

EXTRACTS

FROM SOME OF THE LETTERS FROM SCHOLARS

TO

Praktana-Vimarsa-Vichakshana Rao Bahadur

R. NARASIMHACHAR, M. A., M. R. A. S.,

Director of Archaeological Researches in Mysore.

PART II.

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Praktana-Vimarsa-Vichakshana Rao Bahadur

R. NARASIMHACHAR, M. A., M. R. A. S.

Dr. J. F. Fleet, C. I. E., LONDON.

22nd April, 1915.

As regards your work I have one other suggestion to make: when an original text is very faulty and needs many corrections, it is better to make the corrections in foot-notes, rather than in brackets in the text itself: the latter practice, in such cases, tends to make the text too confused and difficult to follow: it is really suitable only when the corrections are not numerous.

I feel fairly sure that, after the experience which you have now had, you do not fail to recognize the spurious nature of the record on the Merkara plates.

10th June, 1915.

Have you made any more interesting discoveries during the past working season? You have probably seen Mr. Krishna Sastri's notice, in his Report on Epigraphy for 1913-14, p. 83, of the new record of Mādhava II on the Penukonda plates; a very interesting and important document. I have it in hand for editing in the *Epigraphia Indica*. But that will take some time. Meanwhile, I am giving an account of it in the July part of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society; and at the same time am considering fully the date of Saka 380,

which you brought to light. It is certainly an interesting date; but of course it does not come actually from A. D. 458; the word *purā* makes that clear. Have you managed to find out anything more about the *Lōkavibhāga*, or about any of the *Prākṛit* works quoted in it?

By the way, I hope that any revised volumes of the *Epigraphia Carnatica* that you may be preparing will be done on better lines than Mr. Rice's *Coorg Inscriptions*. Notably, he has not even arranged the Roman texts in lines to match the originals; and in the translations he has not marked the line in which each new *para* begins. Thus, the book fails in respect of one of the most primary and important details of up-to-date editing, in not providing the facilities for reference which are imperatively wanted. I think that you can turn out much better work than that; and I hope that you will do so.

14th September, 1915.

Please see the *Sravana-Belgola* inscription No. 137, and tell me from the ink impression whether the name *Sālivāhana* is or is not used in the statement of this date. Can you refer me to any earlier instance from Mysore of the use of the name *Sālivāhana* in date? There purports to be such an instance in an inscription at *Kaliyur* (*Epigraphic Carnatica* III, *Tirumakudalu-Narasipur* 47), which pretends to be of A. D. 898: but it is wholly inadmissible (see my remarks in *Indian Antiquary*, 1901, p. 208, note 29).

Dr Vincent A. Smith M. A., C.I.E., OXFORD.

1st December, 1915.

Your Report for 1914-15 is as usual full of matter and I hope to study it in due time.

8th April, 1916.

I have only now had time to go carefully through your last Mysore Report, which keeps up the high character of its predecessors, and exhibits the results of amazing industry.

You must work very long hours. Your Reports are the fullest and most substantial which come from India and are free from padding which wastes so much space and money in the others.

Your illustrations too are usually excellent. I note that you continue to publish individual works of art. The portrait statue in Plate IV, 2 is good. The details about the suicides with the spring knife are extraordinary. I also take note of the genuine Ganga copper plates of very early date. There are many other points in your Report which I abstain from mentioning.

I congratulate you and the Government of His Highness.

4th March, 1917.

I have to thank you for a copy of the beautiful Monograph on the Kesava temple. The printing, paper and half-tone plates all are of the best quality, and the account of the building and sculptures is adequate. I have not detected a single misprint. The publication does credit to all concerned.

28th January, 1917.

Your Report for 1915-16 is as usual full of matter and well illustrated.

Occasionally, as on p. 24, the printing would be improved by being more broken up into paragraphs. A page like 24 is fatiguing to the eye.

I notice particularly the account of Sringeri (page 10), the two apse temple (page 12), with well-drawn plan, and Hyder's and Tippu's letters (page 17 etc). The image of Sankarāchārya (Plate VIII), although probably not an actual likeness, is interesting and is good work. The *Yūpastambha* of Plate X, 1, may be compared with the ancient one at Mathura. The discovery of genuine early Ganga plates probably will decide a long-standing controversy, the merits of which I have never mastered.

The descriptions of coins as on page 86 might be shortened with advantage, references merely being given to published catalogues.

24th March, 1918.

Please accept my personal congratulations on your appointment as Director with the rank and I presume the pay of a Deputy Commissioner. Whatever your salary may be, you earn it well.

The grave news from France makes it difficult for me to take as much interest as usual in our favourite pursuits, but in spite of that and illness I have gone through your Report carefully and noted the main points which strike me.

The Report as usual is full of novel and valuable matter. I observe your active progress in publications completed or in hand. The reliefs at Belur representing the courts of Vishnuvardhana and his son (para 15); the unique four-celled temple at Dodda Gaddayalli (para 20); the genuine early Ganga records (paras 73-81); the Punnâta inscription (paras 86-88); the new Hoysala gold coins (para 154); and there are many other things. I do not know how you find time to do so much and so thoroughly. Probably your Reports may be ranked as the best in India.

1st April, 1919.

Your Report for 1918 reached me ten days ago and I have now been able to go through it although knocked up by a heavy bronchial cold, and much bothered because the owner is selling this house and has given us notice, to quit in September. To continue on personal matters—I may mention that my original University, Dublin (Trinity College), gave me the Honorary Degree of Litt. D. last June, and recently I have been nominated as one of the four Vice-Presidents of the Royal Asiatic Society at my age seventy.

Now, as to the Report, it is good as usual. Perhaps it has less startling novelties than some of its predecessors, but

it is all of value. You have drawn attention to the more important discoveries so that it is needless to repeat your observations. Page 4, the explanation of the hands on *Sati* stones is new to me. Page 10, I never heard of *Nidugal* before. I may note that some of your very long sections would be easier to read and take in if broken into shorter paragraphs. Page 12, the Saka date gives a good fixed point for Ganga chronology. Page 30, I am glad to hear of the proposed Index, and the Supplement to Volume IX of E. C. Page 51, "Tancha" for Tanjore is new to me.

Your Reports—read with those from Madras, Hyderabad and Travancore, not to speak of other publications, supply a gigantic mass of material for the History of the South, which is becoming unmanageable. Certainly I cannot carry more than a small portion in my head, nor can I put much of it in my books.

My *Oxford History of India* was published in March 13. It is too early yet for reviews. If you detect any blunders—and there must be some—please let me know.

24th November, 1919.

I have received with much pleasure your excellent Monograph on the Belur temple—a worthy companion to its Somnathpur predecessor. The pillar in Plate XXX is marvellous. The bracket figures and signed works continue to be of much interest. Please see page 309 of my *Oxford History of India* for Abdur Razzak's visit to Belur. Go on with your good work.

Dr. J. Burgess, C. I. E., L. L. D., EDINBURGH.

15th December, 1915.

I thank you very heartily for sending me a copy of your Annual Report. I have looked into the paragraphs you refer to, and am pleased to see the two plans of temples you have given in this Report. They show no lighting of the

interiors except by the doorways of the front mandapas-just as is usual in many of the Jaina temples in Gujarat; but in the south of the Bombay districts most of the larger Hindu temples have the front mandapas open, at least in front above the basements. Perhaps when you publish more plans, some of them may show this feature also.

English readers may sometimes find a difficulty in understanding correctly such technical terms as *prabhavali*, *navaranga* (page 13), *sukhanasi* (page 2), *grchaka* (page 3), *torana-gamba*, or *uyyale-kamba* (page 4), *brindavana* (page 7), &c. Would it not be as well to append a list of these and of unusual forms of the names of some of the *devas* for reference giving a full definition of the technical terms? Many English people are interested in architecture and mythology who do not know much of Sanskrit, and Sanskrit dictionaries are not always at hand or do not give clear definitions of technical terms. A full *title page* would add to the completeness of your Report.

Wishing you all success in your work, I remain, &c.

Sir. Richard Temple, Bart, C. I. E., WORCESTER.

28th January, 1917.

Your Annual Report for 1915-16 is very interesting reading and a relief for a while from the turmoil and incessant troublesome work thrown on all of us by the war.

R. Sewell Esq, LONDON.

2nd December, 1915.

Your Report for 1914-15 is very interesting and excellently illustrated. You mention Harihara II's grant in which he mentions the date of death of Bukka I (page 58). The date which I have examined corresponds to 24 February A. D. 1377, which was a Tuesday, and was connected with Uttara Phalguni (current at sunrise). The date is the same as that given in the Hebbasuru record (*Epigraphia Carnatica*

IV, Yedatore 56). I am inclined to think that Bukka I retired from active sovereignty a year or two before his death, since other records give the accession of his successor as in A. D. 1374-75.

18th January, 1917.

I thank you for sending me a copy of your very interesting Annual Report. I am very glad to see now fixed the date of death of Vidyâranya.

Dr. E. Hultzsch, Halle.

25th April, 1920.

The last of your valuable Reports which I received before that terrible war was the one for 1912-13. Many of them will have appeared since. May I ask you to send them to me in case spare copies are still available? They would interest me greatly. I am now getting into touch with old Indian friends again.

13th June, 1920.

I had the pleasure to receive your valuable Reports for 1913 to 1919, for which please accept my sincere thanks. I shall study them carefully, but have already seen by glancing over them that they contain a mass of valuable information on archaeology, epigraphy and numismatics. The numerous plates are a very useful and pleasing addition.

The printing of my Asoka Inscriptions at Oxford, which was interrupted by the War, is now beginning again. I hope to live until it is finished.

Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle C. I. E., OXFORD.

8th May, 1916.

I beg to acknowledge with cordial thanks the receipt of your most interesting Annual Report for 1914-15. The illustrations are particularly interesting.

L. RICE Esq., C. I. E.

21st January, 1917.

I am reading your Annual Report for 1915-16 with great interest, and appreciation of its valuable contents.

23rd March, 1918.

I have perused with great interest your Annual Report for 1916-17.

Professor E. J. Rapson, M. A., CAMBRIDGE.

13th December, 1915.

Your Annual Report for 1914-15 is most interesting.

15th May, 1919.

Please accept my best thanks for your Annual Report for 1917-18. It is a most valuable summary of your archaeological work.

Professor Sylvain Levi, PARIS,

7th November, 1919.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt (very late, on account of the war and of special duties performed during the war) of your Annual Reports. All of them are very interesting and beautifully done. I could just now read them through, and am still under the impression of their importance and utility. The Government of Mysore is decidedly successful in the way of education and scientific progress.

L. Rice Esq. C. I. E.

11th April, 1907.

I am glad that you have heard from the Royal Asiatic Society of your election as a member, and congratulate you on the same.

24th July, 1907.

I have to thank you for the copy you have kindly sent me of your ~~Karnataka-Kavi~~ ^{Kavi} Charite, and congratulate you

and your co-adjutor on the completion of the work. It ought to be of great service to the people of Mysore and other Kannada Countries.

31st October, 1907.

The suggestion about *râ-saptame* in the Ganga plates must I think be correct, and it probably stands for *râjya-saptame*.

22nd January, 1915.

The information in your Report about Halli Maisur is of great interest to me. I should be much obliged if you would kindly send me a little sketch showing the exact position of the place.

25th August, 1915.

I should be very much obliged if you would kindly send me a transliteration and a facsimile of the Kondajji plates of the Ganga King Śrīpurusha.

You have been very lucky in some of your finds in late years. The store of ancient records seems to be simply inexhaustible. It is fortunate so many have now been rescued before they met with destruction or were finally lost.

7th October, 1915.

Your new discovery of Ganga plates is most interesting news. It is perfectly amazing how these important records are now turning up. It will be possible to make out a good case for the genuineness of the Ganga grants I hope, as even Dr. Fleet has recognised that of the Penugonda plates.

