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Summary

The subjoined five grants belong to the kings **Narendra-mṛigarāja** or **Vijayāditya II**, **Amma I.** or **Vishṇuvardhana VI**, **Chālukya-Bhīma II.** or **Vishṇuvardhana VII**, **Amma II.** or **Vijayāditya V.** and **Vīra-Choḍa** or **Vishṇuvardhana IX**. The place, which is occupied by each of these princes in the genealogy of the Eastern Chalukya dynasty, will be seen from the annexed table, for which all hitherto published Eastern Chalukya grants have been consulted, and in which numbers are prefixed to the names of those princes who really reigned, in order to mark their succession.¹

The relation of the two usurpers (18) **Tālapa** and (21) **Yuddhamalla** to the direct line of the family is established by three inscriptions:—*a.* Tāḍapa is called the son of Vikramāditya's brother (*Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIV. p. 56); *b.* Tāla is called the son of Yuddhamalla, who was the paternal uncle of Chālukya-Bhīma I. (*Ind. Ant.* Vol. XIII, p. 249, where *pitṛivya* has to be read for *pitṛivyo*); *c.* Bhīma II, the son of Kollabhigaṇḍa Vijayāditya, is

¹For previous lists of the Eastern Chalukya dynasty, see Sir Walter Elliot's *Numismatic Gleanings*, No. 2, in the *Madras Journal*, New Series, Vol. IV, pp. 81 *f.* and the same scholar's *Coins of Southern India*, p. 87; Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Palaeography*, pp. 21 *f.* and Sewell's *Lists of Antiquities*, Vol. II, p. 152.

at the same time called the son of Yuddhamalla, the son of Tālapa, *i.e.*, he belonged to the next generation after (21) Yuddhamalla (*Ind. Ant.* Vol. XII, p. 92).

Three of the last kings, who are shown in the annexed table, *viz.*, (28) Vijayāditya VI, (29) Rājarāja II. and (30) Vīra-Choḍa, are only known from the subjoined inscription No. 39.

This grant belongs to the Sir W. Elliot Collection of the British Museum, and was made over to me for publication by Dr. Burgess. It consists of five copper-plates with raised rims. Each plate measures 9 by 3 inches. The first and fifth plates are inscribed only on their inner sides, while the three middle ones bear writing on both sides. The preservation of the plates is tolerably good. They are strung on an elliptic ring, which is (1/2)" thick and 4(7/8)" by 3(1/2)" in diameter. The well-preserved circular seal, which is attached to the ring, measures 2(5/8)" in diameter. It bears the sun and the moon at the top, the legend *śrītribhuvanāṃkuśa* across the centre, and an expanded lotus-flower (*side-view*) at the bottom—all in relief on a counter-sunk surface.

The document is a grant of the *parama-māheśvara* Narendra-mṛigarāja, *alias* Vijayāditya II., the son of Vishṇuvardhana IV. and grandson of Vijayāditya I. The name of the district (*vishaya*), to the inhabitants of which the king addresses his order, is lost. On the occasion of a lunar eclipse (*chandra-grahaṇa-nimitta*²) the king gave the village of Korraparru to twenty-four brāhmaṇas. Of these, six adhered to the *Hiraṇyakeśi-sūtra* and eighteen to the *Āpastamba-sūtra*. They belonged to the following *gotras*:—Agniveśya, Kauṇḍinya, Kauśika, Gautama, Parāśara, Bhāradvāja, Vatsa, Śāṇḍilya, Saṃkriti and Harita. According to the colophon of the grant, "the excellent prince Nṛipa-Rudra, who was the brother of Narendra-mṛigarāja and a descendant of the Haihaya-varṇśa (!), (was) the executor of this charity."³

[[genealogical table:]] PEDIGREE OF THE EASTERN CHALUKYA DYNASTY. [C1]Kirtivarman (until Śaka 489). [C1]Satyāśraya Vallabha (from Śaka 532 until at least 556).⁴ [C2]1. Kubja Vishṇuvardhana I. Vishamasiddhi⁵ (18 years; *cir.* Śaka 526-27 to *cir.* 544-45). [C1]2.

