CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:

Currency: It is generally believed that for a balanced and developed economy a uniform system of currency and weights and measures is desideratum.

As far as can be gathered from epigraphical evidences for the currency in Karnāṭaka region it can be said that the Imperial Cōlas extended the benefits of a uniform system of currency and coinage to the people of the region.

Regarding coinage of the Imperial Cōlas in Karnāṭaka, the earliest is that of Rājarāja-I. It is a copper coin in Nagari characters found in the Chintamani taluk of Kolar district. Another hoard of Cōla silver coins of Rājarāja was discovered at Kartōka in the North Kanara district, could lead to infer that a portion of North Kanara district lying in the coastal region may have been the place of Cōla invasion.

The Cōla system of coinage had a considerable impact on the future history of currency in Karnāṭaka. M.H. Krishna asserts

1. MAR., 1945, P.79; Also refer MAR., 1934 pp. 58-72 for a examination of Cōla coins.
4. MAR., 1929, P.23.
that the coins of the Cola weightage had become quite established during the century of Cola rule in Karnataka so that the conquering enemy (i.e., the Hoysalas) had to adopt it. Even the Hoysala emperor i.e., Vishnuvardhana retained the Cola type of coinage in his own name perhaps (?) to indicate his victory over the Colas. The Cola coins also spread to the northern portion of Karnataka as seen in the gold pieces with Tamil legends of western Chalukya King Jagadekamalla and of the Kadambas of Goa. The adavalam gadyana of the Kongalvas a feudatory family of the Imperial Colas in the 11th century, as Prof. Sastri points out is not similar to gadyana but a reformed type of Cola gold coin. It is quite likely that during their subordination to the Imperial Colas they were loyal but when they became independent they started following their own pattern of currency system by giving new names to the coins though they retained the weight of the Cola coins.

Classification of Cola coins:

The following are the types of coins issued in gold, silver and other metals:

3. Eq., I, 49.
Gold:

a) gadyana & Kalanju;
b) madax and Pon.
c) manjadi Kunri, & ma.

Silver:

a) Pana or Panam.

Copper:

a) Kasu.

Gold:

Gadyana and Kalanju: The gadyana\(^1\) or Kalanju\(^2\) evidently the most popular gold coin was in circulation throughout South India to which Karnataka was no exception. The gadyana was named after the ruler, god or dynasty and weighed 60.1 grains according to K.A.N. Sastri\(^3\) and more than a Kalanju according to Appadorai\(^4\) ranging from 61.75 to 63 grains and approximately equal to half a sovereign. But during the Cola period the Kalanju of 20 manjadies was equal to 72 grains or even upto 80\(^5\). The Kalanju was also considered as the unit for weighing gold and there is ambiguity about its weight.\(^6\)

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1. Ec., X, Mb.208. 2. Ec., V(R), TN.230.
5. Codrington., CCC, pp.3 & 7. 6. Prannath., SECAL, P.91 - The author says 57 gr. and according to Govt. Epig Report it is 80 grains - For detailed information refer Appadorai, A., ECSI, II, P. 709.
Kuppuswamy is of the opinion that the term Kalanju gets its name from an indigenous seed Kalanju or malacca bean. The modern equivalent of a Kalanju was equal to three Akbari rupees or three and a half rupee.

Madai and Pon:

Hultzsch gives madai a Kannada origin who ascribes it to Vikramaditya VI and madai (gold coin) was in circulation during the sway of Imperial Colas in Karnataka which was equivalent to a pagoda or half a pagoda.