9th December, 1915.

Your Annual Report contains many items of interest for me. The illustrations are first rate.

The most important of the contents under present circumstances is the Bendiganhalli plates. These and the

Penugonda plates lately found go far towards establishing the truth about the Early Gangas. Your explanation of the former is I think very reasonable.

Who is responsible for the hideous work at the Basarál temple and when was it done? The present supports ought certainly to be removed.

Your Report is very full of matter on various subjects.

9th February, 1916.

It was only the other day that I noticed your name among the list of new year's honours as a Rao Bahadur, and I write to heartily congratulate you on this recognition of your work. The gleanings that you have come across in new inscriptions and other matter have been very fruitful and you have had great good fortune in that respect. I hope the supply is not yet exhausted and that your good luck in finding them will continue.

24th January, 1917.

I need not say that your Report for 1915-16 contains much that is of special interest to me. You have been very lucky with many of your gleanings after what was secured in my rapid expeditions.

The illustrations are most excellent and are alone by themselves sufficient to give interest and importance to your Reports. Here again you are very lucky in having the means of turning out such good work. They give life to the whole and specially appeal to strangers.

The new Ganga inscriptions are of exceptional value and along with the Penugonda plates go far to vindicate the views that I have held and published about the early Ganga kings and the genuine character of these records. We have now some 37 Ganga inscriptions on copper plates and they are so linked together by their style and contents that it is impossible to break the chain by throwing out any as 'spurious'.

Your proposed arrangement of the early Hoysalas (para 83) has, I think, much to recommend it and presents a very reasonable adjustment. The various grants and records obtained at Sringeri are of considerable interest, and the attitude of Haidar and Tipu to the gurus.

7th March, 1917.

I have to thank you for kindly sending me a copy of your work on the Somanathapur temple. The illustrations are beyond all praise and could not be surpassed. Nos. I, III, IV and VIII are particularly good. No. XXI is wonderfully clear considering the reduced scale. If it is intended to produce a work like this for each of the temples in the list on page V, there will be quite a vast library, of this series alone, of excellent handbooks. Wishing you all success with the several compilations on hand, I am &c.

20th June, 1917.

I must first congratulate you on being made Director of the Department. I am very glad that my selection of you for the archaeological work has turned out so well both for Mysore and for yourself. I hope you will be successful in continuing to add to the apparently inexhaustible records still turning up in various places, some of which are of the first importance. All but the very earliest periods are now amply elucidated.

A suitable translation or condensed version of the Gazetteer in Kannada would open the eyes of the people to the glories of their past and be of much use for educational purposes in the present.

3rd September, 1917.

It is very interesting to see how the history of the country is opening out to view by the frequent new discoveries that are made from time to time.

3rd October, 1917.

I am much interested to hear of the fresh finds in the way of inscriptions. Curiously enough I was just investigating the Punnàd records when your letter arrived. I should be very much obliged if you can let me have the details of what you have discovered about the Punnàd Rajas.

27th March, 1918.

The illustrations in your Annual Report are, as usual, an outstanding feature, and as admirable as ever. Those of the Nuggihalli temples, I and V, and the figures, IV and VII, are very effective. On page 5 you mention scenes representing Viṣṇuvardhana's Darbār, Bali's Darbār and King Nara-simha's Darbār. Have separate views been taken of these? If so I should be very glad of copies. A copy too of the figure of Rāja-Odeyar (paras 44 and 142) would be interesting.

13th February, 1919.

I have been much concerned not to have had a line from you for so long. I have come to the conclusion that you must have written but that your letters have been lost with the mails which were sunk.

I am anxious for news as to the Archaeological Department. You were to retire, I think, and may have done so. I should like to know what arrangements have been made about the Department and the various publications that were in hand. I suppose you will continue to live in Bangalore and I feel sure will not lose your interest in matters archaeological. I hope you have good health and will keep the same.

8th April, 1919.

I was greatly relieved on receiving the copy of your Annual Report, and to see how things were going in the Archaeological Department. On page 30 I observe the pro-

gress made with the various publications in hand. Of course the most interesting to me of the new discoveries are the Ganga records. First is that of Polavira. There would be no difficulty about this but that it upsets some of the conclusions at which we had arrived. The best way seems to take Polavira as the real name of Mushkara, which looks more like a descriptive than a real name. Next I notice the Sri-purusha stone. This extends his reign very considerably beyond what we had records for previously. Still 62 is not an impossible length for a reign, for Nripatunga had one as long, not to mention Queen Victoria, and there is nothing in our lists to prevent its being accepted as true.

The identification of Tumbevádi (para 14) is important. The identification again of Tancha-rájya with Tanjore (para 106) is very interesting and important. The sentence always seemed faulty in construction but no such explanation occurred to any one. The whole thing is now plain and helps the history.

As usual your illustrations are first rate, and I suppose Namassivayam Pillai is still with you and responsible for their production. He certainly cannot be improved upon. What a number of excellent specimens of temples, remarkable for style and sculpture, are hidden away in unfrequented places! I am particularly struck and pleased with the figure Plate IV, 2. It is most excellent and perfect.

I am very glad to know that you are still carrying on the Archaeological Department as you know better than any one else the matters that are required and are yet unfinished.

6th May, 1919.

I was especially interested in the statement that you had been engaged on the second volume of *Lives of Kannada Poets*. This is very important and I am glad you have gone on with it. I made a rough translation of the first volume for convenience of reference, and can do the same with this one, if

I am able. I see that there will be a third volume bringing the matter up to date. I do not suppose anyone else has the means and disposition to carry out the work and I hope you will be able to complete it, as it will be a standard on the subject.

I hope you will be allowed to keep on and continue the work of the Department of which you have obtained full knowledge, and know what has to be done.

15th July, 1919

I wonder if the Kannada *Chūdāmani* will ever be discovered. It was evidently in existence in Bhattākalanka's time, 1604, or even that of the *Rājāvalikathe*. The author was apparently a native of Tumbala in the T. Narsipur taluk. Then how about the *Chintāmani*, if that was a Kannada work? It is mentioned before the *Chūdāmani* in Sravana Belgota 54 and T. Narsipur 105. Every endeavour should be made to trace either or both of these works.

10th December, 1919.

Your Monograph on the Belur Temple is a very full and complete guide to the building and gives all the information to be gathered about its history. The illustrations are, as usual with these Monographs, the principal feature and they are as good as those previously published, which have received such high praise from all quarters. It occurs to me that perhaps more use might be made of the flash light to illuminate dark corners of the interior and obviate the deep black shadows which obscure features in awkward angles.

I am sorry to hear that you are feeling the work so heavy and have no proper assistance. In view of your wishing to retire I hope you have your eyes open to the importance of looking around in a quiet way in order to find a competent successor to carry on the work, which ought not to be dropped now it has made such progress.

I am surprised to hear that yet another early Ganga copper plate grant has turned up. The supply seems quite inexhaustible. The inscription of 1836 describing the travels all over India of Subbarâya-dâsa ought to be very interesting. I hope that you will let me have copies of the second and third volumes of your *Lives of Kannada Poets*. These must have occupied a good deal of your time, but there seems little prospect of any one else taking it up, so that I am glad you are completing it while you have the opportunity. I am also glad to hear that H. H. the Maharaja felt an interest in the subject.

I observe what you say about the Chintâmani and Chûdâmani. Bhattâkalanka must have had a copy of the Chûdâmani or seen one. Exhaustive search should be made for a copy of the work in the Maleyur Matha or other Jain places. I am afraid it is not likely that any one but somebody like you will take the trouble to get at the truth in the matter. I hope the matter will not be dropped.

11th February, 1920.

I have been very pleased to receive the second volume of your *Karnataka-Kavi-Charite* and thank you for it. I am glad also to hear that volume III is going to press.

As I may claim to have had a hand in starting this line of inquiry, it is specially gratifying to find that it has been taken up with so much interest and ability. It is sad that the life was cut short of your most valuable collaborator and namesake, and he was denied the pleasure of seeing the fruition of your joint labours. But the Kannada people have been placed under a deep debt of gratitude to you for resolving to carry on the work by yourself and bring it to a finish. In this I hope you will succeed. It will open the eyes of the Kannadigas to the extensive literary treasures existing in their language, of which there has been but little knowledge hitherto.

For Indian history it is a lamentable occurrence that Dr. Vincent A. Smith has died. He could appreciate and make good use of old records.

17th February, 1920.

I have to thank you for sending me a copy of your Monograph on the Lakshmidēvi Temple at Dodda-Gaddavalli. Its get-up is in every way satisfactory and the illustrations are most excellent. I really think, as I have said on former occasions, that the high class work done by Namassivayam Pillai for so many years entitles him to have it recognised by giving him some distinction or name of honour. This might be brought to the notice of the Government.

The temple is important from its early date in the Hoysala period, but is there any comparison that can be made with the temple to the same Goddess at Kolhapur? Where is Tonachi, the first in your list of Hoysala temples? and why Basavēsvara? Is this described anywhere?

I am sorry to see that attempts have been made to *restore* the Hoysalesvara at Halebid, and that of course it has been a failure and therefore abandoned. Who can have advised this operation? The most that could be done was to make the building water-tight and secure parts that were in danger of crumbling or falling. I hope the works have been left so as to enable the original temple to be seen as it was.

9th March, 1920.

Your Annual Report for 1919 contains many items of great interest to me. The paras relating to the Anekal and Hoskote Taluks contain many items of interest. Gubbi and Kunigal Taluks also yielded much information. I cannot help thinking that the parts surrounding Sāvandurga and down to Closepet would repay careful exploration. The Ganga plates of Keregodi-Rangāpura are of great value in

confirming the history of the kings as already compiled. That Binayāditya inscription is a beautiful specimen of the old Kannada characters equal to those in the Talkād stone of Sripurusha, if not better. It is, as you say, very likely a Bāna inscription.

The different finds in Mysore are important, and although it does not give much information the record of the wanderings of Subbarāya-dāsa and his relations with the Maharaja are very interesting. So are the sculptures in Plate IX.

You must be encouraged by the encomiums you receive on your Reports, and I hope you will be allowed to stay on longer to complete some of the works on hand. It would take a new man some years to pick up all the threads which you now have at your fingers' ends.

Dr. F. W. Thomas, LONDON.

25th February, 1915.

Your Report for 1913-14 is a most scholarly work and full of interesting matter concerning all branches of the subject, architecture, history of dynasties &c., inscriptions, numismatics. The photographs are of great excellence. The publication of these Reports is highly creditable to Mysore, and I hope that the standard will be maintained.

Many people will be specially interested in your reproductions of works by named artists. This is a matter which is of much importance for the history of art in India, and a new subject of research.

Perhaps you would be so good as to let me know your view concerning the opinion expressed by Mr. Havell in his new work, to the effect that the distinction between Vishnu and Siva temples is primarily one of style and symbolism, and that you may have Vishnu temples which are dedicated to Siva and occupied by his worship, and also *vice versa*. The idea was new to me.

9th November, 1916.

Your paper on "Mādhavāchārya and his Younger Brothers" is excellent, and I think that you have conclusively made out your case. Thereby you have thrown a valuable light upon an important problem in Indian literary history.

16th June, 1917.

I have just read through your Monograph on 'The Kesava Temple at Somānathpur', with which the 'Mysore Archaeological Series' appropriately opens. It is an excellent work both on the architectural, and also on the historical and archaeological, side. The Plates and photographs are admirable. The illustrations of signed works of art are a most interesting feature. Your past and present researches in this line will some day lead to a biographical history of Indian art (at least for some periods and areas). I hope that the Series will be maintained with the same success which has attended the 'Government Oriental Library Sanskrit Series,' with great credit to the State.

Your annual Report for 1915-16 is again a very remarkable record. It contains an immense amount of detailed information and records a really astonishing activity. The Report alone might constitute a full year's work, apart from the actual researches. All the statements seem to be well-considered, and the whole is as creditable to your judgment as to your industry.