²Compare *uttarāyaṇanimitte* in No. 37, and *Yājñavalkya*, I, 203: *dātavyaṃ pratyahaṃ pātre nimitteṣu viśeṣataḥ*, where the *Mitākṣharā* explains *nimitteṣu* by *candroparāgādiṣu*. The *nimittas* are specified in an inscription from Dholpur, which I have published in the *Zeitschr. d. Deutsch. Morg. Gesellschaft*, Vol. XL, p. 38, where king Chaṇḍamahāsena is said to have made gifts *rāhūparodhaparvaṇi*, *saṃkrāntau* and *ayanādān*.

³*Ājñaptir asya dharmasya; ājñapti*, which occurs in several other grants, is evidently a synonym of *dūtaka* "(royal) messenger;" see Mr. Fleet's note 37, *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VIII, p. 79. In other inscriptions we find *ājñā* (Vol. XIII, p. 122, note 45) and *ājñādāpaka* (Vol. XIV, p. 161, note 28).

⁴See Mr. Fleet's *Kanarese Dynasties*, page 23.

⁵The surname Vishamasiddhi is found on the seals of some grants and in a grant published in Dr. Burnell's *South-Indian Palaeography*, 2nd edition, page 137, plate xxvii, line 4. See also *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII, p. 185.

Jayasimha I. Vallabha (33 years; *cir. Śaka 544-45 to cir. 577-78*).⁶ [C2]3. Indra Bhaṭṭāraka.⁷ [C1]4. Vishṇuvardhana II. (9 years; *cir. Śaka 577-78 to cir. 586-87*.) [C1]5. Maṅgi-yuvarāja (25 years; *cir. Śaka 586-87 to cir. 611-12*.) [C1]6. Jayasimha II. (13 years; *cir. Śaka 611-12 to cir. 624-25*.) [C2]7. Kokkili (6 months; *cir. Śaka 625*.) [C3]8. Vishṇuvardhana III. (37 years; *cir. Śaka 625 to cir. 662*.) [C1]9. Vijayāditya I. Bhaṭṭāraka (18 years; *cir. Śaka 662 to cir. 680*.) [C1]10. Vishṇuvardhana IV. (36 years; *cir. Śaka 680 to cir. 716*.) [C1]11. Vijayāditya II. Narendra-mṛigarāja (48 years; *cir. Śaka 716 to cir. 764*).⁸ [C1]12. Kali Vishṇuvardhana V. (1(1/2) years; *cir. Śaka 764 to cir. 765-66*.) [C1]13. Guṇaga, Guṇagāṅka or Guṇakenalla Vijayāditya III. (44 years; *cir. Śaka 765-66 to cir. 809-10*.) [C2]Yuvarāja Vikramāditya. [C3]Yuddhamalla. [C1]14. Chālukya-Bhīma I. Drohārjuna (30 years; *cir. Śaka 809-10 to cir. 839-40*.) [C1]15. Kollabhigaṇḍa, Kollabigaṇḍa or Kaliyarttyaṅka Vijayāditya IV. (6 months; *cir. Śaka 840*.) [C1]16. Amma I. Vishṇuvardhana VI. Rājamahendra (7 years; *cir. Śaka 840 to cir. 847*.) [C1]17. Vijayāditya.⁹ [C1]18. Tāha, Tāla, Tāḍapa, Tālapa or Tālāpa (1 month; *cir. Śaka 847*.) [C1]19. Vikramāditya (11 months or 1 year; *cir. Śaka 847 to cir. 848*.) [C2]20. Bhīma.¹⁰ [C1]21. Yuddhamalla (7 years; *cir. Śaka 848 to cir. 855*).¹¹ [C1]22. Chālukya-Bhīma II. Vishṇuvardhana VII. Gaṇḍamahendra, son of queen Meḷāmbā (12 years; *cir. Śaka 855 to 867*.) [C1]23. Amma II. Vijayāditya V. son of queen Lokamahādevī, ascended the throne in Śaka 867¹² and reigned 25 years (to *cir. Śaka 892*). [C1]24. Dānārṇava or Dāna-nṛipa (3 years; *cir. Śaka 892 to cir. 895*). [C1]25. Aftor an interregnum of 27 years,¹³ Śaktivarman or Chālukyachandra reigned 12 years; *circa Śaka 925 to circa 937*. [C2]26. Vimalāditya married Kūṇḍavā, daughter of Rājārāja of the Sūrya-vaṁśa and younger sister of Rājendra-Choḍa (7 years; *cir. Śaka 937 to 944*). [C1]27. Rājārāja I. Vishṇuvardhana VIII. married Ammaṅga-devī, daughter of Rājendra-Choḍa of the Sūrya-vaṁśa, ascended the throne in Śaka 944¹⁴ and reigned 41 years (to Śaka 985). [C2]28. Vijayāditya VI. received the kingdom of Veṅgī from his nephew Rājendra-Choḍa and reigned 15 years (Śaka 985 to 1000). [C1]Rājendra-Choḍa, *alias* Kulottuṅga-Choḍa-deva I, Kulottuṅga-deva or Rājanārāyaṇa, Choḍa king, married Madhurāntakī, daughter of Rājendradeva of the Sūrya-vaṁśa, and reigned 49 years (Śaka 985 to 1034). [C1]Vikrama-Choḍa (15 years; Śaka 1034 to 1049). [C2]29. Rājārāja II. (1 year; Śaka 1000 to 1001.) [C3]30. Vīra-Choḍa Vishṇuvardhana IX. ascended the throne in Śaka 1001; a grant¹⁵ is dated in the