Pon or horru generally stands for pure gold and the madai can be included under this category. Pon a gold coin was equal to the full weight of one Kalanju. The purity or a fineness of gold in the madai pon was tested with reference to madhumamadai which was the standard and was superior in its gold content named after Madurantakan (Title of Uttama Cola). It is said to have been equivalent to one Kalanju of

1. Kuppuswamy, G.R., ECMK, P.144. 2. Prannath., SECAL, pp. 91-92. 3. Ec., V(R), TN.233; A madai was equal to one Kalanju or 70 grains of gold. 4. Ec., X, Kl.112a.
5. III, VII, P.130, Fn.1.
6. Ec., III(i), TN. Nos.15 and 33.
7. G.R.Kuppuswamy., ECMK, P.144.
Reference to *madurantakamadai* is found only in an inscription of the 23rd Regnal year of Kulottunga Cōla-I dated 1092 which means that it was put into circulation in the region later on. Prior to this we find the reference to *mudigonda-Solamadai* (the title of Rājendra Cōla) in an inscription of the same dated in the 24th regnal year 1035-36. It also records that a gift of 3 *mudigonda-Solamadai* yielded an interest of 3/4 *pon* and 3 *mangādū* at the rate of a *Kunri* per *madai*. This coin issued by Rājendra Cōla was not in frequent circulation both in Tamil country and Karnāṭaka.

In 1058-59 a record from Hale Āḷūr, Chamarajanagar taluk of Mysore district of the 7th regnal year of Rājendra Cōla-II (1052-64), we notice the introduction of a new *madai antiyakā-baranamadai*. It states that 3 Khandugas of land was sold for 20 *antiyakā-baranamadai*, weighed by *Adisadanapananmadadai* (a standard weight for weighing gold) exclusively noticed in Karnāṭaka only, mostly a modified form of currency issued by Rājendra Cōla-II elsewhere. The fineness of gold was expressed in many ways. The term *Sembon* (yellow and pure gold) or *tulaimrai Sempon* of Rājarāja’s inscriptions, indicated standard and pure type of gold in the Cōla empire which was

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4. Ec., IV(R), ch. 186.
5. Similar to *Bhuṣabala Viranmadai*, it is possible that this coin also issued in the name of a chieftain ruling in the same region - 48 of 1893, 453 & 360 of 1919.
carefully weighed and tested by the government officials like dharmakanakkan and Perundanam.\(^1\)

**Miscellaneous gold coins:**

A Kannada record\(^2\) of Rajendra Cola-I dated 1023 mentions a grant of 57 gadyanas in gold, 359 golden grains of rice and 42 porul for the Brahmins and ascetics.

Next to this gold coin /pon and madai ranks manjadi\(^3\) which was equal to one kalanju, kunri\(^4\) and ma\(^5\) are also gold coins. \(^i.e.,\)

**Silver:**

Pana or Panam\(^6\): Silver pana or panam in English, circulated in the midst of the country in general. The Cola inscriptions make references to pana though it is not clear whether it was silver or gold. The gold and silver pana was 1/10 of gadyana or kalanju in weight and value respectively.\(^7\)

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1. Ec., V(R), TN.229.  2. Ec., IX, Ht.10.
3. Ec., X, Kl.112a.  4. Ec., V(R), TN.232.
5. Ec., IV(R), Ch.133;  1 manjadi = 2 kunri = 10 ma = 40 Kani; ma is 1/20th Kasu.
6. Ec., IV(R), Yl.70.
7. SI., XI(ii), Nos. 179 & 181 - gadyana and kalanju weigh 56.82 gr. and pana of same metal 5.8 gr.; The silver pana of the same weight as gadyana is however 1/10 of its value - Also refer Appadorai, A., ECSt., II, P.711.
Pana was silver coin next to gadya mentioned in inscriptions belonging to most parts of Karnataka.

Copper:
Kani; Kanji is another smaller unit of currency mentioned next to Pana in the inscriptions, equal to 1/64 of a Pana and was a copper coin.

Kasu: The Kasu which was the poor man's money marked another denomination of Cola currency very often circulating in Karnataka. The Kasu came into use from the times of Aditya-II (965-970) though in Karnataka we get reference to Kasu only from 1057 i.e., during the rule of Rajendra Cola-II.

Though we notice bilingual Cola records throughout southern Karnataka we do not find any bilingual coins circulating in Karnataka from which can be inferred that the Cola coins were issued from a central mint for circulation in the region and elsewhere.