Of course, the account of Śringēri is the main feature. We have here the basis for a very full monograph on the subject, and I trust that the Mysore Archaeological Series will supply it. The subject is important both from the point of view of history and from that of religion and literature. I am glad that you have partly investigated the library of the Math, and I hope you will prosecute the search, which should be fruitful.

The accounts of the inscriptions also furnish abundant historical material, covering a large period. All the illustrations are, as usual, of a high order.

The series of your Reports is far too valuable to be without an index. A proper index will indeed be very voluminous and a work of much labour. But I hope that you may be provided with assistance for such a task, which will considerably enhance the utility of your work.

6th April, 1918.

I always look forward with interest to the perusal of your valuable Reports, and the present one fully maintains the well-established reputation of your Department. The architectural and artistic descriptions are, as usual, full and definite, and they will be of great value in the study of the Sanskrit *śilpasastras*, which, I am glad to know, is now seriously taken in hand. The photographs of signed sculptures are again highly welcome: two of the works, the *Sarasvati* by Haripa and the *Vēnugopāla* by Madhuvanna, seem to be fine.

In the Epigraphical Part the inscription of *Durvinīta* and the *Māmballi* plates are, no doubt, the most important records. They continue the demonstration of the genuineness of the early Ganga inscriptions, being in full agreement with those previously known. I believe that the work of the Mysore Archaeological Department in connection with this dynasty will always be remembered to its credit.

Allow me to congratulate you upon your new title of Director and your well-earned status as Deputy Commissioner.

Professor Sten Konow, KRISTIANIA.

20th January, 1916.

Many thanks for your very interesting Annual Report for 1914-15. Your Reports are becoming more and more indispensable

able to everybody who is working on Indian archaeology and epigraphy, and I sincerely congratulate you on your achievement. It is a great luck that the supervision of the rich treasures of Mysore have passed into so able hands as yours.

27th April, 1919.

Many thanks for your Annual Report for the year 1918, which is, as usual, a store of useful information arranged and discussed in a masterly way.

1st March, 1920.

I beg to thank you most heartily for your splendid Monograph on the Kesava Temple at Belur. It is a worthy successor to the many works with which you have enriched us. Your book on the Kesava Temple at Somanathapur I have not seen, and so I cannot institute a comparison, but I can see that the new book is excellently planned, well executed and that the illustrations are well chosen and well done. I congratulate you and us on your achievement.

5th May, 1920.

Very many thanks for your splendid volume on the Kesava temple of Somanathapur. You have a splendid field of work in the glorious temples and works of art preserved in Mysore, and I think that I only echo the common opinion of scholars when I say that you have, in your numerous publications, shown how well you are fitted for the work of describing and elucidating them. The Mysore State has every reason for being proud of the archaeological work conducted under your able guidance.

Professor H. Kern, UTRECHT.

22nd December, 1915.

I will not fail to read your Report with due attention and full interest.

Dr. A. Venis, C.I.E., BENARES.

16th May, 1916.

I have been reading your Report for 1914-15 with great interest; and (if I might do so) I should like to congratulate you on a good piece of work.

Professor F. Lacote, LYON.

12th December, 1915.

I have received with great pleasure your interesting Annual Report for 1914-15. I beg you will accept my thanks and my best compliments. Some day or other, I think, I shall read your paper more accurately; at present, I am engaged in quite different business, very strange to a University man but you will understand easily.

6th April, 1919.

Your Report for 1917-18 is very interesting and valuable.

Professor A. A. Macdonell, M. A., Ph. D., OXFORD,

24th January, 1917.

Pray accept my best thanks for your Annual Report for 1915-16. I have not yet had time to read it through, but a cursory inspection of it indicates that it contains much important matter.

Dr. L. D. Barnett, LONDON.

1st December, 1915.

Your last Report is full of interest, and bears testimony to the vigour and ability with which you are carrying on your work. The illustrations in particular are most valuable as enabling those who are far from India to realise the true character of the monuments described.

12th June, 1916.

I heartily thank you for your corrections of my paper on the Yewur inscription. It is a great pleasure for me to have my mistakes corrected by experts, and I wish that I were nearer to India, that I might be more closely in touch with them. I have prepared a note embodying your remarks and will send it in a few days to Mr. Krishna Sastri for insertion in the Corrigenda column of volume 13 of *Epigraphia Indica*.

28th June, 1916.

I am once more under a great obligation for your supplementary corrections, which I have duly noted. The most important I have extracted and sent in to the *Epigraphia*.

There is an inscription from Lakshmesvar of the Yuvarāja Vikramāditya, about A. D. 725, to which Dr. Fleet and I have been giving some attention lately, as it is rather important. Unfortunately it is in very bad condition, as well as very obscure in itself. The general idea is clear, but the details are not. I enclose extracts, and shall be glad to have your opinion on the difficulties, if you have leisure.

12th July, 1916.

Your previous kindness has been such that it encourages me to make a new claim upon it. I shall be very grateful for your opinion upon the extract on the enclosed slip, which is at the end of the Kurgod inscription of which Colebrooke published a translation that was more like a travesty than a translation in the *Asiatic Researches*. There is considerable obscurity in the passage.

14th September, 1916.

It was with great pleasure that I received your paper on Mādhavāchārya. The facts that you have marshalled finally dispose of a large number of ancient errors, and enable us to put our bibliography on firmer ground.

9th November, 1916.

I am again deeply in your debt, this time for your valuable and interesting notes on the Kurgod and Lakshmesvar records that I submitted for your inspection. Now I can finish off the papers with more confidence. I feel that each inscription that is published, however insignificant it may seem to be, is a contribution to the history and language of its country; and in the case of the Kanarese country the work is more pleasing because of the beauty of the language, of which I would gladly learn more if I had the time.

17th January, 1917.

Your Annual Report is most interesting and valuable, and I heartily congratulate you on the success which is attending your work.

22nd January, 1917.

I venture to submit a few queries to you in order to dispose of the points involved. I beg you not to put yourself to any inconvenience in answering them: they are not at all urgent, and a brief answer will suffice. I shall be very grateful for a reply at your leisure.

7th March, 1917.

Let me offer you my sincere thanks for your kindness in sending me your Monograph on the Kesava Temple at Somanathapur. It was a happy idea to issue these descriptions separately, and the result is admirably successful.

4th May, 1917.

I write to offer you my sincere thanks for your observations on the term *pātra-pāvula*, which seem to me to be decisive.

23rd March, 1918

I am reading your Report with the greatest interest, and congratulate you on finishing such an excellent piece of work.

I venture to trouble you with some queries, knowing from experience your courtesy. The points arise from inscriptions in Huli, in Belgaum District, and Kolur, in Dharwar. I should be most grateful for your opinion, when you have leisure.

12th June, 1918.

You have been so kind in the past that I venture to trouble you with some more queries. I shall be very grateful if you will give me your opinion, at your leisure. The first extract enclosed is from a Banawasi inscription of the reign of the Kâdamba Kirtideva, and the second is from a record at Mulgund, of Śaka 975. The general sense in both cases is clear to me, but several words are obscure, and I should be deeply grateful if you could find time to give me a literal interpretation.

I have a large quantity of Kannada inscriptions ready for publication; but the war is greatly delaying the progress of the Epigraphia. I have found your Reports most valuable in my work.

9th January, 1919.

I am most grateful to you for your kindness in answering my questions, the more so as I know very well how extremely busy you are. It may interest you to know that I have solved the problem of the phrase *perangivu mogge*.

19th March, 1919.

Please accept my best thanks for your kindness in explaining the passage from the inscriptions. I am most grateful for your help, and value it all the more as I know how much you are occupied with your own work. It is strange that Kittel does not recognise the word *moggu*, and thus indirectly leads us astray.

25th April, 1919.

Your kindnesses come in rapid succession. Again I have to offer you my thanks, this time for your admirable Reports. I congratulate you on your phenomenal energy and success in carrying on your researches. The results are most valuable from every point of view—art, history, antiquarian studies, and philology alike.

I am particularly glad to read that there is a prospect of having an Index of the Reports. It would be most valuable to all of us. I sincerely hope you will be successful in inducing the authorities to preserve ancient monuments. It would be monstrous if these precious structures, which embody the nation's highest ideals of religion and art, were allowed through neglect to fall into ruin.

28th October, 1919.

I am very grateful to you for your corrections of my mistakes. It would be a good thing if you would send a note incorporating them to the *Indian Antiquary*, so that they may not pass unnoticed. I fear there may be many more.

May I venture to ask another favour of your kindness: would you be so good as to explain the symbols on the enclosed tracing? They are from a grant at Mamdapur of the Yâdava period, and both seem to refer to measures of land.

15th January, 1920.

I am greatly indebted to you for your letter of 12 December and for the suggestions on the Kanarese inscriptions. If I may be allowed to show my gratitude by asking for more favours, I should like to know whether you can explain the phrase *vajra-baisanigey-agi kullirddu*, used of an assembly of the Vira-Bananjas. It seems to be a special term for their assemblies, but I have found it in no other inscription, either of the Vira-Bananjas or of any one else.

E. B. Havell Esq., DENMARK.

5th January, 1916.

I am afraid your Annual Report must have gone astray in the post. If you can spare me another copy, I shall value it very much as it always contains very interesting matter.

30th July, 1916.

Your Report is as usual most interesting and full of valuable information. The plans of temples you have given this year make it still more useful from the architectural point of view. If you can spare me a copy of the photos in Plate IV, 2 and plate XVII, I should be very much obliged.

I hope to visit India, if not next winter the following one, and then I hope I may have the great pleasure of meeting you.

25th January, 1917.

I have been reading with very great pleasure and interest your Report for 1915-16. It is as usual full of valuable material. This year your account of Srīngēri and its temples, with the excellent plan and photographic illustrations, is most interesting both from the historical and architectural point of view. The light your investigations throw upon Tippu's relations with the Srīngēri Math is very important for the study of the history of Islam in India. I must again express my gratitude for the very helpful plans which do so much to make the explanation of the temples clear.

The scope of your investigations is already so wide that I hesitate to suggest anything to make them wider; but only those who like yourself are working on the spot can provide the material which is wanted for the better understanding of Indian art and science. So I venture to ask if you could see your way occasionally to give a sketch plan of the surroundings of the temple and of the lay-out of the village to which the temple (or group of temples) belonged, so as to show the relationship between the temple and the people who used it as their Council House, Parliament House,

public school, theatre and music-hall, as well as their temple. A number of good examples of South Indian village-and town-planning would be most valuable, and it would make a unique feature in your report as I do not think it has been attempted by any one else. It would moreover help to make people understand better what temples were built for and thus give a living interest to archaeological studies. The subject, of course, is a very large one, and might be made the subject of a special monograph, but a few typical examples added to your Annual Report would make a good introduction for a more comprehensive treatment of it.

I should be very glad if you could kindly let me have a copy of the photo of plate IX, 1 (Pillar in the Sârada temple which seems to be a remarkably fine piece of modern sculpture. I should like to know the sculptor's name. The statuette of Sankarâchârya would have been extremely interesting if it could have been taken without the *rudrâkshamâlâ* and the drapery hung on it; but I suppose the temple authorities would object to removing these for the purpose of the photograph.

23rd June, 1918.

I have again to thank you warmly for the copy of your very valuable Report for 1917. As usual, it contains a great store of material admirably edited and illustrated, and is a splendid record of your fine energy and scholarship. When you have done so much, it might seem unappreciative to ask for more, but I think the suggestion made by one of your correspondents that an Index to the Series should be put in hand, is only a tribute to the excellence of your work, and I am sure all students of Indian art and history would be glad if you could see your way to carry out this suggestion.

25th May, 1919.

