travelled by Kasbin and Lar to Cambay. In the course of his travels, he visited Surat, Calicut, Sumatra, Macao and Canton and on his return from China visited Bisnagat, identified with "Bisnagar," "where," he says, "the King worships the tooth of a monkey," and the "Realm of Idalcan" (the Adil Shāh of Bijāpur, who was then Ibrahim II). He returned home by the Cape route. (E.F. Oaten, <i>Travels in India</i> , 170, quoting <i>Purchas His Pilgrimes</i>). The "Bisnagat" referred to by Defeynes has probably to be identified with the ruined capital rather than with the country or the kingdom of the same name. The remark that the king worships "the tooth of a monkey," if it is not a travellers' tale, should perhaps be construed as referring to the worship of animals held sacred by the Hindus, so common in India from primitive times.
2220	17	For "is" read "was."
2222	32	Add at the end of the para:—His nephew Sri-Ranga-Rāja (son of his sister Konāmbika by Jābāla, son of Ananta and grandson of Siddhirāja of the Siddhi family) is spoken of as having been his minister in Charukūri Lakshmana's <i>Prasannarāghaviya-Vyākhyānamu</i> , a work written at the instance of his brother Timmabhūpāla, who was the Minister of Tirumala. (See <i>ante</i> , <i>T. C. of Mss. of the Madras. Oriental Mss. Library</i> , III, Skt. A., R. No. 2388, pp. 3220-3224).
2227	11	For "Nellore Inscription" read "Nellore Inscriptions."
2227	11	After "25" insert a comma.
2231	16	For "Kālapūrnōdaya" read "Kālapūrnōdaya."
2234	27	For "Kondāmma" read "Kondamma."
2240	17	For "deathbed" read "death-bed."
2242	18-19	For "Tirumalāmbāmpura" read "Tirumalām bāpura."
2246	27	After "Siva," insert double inverted commas.
2247	21	For "Chalukya" read "Chālukya".
2253	19	For "beneficient" read "beneficent."
2253	35	For "magnificent" read "magnificent."
2259	1	For "ill-fated" read "ill-fitted."
2259	22	For "causes" read "cause."
2268	Marginal note	For "Rescuse" read "Reseue."
2268	38	For "He" read "The putative Son."
2269	28	In place of the point after the word "Court" insert a comma.
2272	28	Insert a comma after "App. I."
2276	6	For the semicolon after "Series I," insert a comma.
2277	Marginal note	For "Ranga" read "Rāya "
2285	24	Insert the word "other" after "each."

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA—contd.

Page	Line	Add
CHAPTER XI—contd.		
2286	7	Insert the word "he" after "and."
2286	Line 4 from bottom.	Insert the words "at an" after the words "came in."
2293	Marginal note.	For "opur" read "Topūr."
2304	21	For "Crown prince" read "Crown-prince."
2304	25	For the dash between "crown" and "prince" insert a hyphen.
2304	31	Insert the word "not" after "did."
2309	22	For "fuel" read "funeral."
2311	3	Insert a point after "eventualities."
2313	32	Omit the hyphen after "comes."
2325	11	For "from" read "in."
2351	28	For " <i>Mādure</i> " read " <i>Madure</i> ."
2352	14	For "the" read "his."
2353	14	For "record" read "records."
2353	15	For "grants C. P." read "C. P. grants."
2353	25	After "from" insert a bracket.
2362	17	Insert double inverted commas before "of" and for "to" read "unto."
2365	26	For "recongnized" read "recognized."
2371	23	Insert a comma after "Ivie" and omit the comma after "Henry."
2376	7	For "Sri-Ranga VI" read "Venkata II."
2380	13	For "Nāyaks" read "Nāyaks" and insert a colon after "Nāyaks."
2381	3 from bottom.	For " <i>Mysore</i> " read "Mysoor."
2387	7	For "367" read "267."
2390	18	Add at the end:—Proenza's statement referred to in the text deserves to be noticed at some length, the more so as other seventeenth century observers have referred to the "hunt for noses" attributed to the Mysore Kings. "The King of Mysore", writes Proenza, "the first contriver of this barbarity, himself lost his own nose and thus suffered the penalty which he deserved." This, as remarked above, seems an obvious exaggeration as it is not confirmed from the Mysore side. Kanthirava-Narasa I was the Mysore king at the time referred to and there is nothing to indicate from the many lithic records we have of him, that he lost his nose in the wars against Madura. The practice of cutting off the noses was evidently an old one. There is probably an inscriptional reference to it in E. C. III Seringapatam 14, dated in 1686 A. D. Mr. Rice suggests that the words <i>sarvanga-nasa-ohhidi</i> appearing in this copper-plate record might probably be translated into "cut off the noses of all arms (see <i>Mysore and Coorg from Inscriptions</i> , 180), quoting Manucci's <i>Storia do Mogor</i> (Irvin's translation and additional notes, Volume IV). He suggests that it was a practice adopted by the Mysoreans in order to instil terror into the