Another peculiar feature is the absence of references to mints in the inscriptions, and the centres of issue of coins in Karnataka during the Cola occupation. But there are indirect references to adhikāris and central officials who

1. Ec., V(R), TN. 104.
2. Ec., X, Mb. 107; G. R. Kuppuswamy, ECMK., P. 145 - The author has given the exchange value of the coins based on metallic content which are as follows: - 1 gadya = 10 panas; 1 pana = 20 visa; 1 pana = 4 haga; 1 haga = 2 bale; 1 pana = 64 Kani; 1 tara = 1 Kani.
checked the correct weight of coins which presupposes the existence of mints here. They were asked to supervise and check the minting operations to ensure purity and standard of the metal.

It is noticed that the inscriptions of the region do not give an exhaustive list of all the types of coins found generally circulating either in the remaining parts of Cola empire or in Karnataka elsewhere during the same period. The absence of references to such denominations in gold such as varaha in silver and other metals haga, bele, Visa, tara, Kakini remains unexplained. The Colas being staunch Saivites may not have issued varaha coins, generally associated with Vaishnavism and as regards the other denominations they were merely of local interest.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:

(1) Land Measurement and its units:
During the period of Cola occupation lands were measured by the same units of measurement in Karnataka as in Tamil land apart from the local existing ones.

The following are the units of weights and measures:

1. Refer Pran Nath., SECAI, ch.II, P.71ff; Maity S.K., ELNIGA., P.35ff; Sircar D.C., IPC, P.407ff for a theoretical discussion, table and meaning of several terms related to weights and measures.
Land Measurements:
Mattar
Kamma
Veil or belli
Salage or Kalam Salage
Kuli
Bhumi or mannu

Land-sowing capacity:
Kolaga
Kanduga

Commodity Measures:
Kalam; balla; tuni; Padakku; Kurruni; marakkal; nali; Padi; Uri; Sirrurai; Uramali; Ulakku; alakku; Sevidu; torai; Viral; Pidi; Mana; Putta.

(a) Mattar or mattaru:
Mattar1 or mattaru1 is a common unit of measurement used for measuring wet, dry and garden lands in Karnataka from early times. The Tamil inscriptions issued by the Imperial Colas are silent about this unit, the Kannada epigraphs prominently speak of it throughout Karnataka which indicates that the local practice was allowed to be continued by them.

1. See Maity., ELNIGP, P.42 for mention of Bhumi. Mattar were circulated in Mysore and Hassan regions.
Kamma\(^1\) or Kambha:

Kamma in Tamil or Kambha in Kannada a sub-division of both mattar and Salage\(^2\) was a popular unit of measurement. A Kamma measured in area was 150 of an acre or thirty two square yards\(^3\).

Ve\(1\)\(i\):

Ve\(i\) the more popular during the rule of the Imperial Colas in the Tamil country was also adopted in Karnataka as noticed in the inscriptions from districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore Mandya and Coorg.

A Ve\(i\) was equal to 6.6 acres. We can say that both mattar and Ve\(i\) were in vogue and use in same areas of South Karnataka occupied by the Imperial Colas.

Salage\(^5\) or Kalan; Salage\(^6\):

Salage and Kalani Salage - both of them found in the Mysore province - the latter evidently employed for measuring wet lands only.

Kuppuswamy\(^7\) interprets the term Salage as derived from the

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1. Ec.,IX, NL.1.
2. Ec.,VI(R), Sr. 114.
4. Ec.,V(R), TN.227; Refer Appadorai, A., ECSAI,II, App. iv.b; Premnath., SECAT, p.85 table VIII for conclusion.
5. Ec., VI(R), Sr.114.
steel rope, steel rod or chain used by surveyors for measuring land (Salaki).

Kuli:¹

Even as Vāli the Kuli was commonly used specially in the districts of southern Karnataka. From 100 to 3000 Kulis in units were usually measured by the rods known as padinen San Kol² or 18 spans.