Again I have to thank you for your admirable Annual Report which always appears so promptly and contains such excellent material. This year I have been specially interested

in the very fine temple at Arsikere which seems to be of considerable architectural importance. I should be very much obliged for any photographs you have of it, especially of the very remarkable porch. The Report fully maintains the very high standard you have set yourself and you must earn the grateful thanks of all Indianists for your indefatigable efforts which year after year produce such excellent results.

Sir George Grierson K. C. I. E., Ph. D., CAMBERLEY, SURREY.

4th December, 1915.

Your beautifully illustrated Annual Report is most interesting. May I congratulate you on the successful outturn of your work.

17th January, 1917.

Again I have to thank you for your admirable Report for 1915-16. It fully sustains the reputation deservedly acquired by those of previous years. I was most interested in the pages referring to the treasures at Sringeri Math, where you found a real goldmine, the contents of which you have placed most liberally at the disposal of Oriental students.

May I take this opportunity of asking you, in your search for manuscripts, to keep a special look-out for any traces of the Brihatkathâ of Gunâdhya. The work has never been found, but I have learnt that there were almost certainly copies in existence in the 17th century. For the furtherance of my studies in Prâkrit I am, like many others, most anxious to find a copy.

25th March, 1918.

As usual your Report for 1916-17 is most interesting and instructive, and too much praise cannot be given to the beautiful and helpful illustrations.

7th April, 1919.

As usual your Report is replete with interest. I congratulate you again on the beautiful photographs. The early

pages of the Report dealing with the re-survey of the four districts is a perfect archaeological Gazetteer and a mine of information. I am very glad to see that you propose, at an early date, to prepare an Index. It would greatly add to the value of the Survey.

8th March, 1920.

I must again thank you for one of your excellent Annual Reports of the Mysore Archaeological Department. As usual, it is full of information and beautifully illustrated. I was specially interested in the account of the Smârta Bhâgavatas in para 98. What you say there is, I think, quite new to European students of Indian religions.

Professor J. Ph. Vogel Ph. D., LEIDEN.

30th June, 1916.

Your Annual Report for 1914-15 bears testimony to a year's very conscientious and successful work in the field of archaeological research. With every wish for your further success. I am &c.

23rd February, 1917.

I have welcomed your Annual Report for 1915-16 with especial pleasure. It is a matter of great gratification to all true friends of India, that in these troublous times the scholars of that country are able to pursue their investigations in peace.

Among the many important subjects dealt with in your Report I was particularly interested in the *yûpastambha* published in plate X. You will readily understand my interest, if I refer you to the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India for 1910-11, pp 40-48, where I discussed similar monuments discovered near Mathurâ (Muttra) by my friend Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna. The *yûpastambha* found by you bears indeed some resemblance to those of

Isapur near Mathura, and I wonder whether any other specimens are known to you to exist in Southern India. If so, I should be extremely grateful for photos of such monuments (including the one at Hirimagalur reproduced in your present Report) together with such information as you will be good enough to supply.

I may perhaps take this opportunity to mention that there is another subject in which I am peculiarly interested, namely, Nāga-worship in which I hope some time to publish a monograph. This form of worship must, I understand, be very prevalent in Southern India. I should be greatly obliged for any photos of Nāga images which in your opinion would be of interest for my study.

Will you finally allow me to draw your attention to one point in your Report which appears to call for correction? I trust you will receive my criticism in the spirit in which it is being offered. It refers to a matter of detail in which, however, as a Hollander, I am interested, namely, your comment on the coins Nos 31 and 32 of your Plate XVIII. I may point out that the Dutch East India Company was abolished as early as the year 1798, and that from that date Java and its dependencies came under the direct control of the 'Batavian Republic' (as Holland was then called). Some years later Holland was absorbed by France and all possessions and colonies of Holland were temporarily occupied by the English. But when Holland had regained its independence and had become 'the kingdom of the Netherlands' (as is now-a-days its official designation) Great Britain generously delivered the East Indian island to the new kingdom in 1816. Those two coins would therefore be better described as belonging to 'Netherlands India.' (Nederlandsch Indië) The large one must be a copper coin of the value of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents (half an anna). The inscription on the reverse is both in Javanese and Malay (the latter being written in Arabic characters) and gives twice the same legend, meaning 1-40

guilder, Dutch : gulden (=2½cents). The legend on the small silver coin must, of course, be different. The lion in the Coat-of-arms (which is that of the Netherlands) holds in his left paw a bundle of eleven arrows which symbolise the eleven provinces of the Netherlands (in the days of the republic the number of provinces was only seven).

With my best thanks and sincere wishes for your further success, I am &c.

12th April, 1917.

Let me heartily congratulate you on the appearance of your first architectural monograph of the new Mysore Archaeological Series, dealing with the Kesava temple at Somanathapur. Both the contents and the attractive get up of the book make it a most welcome publication to all lovers of ancient Indian art.

21st May, 1917.

Please accept my best thanks for the four excellent photos which you were kind enough to send me. They are a very welcome addition to my materials and will be of great help to me in the course of my studies.

19th June, 1918.

Your Report is a valuable record of scholarly work. I am sending you an article on certain Sanskrit inscriptions from Borneo which is sure to interest you.

16th May, 1919

I am very pleased to see from your Report for the year 1918 that you are continuing your investigations in the field of archaeology with undiminished vigour and success.

Several months ago I addressed you a copy of a paper "The Yupa inscriptions of King Mulavarman from Koetei (East Borneo)", but I am afraid it never reached you. The subject would certainly have interested you, as it refers to the spread of Indian civilization in the Eastern Archipelago. I wrote my article in English particularly to enable Indian scholars

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to read it, as they can hardly be expected to be familiar with my native tongue. Let me conclude this letter by wishing you every success in your further researches.

May I venture to add a request? Two years ago you were kind enough to send me a photograph of a Yupa reproduced in your Annual Report. I wanted it exactly in connection with the article referred to in the present letter. Now I should be greatly obliged if you would very kindly supply me with some photos of Nagas and Nagis, as they occur both in sculptural art and in popular worship.

3rd August, 1919.

I am very much obliged to you for the three photos of Nagas which you kindly sent me and which are a valuable addition to my materials on Naga worship. Especially the large group of Naga stones is most interesting. The information regarding *Kalpātāru-dana* contained in your letter dated 17th June was also very welcome, as it throws light on the expression *Sa-kalpa-vriksham* occurring in one of my Koetei inscriptions. At the moment I am engaged in a study of the earliest Sanskrit inscriptions of Java which are nearly contemporaneous with those from Borneo.

10th January, 1920.

Please accept my best thanks for your very welcome gift of the monograph on the Kesava temple at Belur. Your book is a very valuable contribution to our knowledge of the Hoysala style of architecture.

Please accept with my sincere congratulations on this achievement my best wishes for the further success of your work.

12th February, 1920.

Please accept my best thanks for the very welcome gift of your recent monograph on the Lakshmidēvi temple at Doddā Gaddavalli. It is another valuable contribution to our knowledge of South-Indian architecture, which we owe to your researches.

Sir C. Hercules Read L.L.D., BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON.

2nd December, 1915.

I have just seen, by chance, a copy of your admirable archæological Report for the year 1914-15. It is of especial interest to me at the present moment, inasmuch as I am just now engaged in a re-arrangement of our Brahmanic and Buddhist collections. We have what is, in many respects a very fine collection, but so many are ancient possessions of the Museum, and have no history, that it is at times a very difficult task to determine the precise personage represented. Here your last Report is of great value.

In my department of the Museum I have charge of the religious representations of all Oriental creeds, and thus such treatises as your Reports are a necessity for my work.

22nd May, 1917.

I am greatly obliged for your Report, which will be most useful in my section here.

20th April, 1918.

I am much obliged to you for sending me a copy of your most interesting Report for last year. These Reports are of great use in dealing with the Indian collections in my Department.

1st March, 1920.

Your Annual Report for 1919 is most interesting.

Professor Walter E. Clark, CHICAGO, AMERICA.

24th March, 1919.

Your Annual Report was of much interest to me. I was especially interested in the early Punad plate. It is my constant hope that early inscriptions will be found in Southern India to corroborate and supplement the Greek and Latin accounts.

The Report is splendidly edited and beautifully printed.

The plates are admirable. Mysore is to be heartily congratulated for the part it is playing in the decipherment of Indian history.

Professor E. W. Hopkins, NEW HAVEN, CONN., U.S.A.

28th April, 1918.

Like its predecessor, the Report for 1916, your present Report is a very valuable and much esteemed account containing material most worthy of the careful and scholarly reproduction of plates and figures found in it.

E. H. Anderson, ESQ., PUBLIC LIBRARY, NEW YORK.

29th June, 1916.

On behalf of the New York Public Library may we ask that you present us with a copy of the report of your Department for the year 1914-15, by R. Narasimhachar. We are anxious to obtain this publication, and ask also that you will have the name of the Library added to the mailing list of your office that we may receive future reports as printed. This is material that will be of service in our files.

Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy.

12th February, 1915.

I am sending you a paper on Jaina Art which you may find of interest. I should be much interested to hear if you can find any older Jaina paintings in your district, or indeed, any paintings of any kind of fair age. May I ask if you can send me copies of your photos Nos. 18, 19 and 35? for which I shall be grateful.

14th April, 1915.

Many thanks for your letter of March 15th and four photos. The latter are very interesting. I hope you will some day secure a better photo of the forest scene at the Jaina matha at Sravana Belgola. No doubt you have noticed the resemblance in style of these paintings to the late Buddhist in Ceylon.

3rd December, 1919.

Many thanks for No. II of the Mysore Archæological Series—another invaluable monograph.

Professor M. Van Berchem, GENEVA.

15th December, 1915.

I shall read your Report for 1914-15 with great interest. I am glad to possess it specially on account of the epigraphical notes and of the illustrations.

January, 1917.

I shall read your Report for 1916 with great interest specially what belongs to the Musalman epigraphy and numismatics.

15th March, 1918.

I shall read with great interest your Report for 1917. Of course I am not a Hindu scholar but any account from India may be of value for an Arabic scholar, specially from an archæological point of view.

29th March, 1919.

Pray, accept my best thanks for your Annual Report for 1918. I am very glad to have it, specially on account of the Arabic inscriptions from Sira.

12th September, 1919.

I beg to acknowledge, with best thanks, the receipt of your Annual Report for 1918 which I shall read with great pleasure, specially on behalf of the Moslem inscriptions and antiquities from Sira and elsewhere.

A. Berriedale Keith ESQ., EDINBURGH.

20th May, 1915.

Your Report for 1913-1914 seems to me to be excellent and a model of such work.

27th January, 1916.

I have read your Annual Report with much interest and profit.

2nd October, 1916.

Your article on Madhavacharya contains much valuable material. I have read it with much interest.

15th January, 1917.

I have only had time to glance over your Report, but I recognise that it contains, as was the case with your earlier Reports, matter of great interest. The illustrations are excellent.

2nd June, 1918.

I have once again to express to you my most sincere thanks for the copy of your Report for 1917 which I have read with great interest and profit. It is unnecessary to say more than that it equals in value its predecessors.

I make instead two suggestions which may perhaps be carried out in future Reports. The first is simply to repeat the desire expressed by others for the provision of an index. The Reports are far too valuable to be left without this indispensable aid to rapid reference. The second is the hope that in future Reports some further details may be given of manuscripts which are not already noticed in the existing Catalogues: for example No. 11 in para 150. I note that the author of the Sarvasammata-sikshavivarana is given as Alamuka-bhatta: he appears elsewhere as Alamuri-manchi-bhatta.

With renewed thanks for your excellent work, yours &c

29th March 1919.

Your Annual Report for 1917-18 appears not to fall short in interest and value of its predecessors and I offer you most sincere congratulations on this new evidence of your unremitting care in your work.

J. Kennedy, ESQ., LONDON.

27th May, 1915.