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA—*contd.*

Page	Line	Add
CHAPTER XI—contd.		
		<p>enemy. He himself suggests that it might have been a survival of an old Indian custom, and quotes the following from Professor Macdonell (<i>Imperial Gazetteer of India II</i>; see also <i>Sanskrit Literature</i>, 427):—"Probably the only valuable contribution to surgery to which India can lay claim is the art of forming artificial noses. This operation (rhino-plasty) has been borrowed in modern times from India, where Englishmen became acquainted with it in the 18th century." The Bedars are said in Manucci to leap on to the quarters of the horse behind and cut off the noses of the horsemen. This mode of attack is paralleled by that of the wild Irish at the end of the 14th century as described in <i>Froissart's Chronicle</i>, where it is said that they leap from the ground behind a horseman and embrace the rider so tightly that he can in no way get rid of them, and cut his throat.</p> <p>The following extract taken from the <i>Fort St. George Consultation</i> book of January 1679 refers to this custom as prevalent in Mysore:—</p> <p>"Their custom is not to kill, but to cut off the noses with the upper lips of the enemies; for which they carry an iron instrument with which they do it very dexterously and carry away all the noses and lips they despoyle their enemy's of, for which they are rewarded by the Naik of Mysore according to the number, and the reward is the greater, if the beard appear on the upper lip. This way of warfare is very terrible to all that those people engage with, so that none care to meddle with them; they being also a resolute people and have destroyed many that have attempted them, for though they kill them not outright, yet they die by lingering deaths, if they make not themselves away sooner, as for the most part they do that are so wounded, the shame and dishonour of it being esteemed greater than the pain and difficulty of subsisting."</p> <p>This account is fully confirmed by Dr. Fryer, who travelled in India from 1576 to 1681. He refers to the Mysore ruler as the "Raja of Saranpatam", which is, as suggested by Mr. Talboys Wheeler, doubtless the same as Seringapatam (see <i>Early Records of British India</i>, 74). The following curious passage is taken from Fryer's account:—</p> <p>"The Raja of Saranpatam (it should have been Chikka-Deva-Raja, 1672-1704) must not be slipped by in silence, because his way of fighting differs from his neighbours; he trains up his soldiers to be expert at a certain instrument to seize on the noses of his enemies with that slight either in</p>

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA—contd.

Page	Line	Add
CHAPTER XI—contd.		
		<p>the field or in their camps, that a budget-full of them have been presented to their Lord for a breakfast; a thing, because it deforms them, so abashing, that few care to engage with him; and this he makes use of because it is against his religion to kill anything. He enjoys a vast territory on the back of the zamorhin (Zamorin)."</p> <p>The reason assigned by Fryer would indicate that it was religious scruple that made Chikka-Dēva and his predecessors adopt this kind of warfare. But we know that neither Kanthirava nor Chikka-Dēva were professing Jains in religion to be such strict adherents to the doctrine of the sacredness of human life. Neither Saivism nor Vaishnavism inculcates such a belief, though they foster a humane spirit towards animals and men generally. Even Jain kings have never desisted from war as such, from Chandragupta to Vishnuvardhana, because it involved the killing of human beings, though it was the horror that he witnessed after a war that made Asōka turn away from it for ever and become an ardent Buddhist. (On the subject of "nose-cutting", see, further, text of this work, Vol. II, page 2451, line 2 from bottom).</p>
2399	18	Insert a comma after "Sāmbhāji."
2401	1	For "Cheagamala" read "Changamala."
2401	28	For "Venkata II" read "Venkata V."
2418	4	Insert a comma after "Kanthiravēndra."
2415		Insert a colon after "'literature."
2423	12	For " <i>Chāmpa</i> " read " <i>Champa</i> ."
2423		Add following notes:—Gōpa-Tippa, author of <i>Tāladīpika</i> , has to be identified with Tippa (or Timma) son of Gōpa, Goppa, or Gōpa Tippa-Bhūpāla mentioned in the pedigree of the Sāluva Dynasty. The name Gōpa-Tippa would then mean Tippa, son of Gōpa. As will be seen from the pedigree, Gōpa-Tippa has been identified with Tirumaladēva-Mahārāja of the inscriptions. He was evidently a minor ruling chief. In the colophans to his work, he describes himself as Gōpatippa-Bbūpāla and as the moon to the Sāluva family and as one who had known the depths of the Dharatamata i.e., the art of dancing. His work <i>Tāladīpika</i> deals with the subject of <i>Tāla</i> or the measurement of time in music. Evidently he was a great proficient in music and dancing. (See for a notice of his work, <i>T. C. of Mss. of the Madras Oriental Mss. Library</i> , I. i. Sanskrit U., R. No. 770, pages 1015-16).
	Genealogical Table of the IV Dynasty of Vijayanagar Kings.	