An inscription³ of Kulottunga Cōla-I dated 1072 records that a rod of 18 spans was equal to 12 fingers (vīral) or approximately 1 foot. The rods varied in length and they were fourteen, sixteen ⁴, eighteen, twenty ⁵ and twenty-two spans in the occupied areas. One Kuli equalled to 576 ft. and 144 ft. in some parts.⁶

Bhumi⁷ or mānna:

This was also a unit of measure less than an acre in area.

¹ Ec.,IX, NL. 7a.
² Ec.,X, Mb.105(c).
³ Ec.,X, Mb.49(a).
⁴ Ec.,IX, NL.7a.
⁵ Ec.,X, Sd.91 - the same span was followed by the Hoysalas in the following taluks: Nl=16; Mb=18; Hn=46; Bl=64; Tm=110 spans.
⁶ Kuppuswāmy, G.R., ECMK, P.163 Fn - The author says that the Kuli, a term not unfamiliar to the region of Karnataka meant only a pit of 159 ft. for planting arecanut trees.
⁷ Ec.,IV(ii), Gu.66.
Land-sowing capacity:

The land measurements were also indicated by their sowing and productive capacities like the Kolaga, Khanduga and other noticed from the Cola lithic records of Karnataka. The accuracy of linear measures in use were judged with reference to standardised measure as the Kaladi foot or the Kallu found in the Yelandur inscription of Kulottunga Cola-I evidently recognised by the King as legal though the others were allowed to remain. The standard measure was found used in Tamilnad mostly and probably attempted to be introduced in Karnataka by Cola adhikaris quite sparingly. The measuring rod after Tamils known as tambula is found in use in Mysore.

Weighing Stone Measures:

The Colas invented various types of Kals or stone measures for weighing gold and other metals. The Edavallan; Kemponagarasunila of Tadimalingi; Niraikal of Tadimalingi (Rajaraja's

1. Ec.,III(R), Hg.58; Kolaga=4 ballas=72 tolas or 840.81 grs.
2. Ec.,X, Mb.203; Khanduga = 20 Kolagas.
3. Ec.,III(R), Gu.56.
5. Ec., IV(R), Yl.98; Kaladi according to Kautilya worked out by prannath was equivalent to 14 angulas or 10.5 inches but according to Mahadeva it was 15 angulas or 11.25 inches - prannath,. SECAT, P.71.
6. ARE., 491 of 1911.
7. Ec., V(R), TN.230.
Commodity Measurements:-

Though food-grains like rice, paddy, jowar, wheat continued to be measured by traditional units in Karnataka the impact of the Cola system came to be felt.

The units already used in Karnataka were \(3^a\) Salage, \(4^a\) balla, \(4\) mana, \(5\) putta and \(6\) Kolaga are also found used by the Colas which is revealed by their Kannada records. Apart from this the

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1. Ec., V(R), TN.227.
3a. Ec., VI(R), Sr.114.
4. Ec., VI(R), Sr.78; 1 balla = 18 tolas or 209.9 gr.
4a. Ec., III(R), Nj.215.
5. Ec., III(R), Hg.32; mana = 4½ tolas.
6. Ec., III(R), Hg. 58.
inscriptions in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar refers to units such as nāli, padi, Kuruni, Kalam (in Kolar), mā (in T'Narasipur) alakk, alakk, padakk, and Ulakk (all four found used in Mulbagal taluk) evidently introduced by the Imperial Colas.

Marakkals:
Marakkals came to be designated after Jayaṅgonda 'Solan', Arumōlēvan (surname of Rājarāja) were in common vogue especially in Kolar and Bangalore district used for measuring commodities.

The temple lamps including its mould were weighed by the scales (Kōl) of Ayiravan.

Liquids like milk, curds ghees in addition to being measured by local unit also adopted Tamil measures in Karnataka such as padi, Sevidu, nāli, uri, Sirrurai (smaller urai),

1. Ec., IX, cp. 128.
2. Ec., X, Kl. 108, Mb.49a.
3. Ibid.
4. Ec., X, Kl.112a.
5. Ec., V(R), TN.247.
5a. Ec., X, Mb.105a.
6. Ibid.
7. Ec., IX, cp.128
11. Ec., V(R), TN.247.
12. Ec., III(R), Nj.132.
urainali, tum, torai, viral.