I am much obliged to you for your Report which I have

read with interest. I am glad to see that you make studies and illustrations of South Indian architecture and sculpture a special feature of your Reports. They are of especial value, and appeal to a larger public than the purely archæological part—since more European scholars are interested in the history of Indian architecture and art than in purely South Indian history,

15th December, 1915.

I have been interested in the way in which Lingayats sometimes worship at Vaishnava shrines, and Muhammadans resort to the same sacred spots. The illustrations of statuary are excellent, and your researches are a valuable contribution to the history of Indian art. Some of the inscriptions also seem to be of considerable value.

25th January, 1917.

I have not had time as yet to study your Report, but on looking through it, I see some things which will interest me, especially the account of Sringeri.

7th April, 1918.

I have not yet been able to study your Report carefully but I see that it is full of details of local history and folklore which interest me much.

14th April, 1919.

Your Annual Report for 1917-18 came to hand a few days ago. I have not had time to go through it properly; but I see it contains some inscriptions of importance and bears ample evidence of the zeal and success with which you carry on your archæological labours.

17th March, 1920

Many thanks for your Report for 1919 which I shall peruse with interest. My studies are chiefly occupied with Northern India; but I frequently pick up side lights from the

materials you have brought together, and so richly illustrated.

F. E. Pargiter, ESQ., OXFORD.

22nd March, 1919.

Pray accept my sincere thanks for the copy of your Annual Report for 1918. I have begun reading it with much interest, and hasten to acknowledge the pleasure.

28th February, 1920.

Please accept my sincere thanks for the copy of your Annual Report for 1919. I have been reading it with great interest.

Dr. J. N. Farquhar, M.A., OXFORD.

10th May, 1919.

I have received this morning a letter from Mr. Mathers with your letter of the 3rd April and the document on the two Bhagavata Mutts in Mysore enclosed; and I write a once to express to you my very sincere gratitude for taking so much trouble to discover the facts and write them out for me.

The information you have sent me is very distinctly valuable, as it shows clearly that the Bhashya is not what it purports to be, and that it must be rather a modern production. The details about the Mutts are also of interest.

I look back with pleasure to the visits I paid you some sixteen months ago. What I learned then has been of great value in clearing up the position of the Bhagavata Sampradaya in my mind.

20th April, 1920.

A young Syrian Christian scholar is writing a History of Malayalam Literature for me on the same lines as Rice's *Kanarese Literature*. He has come across a difficulty, and has written to me about it. I wonder can you answer his question? I should be deeply obliged if you could help in this matter.

3rd May, 1920.

I am most grateful for your letter of the 28th April with its information about Kanarese dictionaries. It will be very helpful.

Monsieur A. Martineau, PARIS.

3rd December, 1919.

I have just received your splendid volume "The Kesava Temple at Belur" and do not want putting off a moment sending you the expression of my sincerest thanks. Before anything else I have been struck with admiration at the beautiful illustrations so clear and so artistic. They alone would be sufficient to give a precise idea of what was the religious art of the Hoysalas in the 12th century. From these illustrations that art is revealed to us full of power and beauty. No doubt the men of those bygone ages were devoid neither of artistic culture nor of knowledge. I would not even hesitate to say that their works surpass ours a great deal in the purity of their lines and the variety of their conceptions. As for the letter-press, I must say at once that not being well conversant with the English language I have been able to get only a general idea of it, but that has been enough to make me understand the subject of each illustration and the general spirit which inspired that magnificent Hoysala style. I am then able to send you my heartiest congratulations for your Monograph and I hope that you will continue in the same line to reveal to the world at large the mysteries of the past history of your lovely country.

Please accept, Sir, the expression of my most distinguished sentiments.

Professor A. Foucher, (PARIS), KASHMIR.

17th September, 1920.

I find at last, in this mountain solitude, time to do what I meant for a long time, that is to thank you for sending me your very interesting publications and to tell you how eager

I am to have under your guidance a look at your Mysore antiquities. Unfortunately, this could not be arranged for next cold weather, as I have been given a temporary appointment in the Archæological Survey of India till the 1st of April 1921 and my work will detain me in the Northern part of the country. But I should be extremely glad if the opportunity occurs, before I leave India, to visit your "model state" and make your acquaintance.

I have been writing down, among other things, the notes taken on the paintings of Ajanta, where on the invitation of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, I stayed with my wife from January to March: they may interest you when they appear in the Journal of the Hyderabad Society.

I am, with many thanks and regards, &c.,

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, LONDON.

2nd December, 1915.

Lord Curzon is very glad to have received the Archæological Report of the Mysore State and to note the excellent work that is being done in that Department.

Rev. E. P. Rice, SUSSEX.

8th January, 1920.

I write to thank you very heartily for your very valuable criticisms and suggestions for the second edition of my little account of Kanarese Literature. It was very good of you to find time to read that book through so patiently.

I congratulate you on having made such advanced progress with your Karnataka Kavi Charite, which is making such a large amount of fresh information available, and placing all Kanarese-loving people in your debt. Your book will much enrich my second edition, and I shall be glad to avail myself of it so far as the Editors of the Series permit me space. My little book may be the means of acquainting a wider circle of readers with the result of your researches, and awakening fresh interest in Kanarese Literature.

Will you give me permission to dedicate the volume to you? I had wished to dedicate the first Edition to you, and wrote about this to the Press; but owing to war conditions it was impossible to get your consent in time.

29th January, 1920.

I write to acknowledge the safe receipt of the copy of Volume II of the Karnataka Kavi Charite. Please accept my best thanks, and also my congratulations on your having been able to make available for the public so large an additional instalment of the harvest of your patriotic researches. I am looking forward to its study with great pleasure, and hope you will be able to bring to completion this valuable record which will so largely reduce the labour of future workers.

W. H. Valentine, ESQ., LONDON.

8th March, 1920.

In continuation of my work on the "Copper Coins of India" I have through the courteous medium of Dr. Hultzsch been referred to your Reports for the years 1910 to 1916. All these Reports touch on coins and I should like to have them all, but, I expect, it would prove somewhat difficult to get them. I should however very much like to possess that for the year 1914-15, which contains your valuable epigraphy, and would be of great assistance to me in my work on the Coins of Southern India.

I am sure you will be interested and perhaps sympathise with me when I tell you that after five years the second part of my Copper Coins of India is in the press (it was ready in October 1914) and also that Sir John Marshall has asked me to obtain an estimate from the printers of the cost of publishing my portion of the work in the Catalogue of the Coins of the Native States in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, which was ready in 1917.

25th April, 1920.

Your kind letter of the 31st March has reached me safely and also the three parts of the Report, and I hasten to thank you warmly for the disinterested kindness you have shown me. The epigraphy is of especial moment and deeply interesting, and will I feel sure prove of the utmost value to me.

I thank you too very much indeed for your kind offer of assistance in the work, and need hardly say that I shall be only too glad to avail myself of the offer, but that will be a little later especially when I get into difficulty, a thing that often occurs in a work of this description.

Colonel Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

20th October, 1916.

I am about to start for England and wish you goodbye. If you are able in future to send me copies of your Annual Reports, I shall be exceedingly glad to receive them.

22nd January, 1917.

I shall read your Annual Report with great interest. I am actually in London; but do not know how long I shall remain here.

7th April, 1918.

I have read your Report with great interest, and trust you will kindly continue to send me future issues.

30th March, 1919.

I am sure that your Report will, as always, prove most interesting.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA Haraprasada Sastri, M.A., C.I.E.,

CALCUTTA.

18th May, 1919.

I have read your most welcome Report through with great delight. It is full of rich, varied and valuable information on all topics in which Indian scholars are bound to

take a keen interest. The Sati memorials are most interesting. The manuscripts described are very attractive and I should like to have more of them.

1st June, 1920.

I have much pleasure in forwarding to you a copy of my Annual Address at the Asiatic Society of Bengal for your kind acceptance. In this I have tried to give a connected history of the progress of Oriental Studies from 1898 to date. Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Rev. A. M. Tabard, M.A., BANGALORE.

27th April, 1916.

The issue of your Annual Report is always looked forward to by all the lovers of Mysore and I must say that they are never disappointed. As for myself, as soon as I receive it, I close my doors, sit down and do not get up till I have read every word from cover to cover.

With regard to the present issues I am glad to see that justice is at last done to Mysore in doing away with the name Chalukyan and replacing it by Hoysala. The Mysore Hoysalas, indeed, and not the Chalukyas, are the creators of that wonderful style of architecture which is the most perfect among the styles of purely Indian architecture in India.

I quite agree with you with regard to the Bendiganhalli plates, as they will help to reconstruct the history of the Talkad kings. On the other hand I am inclined to side with Mr. Vincent Smith about the telescope at Halebid. It may not be a club, as he says, but I am afraid it is not a telescope either. Anyhow further study of Sanskrit works on astronomy and the construction of astronomical instruments may throw some light on the subject. Most interesting also is the Begur inscription. Now we have done with Bangalore as the City of Beans.

Your illustrations are a feast for the eyes and I endorse all that has been written about them. I am glad to have in the present issue the photograph of my old friend Kempa

Gowda, and I may take this opportunity to thank you once more for the copy of the same photograph which you gave me some time ago.

14th February, 1917.

Thank you very much for the splendid publication on the Somanathapur temple. It is a capital idea, and needless to say, very well executed. I hope more would follow quite as good.

24th April, 1917.

In thanking you for your Annual Report I cannot refrain from congratulating you on the splendid result of one year's strenuous work. This Report will be another laurel added to many. I have been through it minutely, and where everything is of the most fascinating interest it is difficult to select any point for special remarks. Yet I would like to mention that I have been more particularly interested in your account of Sringeri and your description of the Vidyasankara Temple.

A complete series of your Annual Reports will be a precious mine from which the future Historian of Mysore will get his most precious materials.

The illustrations accompanying the Report are, if possible, still more artistic than those attached to previous ones; I might mention more especially the lion pillar in the Vidyasankara temple, Plate VII, and the other pillar in the Sarada temple, Plate IX.

A last remark, if you kindly allow me: I still agree with you that Tipu's letters to the Sringeri guru prove that he may not have been as intolerant as he has been represented. His was a very complete personality, and I think these letters reveal him to us under an aspect which has not been considered sufficiently hitherto.

4th March, 1918.

Once again I must say that your Report for the last year has fulfilled the expectations of those interested in your work. It is another gem which will be added to the archæ-

ological treasure with which you are enriching Mysore year after year.

I have read the Report from cover to cover, and the interest has been maintained throughout. Yet, several portions have attracted my attention more particularly : such are for instance those relating to the temples of Dodda-Gaddavalli, whose quadruple dimensions are as you remark a unique feature of Hoysala architecture, of Grama, the three fast-crumbling ones of Nuggihalli where occur rare instances of a Kali flanked by Vaishnavi *dvarapalikas*, and a Vishnu flanked by Parvati and Sarasvati, the fine Dravidian shrines of Yetandur and of Agara, the fanes at Kalale and the little known ones of portions of Kolar District. I am highly pleased also at your discovery of fresh examples of Tippu's broadmindedness and tolerance, *viz.*, his presents to the temples at Kalale and at Melkote of silver ritualistic vessels for the worship of the gods.

I was struck also with the undertone of despondency that runs throughout the pages of your Report, despondency caused by the ever to be regretted neglect by responsible officers of the Revenue and Public Works departments, of these magnificent relics of a glorious past which are slowly disappearing before our eyes through want of conservation. I feel strongly on this point and trust that something tangible will be done in the near future by the powers that be.

Your discovery of the first Tamil mastikal that has yet been found in the State, and of *Tengalai* castemarks on four Prahadas sculptured on screens in the Kesava temple at Belur, are also of far-reaching importance.

Please then accept once more my heart-felt felicitations for the splendid result of another year's strenuous but at the same time highly successful work.

7th June, 1919.

I have just completed the reading, from cover to cover, of your Archaeological Report and I feel I must thank you for the happy hours which, under your guidance, I have spent with a most romantic past.

Your Reports are always for me a source of intense enjoyment but the last one, I must say, has afforded me still greater pleasure than its predecessors as in reading it I was able to follow almost every detail having visited most of those wonderful *droogs* of which you give such a vivid description. I could see myself again climbing up Maddagiri Durga, that work of giants of modern times, or gazing at that wonderful dream in stone, Pavagada, or exploring Midigesi Durga and Nidugal Durga. Those Mysore Droogs, I have always held, are most fascinating, but the interest one is bound to feel in them is increased a hundred-fold when one has the good fortune to study them with one of your Reports in hand.

You give life to a dead past, more especially when you unearth many an antiquarian gem which otherwise might be lost to posterity. May I add that I am always struck by the unerring sagacity with which you chronicle the beliefs and traditions which people have woven round each notable spot of theirs, be it shrine, hill-spring, or virakal.

Your epigraphical discoveries during the year will fill up a gap in the little known history of the Kadambas. When the History of Southern India comes to be written your Reports will be for the future historian a mine of information for which posterity will be thankful, as your friends and admirers are grateful to you now for the most enjoyable hours you allow them to spend in your company, year after year.

Congratulating you then most heartily on the most successful work of another year, as well as on your most admirable Report each line of which is a delight to a man who loves Mysore and its glorious past, I remain etc.

18th November, 1919.

I need not tell you how pleased I am both with the letter-press and the illustrations of your Monograph on the Belur Temple. This is a new monument you have raised for the glory of Mysore.

22nd April, 1920.

When I came to the last line of the last page of your Report for 1919, it struck me what a vast store of material you are garnering for the benefit of the Archæologists of the world, in all the branches of this great science, year after year, for the last twelve years and more. Col. Sir Richard Temple of the *Indian Antiquary*, in the course of a review by him of Dr. J. S. Frazer's latest book, in the pages of the J. R. A. S. for October 1919 refers to his being "a Syndicate in himself." I do not wish to flatter you, yet, I must compliment you on your also being "a Syndicate in yourself."

Coming now to the Report, I find it remarkable for the minute mention it makes of the hundreds of lesser temples scattered throughout the three districts of Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur. Most of these are of village gods and goddesses proving what a stronghold this portion of Karnataka was of pre-Aryan animism. The numberless *mastikals*, some of which are described in detail, go to strengthen the conclusion. Some of the sculpturing in these temples seem strangely Sumerian, as for instance, a panel at Hasigala temple in Hoskote Taluk on its south wall, which exhibits "a peacock with the head of a cobra, and facing it a cobra with the head of a peacock" (para 21). In the same para you also chronicle the fact that the Rama temple at Hindiganalu in the same Taluk has a chariot "known as Chitragopuravahana, adorned with painted wooden images."

Again, in para 26 you make mention of "a rude male figure armed with a bow and arrow said to represent a Saiva devotee named Ohila, vulgarly called Vailappa, who used to offer every day his own weight of *guggula* or bdellium to Siva." This reminds me strongly of the incident in the Saiva Puranas of the South concerning Kannappa Nayanar of the hilly tracts of modern Madura who as a fowler was accustomed to offer every noon to the neglected *linga* of his jungle his day's netting punctiliously. Is there any connection between these two legends, or, are these echoes

of a single incident which took place long long before they became common property ?

• Several such questionings rise in my mind when I go through your yearly Reports, and the more insistent they are over the particular Report under review.

Coming now to para 65, you translate a Ganga copper plate grant found in Tiptur Taluk of Rajamallā II. The rendering goes on to say of Durvinita having conquered his enemies at the battles of "Andari, Alattur, Pernagara, and Porulare." Of these places, two, *viz.*, Alattur and Pernagara, continue today under the same names as hamlets lying beside Conjeeveram-Wandiwash District Board Road. If this is proved to be correct, then, some additional light will be thrown on the conquests of Durvinita (7th century A.D.), the Ganga king of Karnatakā, over the whole modern North Arcot District.

In para 75 you notice an inscription of Rajendra-Chola dated 1028 A.D., which specifically refers to this king as having captured Gange, Kadaram and the East country. You know well enough how Archæologists of Burma and South India are wrangling over the equation of Kadaram. The late Dr. Vincent Smith, the late Mr. Kanaka Sabhai, Rao Saheb H. Krishna Sastri and others maintain that Kadaram is modern Pegu. But M. Georges Coedes of the National Library at Bangkok and M. Duroiselle of the Burma Archaeological Survey equate the place with "Kedah" in the Malay Peninsula. Does your discovery help in any way towards a right solution ?

A fact which strikes me more and more year after year is that your work spreads the fame of Mysore all over the world and that outside India this fair country is known more through your Reports than through any other agency.

As I said in the commencement, your genius lies in furnishing the eager researchers of the world with facts about the past of a most important portion of the world. You are doing your duty loyally and right heroically and with conspicuous success.

May you be spared for long years to come to lay us all under your obligation !

Sir John Woodroffe, CALCUTTA.

29th July, 1918.

I find your Report interesting reading, particularly as you give illustrations, for I am much interested in the iconography of the Devatas for which the Dhyanas in the Tantras are so necessary. One or two of the figures have great artistic value. I am pleased to know that in Mysore as in elsewhere an increased interest in the Art of this country has led to practical measures, and congratulate you on the Report for which you are responsible. I shall be pleased to see from time to time any others which may be of interest. If your Department has a Library of Books and they should be of use to you, I will give it a complete set of my publications on the Tantra Shastra.

Sir P. Arunachalam, M.A., COLOMBO.

17th July, 1918.

I have read your Report with very great interest. It is a record of most excellent work, highly creditable to you and to your Government.

If you can spare me a copy of your Report for 1916 and of your Monograph on the Kesava Temple at Somanathapur, I shall be very pleased.

Taw Sein Ko, ESQ., C.I.E., I.S.O. MANDALAY.

7th February, 1917.

Thank you for your Monograph on "The Kesava Temple at Somanathapur." It is in contemplation to compile, in the Burma Circle, similar monographs on the architecture and sculpture of Pagan, and, in doing so, your learned monographs will shed an invaluable light on our researches. The idea to

rescue information of a permanent value from the lumber of Annual Reports is most commendable, and should, by all means, be followed in other Archæological Circles.

29th April, 1917.

I have received with many thanks your interesting Report for 1915-16. It will afford me much pleasure and profit to read it because there are many things common to Barma and Mysore as regards architecture, history and religion.

Dr. C. Jouveau-Dubreuil, PONDICHERRY.

25th November, 1919.

I have to thank you most warmly for your very kind gift of your book on "the Kesava Temple at Belur," and to offer my congratulations and express my admiration for your splendid book.

19th June, 1920

Your book on the Lakshmi temple is a good addition to your so beautiful "Mysore Archæological Series." The temple is not remarkable for the exuberance of its ornamentation, but it is very interesting for its plan and structure. It contains 9 towers with the Hoysala crest: 8 of these are exactly similar in style, but the 9th, that over the Lakshmi shrine, is in a different style. Perhaps the Lakshmi shrine is the oldest and the three other shrines subsequent additions. Another interesting feature is that Lakshmi bears the conch in the right upper hand and the discus in the left.

As usual your Annual Report is very interesting, and I heartily congratulate you. The Keregodī-Rangapura plates are specially prominent. The discovery of the *Avantisundarikathasara* by the Madras Oriental Manuscripts Library proves the contemporaneity of Bharavi, Vishnuvardhana [I] and Durvinita in the first half of the seventh century. So Madhava II was living in c. 550 and married the sister of Krishnavarma II.

REV. ARTHUR R. SLATER.

H. V. Cobb, ESQ., C.S.I., C.I.E.

19th September, 1916.

I return with many thanks the interesting correspondence you kindly left with me. You must indeed be gratified to see how your work is appreciated by the scientific authorities all over the world.

5th February, 1917.

I shall read your Monograph on the Kesava Temple at Somanathapur with great interest. I am much obliged to you for so kindly sending it to me.

C. H. Yates, ESQ.

9th February, 1917.

Many thanks for the presentation copy of your Monograph on the Kesava Temple at Somanathapur. I shall prize it very highly, and place it amongst the family heirlooms that are to be. It will always be a reminder to me of our co-operation in the production of such works.

Rev. Arthur R. Slater.

27th April, 1917.

I am intensely grateful to you for kindly sending me the copy of your last Report, on which I heartily congratulate you. From year to year they increase in value and interest.

This number is of special interest to me, for it deals with several places I have tried to get some information about. Alas, without such a guide as you! It was this great need that led me to urge you to examine and describe the places in this District (Kadur). The part on Sringeri is of the greatest interest. I note your account of the Vidyasankara temple, which you say is Dravidian and not Hoysala or Chalukyan. Is it not very unusual to find in a Dravidian temple such characteristic features of the Hoysala style? The apsidal plan is very unique. When I visited Sanchi I had the pleasure of meeting Sir James Marshall, and he

showed me the foundations of an apsidal temple there, and he believed that it was probably the oldest structure in India. If I remember aright that was apsidal at one end only.

I was interested also in your account of the Marali temples photographs of which I sent you two years ago. I feel about so many of these old villages that they could unfold a wonderful tale to any who, with a deep knowledge of the history, would systematically work up the inscriptions, legends &c. Now that so much expert material is being prepared, I think it is time some popular account of these places was made available.

11th February, 1918.

I have not yet had time to read through your Report, but I am glad to see you have given an account of a number of temples in the Hassan District. I have just been transferred to that station, and I shall take the earliest opportunity of visiting the places you describe and shall doubtless find your notes of great value.

26th April, 1919.

Your Report is full of interest and deals with several places I know fairly well. You are rendering a splendid service by unearthing these interesting monuments of the past, and many of us are grateful for the guidance we receive from your Reports.

3rd December, 1919.

I am glad you have been able to get the Monograph on the Kesava Temple at Belur completed. You are doing an excellent work in producing these detailed books. I shall read your delightful book on Belur with the greatest pleasure and shall look forward to my next visit when I can have the advantage of your guidance in studying the detail. The pictures in the book are the only ones I have seen of the interior. They are very fine.

Many thanks for the two pictures of the *Sati* stones. They are very interesting.

19th April, 1920.

I have read your Report with the usual interest, though there are fewer places I know than in former Reports. The illustrations I think are better done this year, and the Report keeps up the usual high standard.

17th May, 1920.

Your brochure on the Dodda-Gaddavalli temple is most interesting, and the place will afford infinitely more pleasure having this as a guide. The book is well got up, and makes a capital addition to the series. I hope you will be able to bring out many more before you resign your important post.

Sir S. M. Fraser, K.C.S.I.

20th April, 1917.

The record of the work done by the Mysore Archæological Department grows yearly more attractive to the general reader, as is shown by the letters you quote from scholars in Europe. In this year's Report I have been particularly interested by the descriptions of the Sringeri temples and the records of correspondence between the Jagadgurus and Hyder and Tipu. I had already noticed in the *Madras Mail* a review of your paper on the subject contributed to the Mythic Society.

It is pleasing to observe that there has been some interchange of service between your Department and the Hyderabad Archæological Department. The latter is making progress under Mr. Yazdani, and we have a well-supported Hyderabad Archæological Society, of which it would give me pleasure, as President, to see you become a member.

16th February, 1918.

I congratulate you on keeping up the high standard which has won for the Mysore Archæological Department so high a repute of recent years.

I notice for the first time in your Reports a mention of the excavation of cromlechs in the Mysore Stâte. A great

deal of this work has been done in Hyderabad with most interesting results, and I think you will find it worth while to refer to the papers by Dr. Hunt in the recent numbers of the Hyderabad Archæological Society's Journal. Dr. Hunt has reduced the opening up of these prehistoric chambers to a science, and extracts the whole of their contents, pottery, bones and ornaments, intact.

30th April, 1919.

Thank you, for the copy of your Annual Report for 1917-18. One does not need to be a scholar to find much matter of interest in this attractive and well illustrated record of the activities of your Department.