Oil was measured by mana and pidi.

The Nidugal Colas of the pavaguda taluk of Tumkur district who were the feudatories of Imperial Colas for sometime followed a type of measure known as Rajaraja Sanchika about which much is not known.

Pulses, Sugar, Camphor, pepper, salt, Jaggery, coconuts, arecanuts were weighed in palams and other miscellaneous weights like Korul (?), Porul (?), one headload (pore) of hay and one bundle (Kante).

1. Ec., IX, Dv. 76.
2. Ec., V(R), TN. 247.
3. Ec., X, Kl. 108.
4. Ec., X, Mb. 49a.
5. Ec., V(R), TN. 233 - muppidi or 3 pidi of oil granted for the temple lamp.
6. ARE., 8 of 1917, Also refer Kuppuram, G., "The Nidugal Colas - A brief study (1100-1285)" - 1st session of South Indian History Congress, Madurai, Feb, 15-17th 1980.
7. Ec., X, Mb. 42f - Here the lamp's wt. was 7 palams.
8. Ec., IX, Ht. 10.
The relative values of measures used by the Colas in southern Karnataka is worked out by Appadorai\(^1\), Prof. K.A.N. Sastri\(^2\) and redrawn by G.R.Kuppuswamy\(^3\) in modern decimal system finally confirmed in the famous Kolar inscription of Kulot-tunga Cola-I.

1. Appadorai, EC\(S\)I, II, P.783; Refer prannath., SECAI, table 5:
   5 Sevidu = 1 alakkku (2.33 grs.)
   2 alakkku = 1 ulakkku (4.666 grs.)
   3 ulakkku = 1 uri (9.32 gr.)
   2 uri = 1 nali = 1 padi (18.656 grs.)
   8 nali = 1 Kurruni = 1 marakkal (149.248 gr.)
   2 Kurruni = 1 padakku (298.496 grs.)
   2 padakku = 1 tuni (596.95 grs.)
   3 tuni = 1 kalam (1 Kg. 509 grs.)

2. K.A.N. Sastri., The Colas, P. 624; Linear Measures equivalents:
   8 torai (rice corn) = one viral (finger)
   12 viral = one San (span)
   2 San = one mulam (cubit).

3. G.R.Kuppuswamy, EC\(M\)K, P.166 Fn.130.
ANNEXURE I
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Name of Coin</th>
<th>Findspot</th>
<th>Date (A.D.)</th>
<th>Name of the Ruler</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Tulaimrai Sempon</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Kani</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Manjādi</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Magani</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>IdaiṣomdavavANTIYA Kābhāranān</td>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>Ec., IV (11), Ch.69.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Reference Name of the Ruler**

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<th>Findspot</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tadimalingi</td>
<td>TN Tq, Mys. dt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolar</td>
<td>Mysore</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ec., X, Mb. 208.</td>
<td>Ec., X, Kl.112a.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.No.</td>
<td>Name of Coin</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mudigonda Sōla madai</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kunri</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Madai</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Antiyakābaraṇa Madai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Adevalagadyāna</td>
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<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Gaonchānām</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Pan or Panam</td>
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</table>
ANNEXURE II
### TABLE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (SHOWING THE EARLIEST REFERENCES AND THE AREAS CURRENT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. Name of Wt. No. &amp; Mes.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place of earliest reference (4)</th>
<th>Taluk, Other Areas (5)</th>
<th>Tamil &amp; Kannada (7)</th>
<th>Reference</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Khanduga</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>Bairakur</td>
<td>Mb, Kl. My^1^, Bn^2^, Md^2a^</td>
<td>Kannada</td>
<td>Ec., X, Mb.203.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Jayangonda</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
<td>My^3d(ma)</td>
<td>-do-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