Rev. E. Stanly Edwards, BANGALORE.

9th May, 1916.

I am very much obliged for the copy of your most interesting and illuminating Report. It is, I can see, full of facts that help one to reconstruct some of the past of this country which some of us Englishmen, at any rate, have learned to love.

Rev. W. H. Thorp, B.A., BANGALORE.

6th May, 1916.

Your Report for last year is of absorbing interest and enduring value. Even a cursory reading of it has revived in me an eager desire to make myself better acquainted with the temples of Mysore. The excellent photographs add very greatly to the attractiveness of the Report.

Dr. M. M. Satis Chandra Vidyabhushana, M.A., Ph.D.,

CALCUTTA.

2nd May, 1916.

Your Archæological Report for last year is excellently edited. I am grateful to you for your having mentioned my humble name in your splendid Report.

C. C. Wolfe, ESQ., O.B.E., CALCUTTA.

18th January, 1920.

I am very much obliged to you for the information contained in your D. O. No. 174 of the 13th Instant regarding the medal issued by king Virarajendra of Coorg (1820-34).

I was in hopes that it was what Tippu had issued, as I really want one of Tippu's as it would complete my set regarding Seringapatam.

F. C. Irvin, ESQ., DIRECTOR, THE BOY SCOUTS OF MYSORE.

18th May, 1918.

The information contained in your letter of 29th April is welcome and I thank you most heartily for it.

We shall be very glad if at a later date you would write this material up more fully for publication in our proposed Boy Scouts of Mysore Handbook.

F. J. Richards, ESQ., M.A., MADRAS.

11th February, 1917.

Very many thanks for your Monograph on the Kesava temple at Somanathapur. It is indeed welcome news that His Highness' Government have decided to issue a series of monographs on this extremely interesting subject, and all who are interested will welcome it cordially. The get-up is all that can be desired and the illustrations are superb. Permit me to tender you my heartiest congratulations.

19th April, 1920

I must thank you most sincerely for the copy of your extremely interesting Report for 1919 which is crammed with the most valuable information which will be of the greatest use to me in my studies.

There is a point on which perhaps you could advise me in connection with the Badagas regarding whom I have

been making somewhat detailed investigations in recent years. You are aware that there are clear traditions among the Badagas of an invasion of (immigration to) the Nilgiris by Ummattur Rajas, and it seems reasonable to date this about 1496-1510 when the Ummattur chiefs established themselves for a short while in what is now Coimbatore District. The Ummattur chiefs appear to have been Lingayets, or at least Lingayet influence was strong in the period referred to. Now Lingayet influence among the Badagas is restricted to a comparatively small fraction of the community less than 10 %. The rest of the Badagas represent a different and earlier culture. We know that the Hoysalas invaded the Nilgiris in the 12th century, before the days of Bijjala, and that the Badaga language retains elements of old Kanarese which disappeared from the language in the Kannada country by about the 14th century. (Francis Nilgiri District Gazetteer page 129).

I infer from this that the main body of the Badagas migrated to the Nilgiris in the 12th century when the Hoysalas opened them up and that the advent of Lingayet influence was some three centuries later. There are clearly two strata of culture in the Badagas of today.

Could you tell me whether you think my inference is justified? Particularly with reference to the linguistic evidence, I cannot get hold of any person or book which deals adequately with the Badaga language and its probable date, and the matter is of some importance. I am reluctant to worry you with this rather abstruse question when your hands are so full of other work, but I do not know to whom else I could go for guidance. If you could let me have a brief note on the subject I would embody it under your name in my Paper on the Badagas which I hope to publish in the Journal of the Anthropological Institute.

There is another matter incidental to this on which clear information is defective and that is the geographical expansion of Virasaivism from decade to decade southwards and eastwards as evidenced in the inscriptions. Mr. Rice does

not seem to have viewed this subject in a detailed systematic comprehensive scale and surely the subject is one of historical importance which deserves more careful study. Lingayatism seems to have superseded Jainism, but its relations to Vaishnava and Saiva Brahmanism are obscure.

15th June, 1920.

The Udaya section of the Badagas are undoubtedly a relic of the Ummattur invasion ; but their numbers are limited, and they are quite distinct from the main body of the Badaga community. The Haruvas are also limited in numbers, but they intermarry freely with most of the Badaga clans, and their claim to the status of Brahman has few facts to support it. The Haruvas are not Lingayets. I find by the way that "Aruvas" are mentioned as performing ceremonial duties among the Coorgs.

Is there any evidence, beyond the resemblance of names, that the "Vadugars" referred to in the Agananuru were the same as the Badagas of the Nilgiris, or that the Nilgiris mentioned in the Silappadikaram were the same as the Nilgiris of the Nilgiri District ; for both the term 'Badagas' and the term 'Nilgiris' are confused very commonly in other parts of South India.

I should also be grateful if you could give me references to evidence establishing the dates of Senguttuvan and the Agananuru in the second century A. D.

Regarding the Badaga language, the point I want to arrive at particularly is the approximate date when the sounds of 'r' and 'l' disappeared from modern Kannada.

Your information regarding the Lingayets is new to me, and will prove useful. I should be glad if you would kindly intimate to me references to published works containing evidence of those points from time to time as you may come across them.

I am deeply grateful to you for the copy you so kindly sent me of your monograph on the Kesava Temple at Belur,

which is most interesting reading, and the photographs are like fairyland. I was indeed fortunate to be able to spend a few hours at Belur while I was stationed at Bangalore.

2nd June, 1921.

Sincerest thanks for the copy of your Report for 1920. As usual, it is brimful of most interesting and valuable information and will be of greatest value to me in the pursuit of my studies.

Can you enlighten me as to the use of the word 'Bakka' in Kanarese literature? It is a term used by the Badagas for structure consisting of upright posts and a cross bar about five feet from the ground under which votaries have to pass when going from the Doddamane of Helodiya in the village to worship in the temple of Mahalingaswami in a grove remote from the village at the time of the Bali Harvest rites. I was interested to note in Richter's Coorg that the word is used in Coorg to denote a doorway leading to a narrow passage and I should be interested to know whether the word is found with a real significance in medieval or modern Kanarese.

H. C. Alderton, ESQ., MYSORE.

1st February, 1917.

May I express my sincere thanks for your Monograph on the Kesava Temple at Somanathapur. The sculptures are remarkably beautiful, and you have done a world favour in bringing them to notice.

27th January, 1920.

May I express my sincere thanks to you for the copy of Lakshmidēvi Temple publication.

It gives so much satisfaction and pleasure to those unfortunates like myself who have no opportunity to personally see and study such interesting architecture and carving. I am sure you must feel an intense satisfaction yourself over the successful publication of so interesting a work.

C. Yazdani Esq., M.A., HYDERABAD.

29th April, 1916.

I have found your Report exceedingly interesting and congratulate you on this excellent production of your Department.

By the by, will you please let me know whether the Nagai inscription referred to in para 42, and again in para 71 of your Report is worth publishing in the form of a separate monograph. His Highness' Government have decided to publish all the important records of the Dominions in the form of short monographs, and they therefore have started an Archaeological Series for the purpose. The issues of the Series are distributed free to all the important Orientalists and libraries of the world, and the object is to advance the knowledge of the world on the subject.

In case you consider the inscription worthy of being published as a monograph, will you kindly also let me know whether you can find time to edit it?

21st April, 1917.

Your Report for 1916 is a most scholarly compilation, and, indeed, indispensable for students of Indian archæology and history.

The illustrations are good, but for purposes of the study of art I would suggest that they should be a little more distinct, so that the student might be able to examine the minutest detail.

21st February, 1918.

I find your Annual Report for 1917 extremely interesting, particularly the description of Lakshminarasimha and Sadasisva temples illustrated by photos and plans. The former seems to be a splendid monument both from an architectural and artistic point of view, and I congratulate you on possessing such fine monuments in your circle.

3rd May, 1919.

Your Report for 1917-18 as usual contains extremely interesting information and I am reading it carefully.

C. YAZDANI, Esq. M.A. HYDERABAD.

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Your Report for 1917-18 as usual contains extremely interesting information and I am reading it carefully.

J. S. CHAKRAVARTI, ESQ., M.A.,

1st November, 1919.

The printing and plates of your Belur Monograph are very attractive and I hope the letterpress will be equally illuminating, coming from the pen of such a scholar like you.

24th February, 1920.

I have always found the publications of your Department extremely interesting.

Hemachandra Sarkar, ESQ., M.A., KRISHNAGHAR (BENGAL.)

2nd May, 1916.

I have been reading with much interest and instruction your valuable Report for 1914-15. I shall be happy to show it to my colleagues and students when the College re-opens in July next.

6th May, 1919.

Your Report for the year 1917-18 as usual is highly interesting and instructive and bears testimony to your unwearied application and profound scholarship. I am very glad indeed to learn that an Index to your Reports, so indispensable to rapid reference, has been taken in hand. I quite agree with you that it is absolutely necessary to arrange for the systematic conservation of all the artistic structures in the State.

J. S. Chakravarti, ESQ., M.A.

19th May, 1919.

It is a source of pride and satisfaction to all of us and to the Mysore State to know that your valuable work continues as ever to excite the admiration and draw the praise of scholars and research workers all over India and even outside India.

Wishing you continued success in your endeavours to illuminate the past of India in which alas! there are too many patches yet covered with impenetrable darkness, I am etc.

H. Narayana Rao, ESQ., B.A., B.L., BOMBAY

29th August, 1919.

Many thanks for the copy of your last Annual Report. Whether you are unusually lucky or your Province is exceptionally rich in archæological treasures, you manage every year to make some important additions to our knowledge of history, while your graphic descriptions of temples and references to interesting customs invest the Reports with the charm of a novel or a fairy tale. If you translate portions of them into Kanarese, they will, I think, be read with the keenest interest throughout the Kanarese districts.

19th January, 1920.

I was exceedingly delighted to see the second volume of your great work on Kannada Poets. You have earned the gratitude of the living and the dead alike by your devoted labour of twenty-five years. You have rescued the memory of many whose works will never see the light of day if their countrymen will not venture money on printing. You have prospected the field and if the mines are not worked it will not be your fault. I have nothing but admiration for the scholarship, the perseverance and the calm critical judgment to which every page of the volume bears witness.



SUPPLEMENT.

Dr. L. D. Barnett, LONDON.

9th June, 1921.

Please accept my most cordial thanks for your Annual Report for 1920. Like its predecessors, it is full of most interesting matter; and I rejoice to read in it that you have in preparation an index which will furnish us with a ready guide to the treasures collected in your Reports.

It is very gratifying to see that the learned world is beginning to realise the great value of the contributions to knowledge which you are making in these Reports year by year. You have shown to them with exact and abundant scholarship what an active and important part has been played by Mysore in the stirring events of Indian history and in the development of the richest splendour of Indian art and your country may well be proud to have you as interpreter of its past.

I am glad to see that you have found in the Narasimharajapura plates a Ganga record of unimpeachable authenticity. It will be useful in checking the statements of less reliable documents. It is noteworthy that they make no mention of Bhuvikrama, and represent Sripurusha as the son of Srivikrama.

Dr. F. W. Thomas, M.A., LONDON.

27th October, 1920.

Kindly excuse my delay in writing to thank you for the admirable Annual Report of your Department for the year 1919. As usual, it is full of interesting matter. The careful descriptions of the buildings will be greatly prized by students of Indian architecture, and the historical and legendary details which you give throw much light upon the archæological facts. The photographs are very welcome. The full accounts which you give of the new inscriptions are especially valuable, as we may in many cases have to wait long for the full texts, and the classification by dynasties is a facility for reference.

In the course of my contemplated tour in India, whither I set out on the 29th of this month, I am hoping to visit Mysore, and I shall look forward to the possibility of making your personal acquaintance. If possible, I shall see Sravana Belgola and some other places in your State.

9th December, 1920.

I have been in Mysore from December 5. Tomorrow I am to see Belur and Halebid, and after returning to Mysore on Saturday, I propose to reach Bangalore on Sunday (December 12) for one day's stay. I am hoping to meet you there: after so many years it will be a pleasure to make your personal acquaintance.

17th December, 1920.

Let me thank you cordially for your kind reception at your office on Monday last and for your gifts of the Mysore Archæological Series, which I have now partly read. You are indeed in charge of a well-equipped establishment, which has developed under your charge, and its effectiveness is proved by what you have already accomplished. I was much interested by what you showed, and I am grateful for the trouble which you took.

L. Rice, Esq., C.I.E., GREENHALGH, HARROW-ON-THE HILL.

30th November, 1920.

I was very glad to get your letter of the 3rd November. It explains why no Report has yet been recieved from you. I hope there is a prospect of getting it before long.

I am, as you suppose, very interested to hear about the fresh discovery of a Ganga set of plates. You certainly have had great luck in such as you have found. These now brought to notice seem to be of a superior character. Our restoration of the Ganga line is now sufficiently vindicated to be called in question. But every additional evidence is

welcome, especially when it is so scholarly and decided as this grant appears to be.

I am indeed delighted to hear of the recognition of Namassivayam Pillai's long and superior work, regarding which I have more than once written. Please give him my congratulations on his well deserved honours.

I am thankful to say that I am in very good health, except that I am still crippled and confined to the house on that account. I am trying some new remedies. All our sons, scattered in places abroad, have been home this year, with grand-children whom we have never seen. Hoping this will find you and all the office well and flourishing, I am &c.

15th June, 1921.

I was very glad to get by the last mail your Report for 1920. It is full of matter as usual, and your trip northwards must have been interesting, though much too hurried. But even so much is I think of benefit.

The Narasimharajapura plates are of value so far as they go and give some fresh items but require adjustment. It is interesting to see in the Sripurusha grant (para 62) how the composer tries to account for the names Avinita and Durvinita. These names have puzzled others too. It seems clear now that Bhimakopa was a *name* of Sripurusha. The reference to a Pasindi-Ganga family brings a new feature into the history.

It is a great pity that a full copy and facsimile were not secured of the Rashtrakuta Kamba's grant. This ought to be followed up until we have the whole before us. It seems well engraved.

I think on the whole my greatest interest is in some of the General Remarks at the end of your Report. You state that a manuscript discovered at Madras contains portions of a commentary on the Dattaka-sutra. All the inscriptions describe the early Ganga king Madhava as having been the author of such a commentary, and this may perhaps be a part of it. Then

the discovery that the Sanskrit poet Bharavi was at the court of the Ganga king Durvinita is of the highest importance. This may account for the king's interest in his poem. That the Pallava king Simhavishnu and the Eastern Chalukya king Vishnuvardhana were then contemporary is most useful information. If Durvinita was also connected with the Jain grammarian Pujiyapada, and perhaps had him as his preceptor, this is a farther key to the remarkable literary accomplishments of this king. Another item of high interest is the discovery that the ambassador Abdur Razzak (as stated by Dr. Vincent A. Smith) paid a visit to the Belur temple in 1443, and says he was afraid to describe it lest he should be charged with exaggeration!

These interesting and reliable incidents go far towards filling up the history of the past in Mysore, and impart life to the records.

I presume there is no intention of retiring you at present. It would be a great misfortune to interrupt the researches which are beginning to take a definite shape, and of which you at the present know more than any one else.

Rev. A. M. Tabard, M.A., BANGALORE.

23rd June, 1921.

As usual I spent some very pleasant hours over your latest Report for the year 1920. The thing that struck me most was your discovery of some more Hoysala temples in the Hassan District— Ammanahalli, Mudugere, Jakkenhalli, besides Koramangala, all insignificant villages now have the honor of possessing specimens of grand Hoysala architecture, of which the world knew nothing till to-day! It appears to me that it is high time that the Mysore Durbar appointed one of your Assistants to be in permanent charge of the ancient fanes in the Hassan District with his headquarters at Hassan. His duty should be conservation and constant supervision of these gems of Kannada architecture,

You are always so thought-provoking ! You mention for instance a niche in the Buchesvara temple for the Seven Mothers. Now, who are these seven deities ? At Tiruttani, near Arkonam, on one of the two eminences in the place, there is a shrine dedicated to the Seven virgins. All through Ancient History we find these seven mothers, or seven sisters or seven virgins occurring as objects of worship down to the days of Tiberian Rome. In Eastern Europe and Western Asia Minor the belief in them is dead long, long ago. But in our wonderful South India the worship, though sporadic, lasts even at this moment. Will you tell us one of these days something about the *rationale* of this immemorial belief ? Is it Sabean in its origin connected with the seven plants, or is it Vegetational ?

Coming now to your brief North Indian tour, your description of the shrines in Panchavati will go a great way to strengthen one's belief in the historical kernel of the Ramayana.

In para 50 you mention a chief of the Phani-vamsa or serpent race. The modern Bellary District and its neighbourhood are even now the happy hunting ground of a class of dacoits who go by the name of Pamalores or Pamalavadus. But let this go. Except the Takshaks of dim antiquity, I am not aware that there existed any other dynasty in India styling itself of the serpent race. Do you think that a branch of this North Indian line of princes may have settled down in Kuntala, that is, modern South Canara ? Anyhow, to my mind, the incident in the Mahabharata where Arjuna is said to have burnt up the huge Khandava forest lying roughly between the Mahanadi and the Tungabhadra and between the two ghats, gains some historic certainty by the inscription you quote in the direction of its having been from very ancient days the habitat of the Nagas, that mysterious race who have left behind them numerous traces of their supremacy in India.

I have made my letter already too long. But your Reports every year are such a mine of suggestiveness that one is provoked into launching on discussions, when he should rather merely thank you for placing before him splendid reading matter. May you continue long at the head of the Archæological Department in Mysore!

Rev. Arthur Slater, HASSAN.

22nd May, 1921.

Many thanks for the Report you have kindly sent me. I have read it with great pleasure, as I do all you write about Mysore achitecture. In this case you have gone afield, and this part is no less interesting to me than the other, because I have visited all the places you went to.

I am interested to see that you are hard at work on the Gazetteer. That is heavy undertaking but it is a work that needs to be done, for the other is now out of date in many respects.

By the way, have you any information in the office about the temple at Belvadi, not far from Chikmagalur, on the road to Halebid? It is a lovely temple.

Professor C. Jouveau-Dubreuil, PONDICHERRY.

24th May, 1921.

I congratulate you on the discovery of the Narasimharajapura plates.

Rai Bahadur Pandit Hiralal, B.A., CENTRAL PROVINCES.

June 1921.

I find your Report for 1920 as learned and original as its predecessors. I congratulate you on the excellent work that is being done in Mysore under your care.

Rev. E. P. Rice, B.A., WESTCOOMBE, SUSSEX.

5th July, 1921.

Last month the proofs of the Second Edition of my little sketch of Kanarese Literature were sent to the Mission Press

at Mysore, where the book is being printed. I have asked the Superintendent of the Press to send you a copy as soon as the work is finished. You will find that considerable alterations have been made in it. The account of the Lingayat literature especially has been largely rewritten. I have taken advantage of the opportunity to correct numerous inaccuracies in matters of detail, so that I hope it will be a more reliable guide to students of Kanarese literature.

I need scarcely say that I have drawn largely on the wealth of information contained in the two volumes of your *Karnatakā Kavi-charite*. I am grateful to you for kindly allowing me to dedicate the work to you. I hope you will find it less unworthy to be associated with your name.

I trust that your health is being maintained, so that you may be able to continue long to carry on your important labours. I heard from my brother, Mr. Rewis Rice, this morning. He maintains wonderful health. On the 17th of this month, he will complete his 84th year.

**M. L. Bossen, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, ASSOCIATION
FRANCAISE DES AMIS DE L'ORIENT, PARIS.**

6th July, 1921.

We are greatly obliged to you for sending our Library so valuable a contribution as the Annual Report of the Mysore Archæological Department for 1920. We hope its perusal will strengthen the friendly bond created by your kind gift.

We should be most gratified if you would consent to become "Membre Correspondant" of our Society.

8th September, 1921.

We are much pleased to send you herewith your card of "Membre Correspondant" of our Association and very grateful for the three beautiful monographs you have had the kindness to send us: they are a valuable addition to your former contribution and will, we are sure, greatly interest

those of our members who are interested in Indian art. They are many already and their number increases daily as it were.

**Professor Dr. Armand A. Knaught, FLÓRIANOPOLIS,
S. CATHARINA, BRAZIL.**

26th July, 1921.

Being very much interested in Indian Archæology, I would respectfully ask you to kindly forward to me by registered post your valuable Report for 1920. Also please add three Monographs already published on temples. I have read an interesting article published on your work in the Times of India. I am much interested in the pages you wrote on Ellora and Kanheri.

Should you perhaps be able to indicate me some other books on Mysore History or Archæology (in English) I should feel very much obliged. Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I remain etc.

It is most welcome news that you have finished the second volume of the *Lives of Kannada Poets*. I can well realise the colossal labour of the task which fell upon your unaided shoulders in the midst of so much other work. But it is a *punya* of the first class.

30th January, 1920.

I beg you to accept my most cordial thanks for your great kindness in sending me your *Kavi-charite*. It is a most admirable and valuable work, and I will endeavour to do justice to it by a notice in the *J. R. A. S.* Meanwhile I heartily congratulate you on the success that has attended your long and heavy labours.

I notice with pleasure the material that you have gathered from epigraphy, including my old friend the poet of the Belgaum inscriptions. When the papers that I have now in the press appear, there will be something more to add. The Sogal inscription of the reign of Taila II introduces a *Dēva-na-pandita*, who seems to be otherwise unknown.

3rd March, 1920

I am again indebted to you for the gift of your admirable *Report*, and cordially thank you. As always, it is full of most valuable and interesting matters of all kinds, especially for the earlier period. Your Reports will always be the main foundation on which the future historians of Mysore will build.

17th March, 1920

I am most deeply obliged to you for your kind and prompt reply to my letter. I had overlooked the occurrence of the *vajra-baisanige* in the records which you quote; and the examples, particularly the one with *ikki*, make the general sense much clearer.

Many thanks for the corrections to the *Pakhal inscription*. I am sorry that the list of errors is so long. The work was done

under trying conditions, and from very poor ink-impressions; but that is hardly an excuse for me.

I showed Sir. W. Ridgeway your mention in your last Report of a sham fight commemorating the death of Abhimanyu etc., and he was immensely interested, as it is the only instance of the kind known to him from India, and goes far to support his theory of the origin of the drama. I suppose the "dam" that you mention is a pile of earth or stones.

My young friend Mr. S. K. De of Calcutta, who is at present in London, is studying Alamkâra literature, and is specially interested in the chronology of Bhāmaha. I know your discussion of the subject in your edition of the Kāvya-valôkana, and I wonder whether you have any new light since then to throw on the point. Mr. De would be very grateful for any suggestions. His researches, though very exact, and in other respects fruitful, have not enabled him to fix with strict certainty the relative dates of Dandin and Bhāmaha.

31st March. 1920

Your letter of 4 March has added much to the already heavy load of my obligation to you. Accept my most cordial thanks for your corrections and suggestions. I have given Dr. Thomas a list of the corrections on the Kurgod paper for incorporation in the Epigraphia.

18th May, 1920.

You have again placed me under a debt of gratitude for your kindness in answering my query regarding Bhāmaha. The pamphlet by Pandit Anantacharya is quite interesting, though not wholly convincing.

It may perhaps interest you to glance at the enclosed abstract of a paper read lately at Cambridge by Sir W. Ridgeway, who has very generously insisted on giving me credit for part authorship although I only supplied a few facts.