***Notes:***

1. Ec., IV(R), Ch.145; Ec., V(R), TN.57; Ec., III(R), Nl.213; Ec., IV(R), Hs. 4 & 5; Ec., IX, Nl. 1; Ec., III(R), Gu.102. 2. Ec., IX, Ht.111. 2a. Ec., VI(R), PP.44. 3. Ec., IX, Cp.88; Ec., IX, Nl.7a; Ec., IX, Ht.36; Ibid., IX, Ht.142. 3a. Ec., IV(R), Ch.303. 3b. Ec., X, Kl. 112a; Ec., X, Mb.107. 3c. Ec., V(R), TN.247; Ec., IV(R), Ko.103. 3d. Ec., V(R), TN.247.
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<td></td>
<td>Kurum.</td>
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<td>Kl$^4a$</td>
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<td>My$^4b$</td>
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<td>tun)</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>balla</td>
<td>1012-</td>
<td>Balamuri</td>
<td>Sr, Md.</td>
<td>My$^5$</td>
<td>Kannada</td>
<td>Ec.,VI(R),</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Balamuri</td>
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<td>Sr. 78.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Veli</td>
<td>Palaeogra-</td>
<td>Tadipalangi</td>
<td>TN, My.</td>
<td>Bz$^6$, Kl$^6a$</td>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>Ec.,V(R),</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>phically</td>
<td>assigned</td>
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<td>TN.227; Ec.,</td>
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<td>to 11 cent.</td>
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<td>-do-</td>
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<td>-do-</td>
<td>-do-</td>
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<td>-do-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or makan</td>
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<td>Nj. 213.</td>
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4. Ec., V(R), TN.229; Ibid., IV(R), Ko.105. 4a. Ec., X, Kl. 112a, 108. 4b. Ec., V(R), TN.247.
5. Ec., III(R), Nj. 213.
6. Ec., IX, Nj. 37. 6a. Ec., X, Mr. 101. 6b. Ec., X, Kl. 112a.
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<td>12. Kulás</td>
<td>Kolaga</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>Belatú ru</td>
<td>Ḥg., My.</td>
<td>Ḥg., My.</td>
<td>1a, Md.</td>
<td>Kannada</td>
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<td>13. Padinárkol</td>
<td>1029</td>
<td>Soládēva-</td>
<td>Nl., Bn.</td>
<td>Tamil</td>
<td>Ec., IX, Nl. 1</td>
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<td>14. Kannas</td>
<td>-do-</td>
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<td>Kannada</td>
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1. Ec., V(R), TN. 142; Ec., III(R), Nj. 241; Ec., IV(R), Ko. 65. 1a. Ec., X, Ct. 30
1b. Ec., VI(R), PP. 44.
2. Ec., X, Kl. 108
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<td>19.</td>
<td><strong>Bhatta or (ghattas)</strong></td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>Chikka-kat&lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Gu, My.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Kannada. Ec., X, Gu. 56; Ec., III(R), Hg. 61.</td>
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<td><strong>Urai nāli</strong></td>
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<td>Gaṅgavara-pall&lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt;</td>
<td>Dv, Bn.</td>
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<td>Tamil Ec., IX, Dv. 76.</td>
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<td><strong>Puttas</strong></td>
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<td>Kolagāla</td>
<td>Hg, My.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Kannada. Ec., III(R), Hg. 32.</td>
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<td>24.</td>
<td><strong>Adisadana-Panāgadasan idai</strong></td>
<td>1058-59</td>
<td>Hale Āluru</td>
<td>Ch, My.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Tamil Ec., IV(R), Ch. 186.</td>
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<td>(1)</td>
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<td>24b. Viral</td>
<td>1072</td>
<td>Avani</td>
<td>Mb, Kl.</td>
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<td>27. Salage, Kalani Salage</td>
<td>11th Cent. Arakare</td>
<td>Sr, Md.</td>
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<td>Kannada Ec.,VI(R), Sr.114. &amp; Tamil</td>
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<td>San Köl</td>
<td>(20 spans)</td>
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<td>29. Kalalavu Kul</td>
<td>1104</td>
<td>Agara</td>
<td>Ch, My.</td>
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<td>-do- Ec.,IV(R), Yl.98.</td>
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