⁶30 years according to *Ind. Ant.* Vol. VII, page 16; Vol. XIV, page 56.

⁷According to the three latest inscriptions (*Ind. Ant.* XIV, 52, 56 and No. 39) he ruled 7 days.

⁸40 years according to No. 37 and *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 77; 44 years according to No. 36.

⁹He reigned (1/2) month according to No. 37 and *Ind. Ant.* XIII, 249.

¹⁰[[missing]]

¹¹He is left out altogether in No. 37 and *Ind. Ant.* XIII, 249.

¹²[[missing]]

¹³[[missing]]

¹⁴[[missing]]

¹⁵[[missing]]

21st year of his reign (Śaka 1022). [C4]Four other sons. [C1]Kulottuṅga-Choḍa-deva II. was reigning in Śaka 1056.¹⁶

Edition

<Page 1r>

<Page 1v> <1> svasti [||] śrīmatām sakalabhuvanasaṁstūyamānamānavyasagotrāṇām
hāritiputrāṇām<2> kauśikivaraprasādabharājyānām mātṛgaṇaparipālītānām
svānimahāsenapā<3>dānudhyātānām bhagavannārāyaṇaprasādasamāsāditavar-
avarāhalāñchanekṣaṇa<4>kṣaṇavaśīkṛtārātimaṇḍalānā<5> A?<ma>śvamedhāv-
abhr<6>asṇānapavitrikṛtavapu<7>śām caḷukyānām kulamalarṇkaripṇo{h}ranekasama-
ramamghaṭṭalabdhanijabhujavija<8>yaśr<9>iyaḥ niravadyodāraguṇagaṇālarṇkr-
tasya śrīvijayādityamahārājasya<10> pautraḥ sphuritakaravāḷadhārāvaśīkṛtārātibhū-
maṇḍalasya svacaritanya<11>kṛta<Page 2r><12>nṛgaṇaḷanahuṣāmvarīṣayayāte<r>
viṣṇoriva svacakranandakasya viṣṇuvarddhanamahā<13>rājasya priyatanayaḥ
pratā<pā>nurāgāvanatasamastasāmantamaulilālitaśāsanah<14> kṣatrocitaśakti-
trayapātribhūtaḥ Anekasaṁgrāmaṇijayāsāditavikramadhava{la}h ya<15>madanḍa-
caṇḍadorddanḍamaṇḍalāgranaḥhakhaṇḍitaripukarigaṇḍastha<16>e?<o> naren-
dramrga<17>rāj<18>a?<a> Arātiśaḍvargganigrahakaraḥ samadhigatarāj<19>a?<a>vidyā-
catuṣṭayaḥ caturupāyapra<20>yogacaturah duṣṭ<21>a?<a>nigrahaśiṣṭānugrahakaraḥ
madhumathana Iva svavikramākrāntabhu{vana}h<22> yudhiṣṭhira Iva bhīmār-
junaparākramasahāya{h} daśarathasuta Iva sītānandanakaraḥ manuri<Page
2v><23>va sanmārggadarśī padmāk<24>a?<a>ra Iva Aritimiranikaravidhvaṁsanāditya{h}
paramabrahmaṇyaḥ {para}mam{āhe}<25>śvaraḥ {sa}mastabh<26>ū?<u>vanāśrayaśrīvi-
jayādityamahārājādhirājaparameśvarabhaṭṭārakaḥ [4+]<27> {vādiviṣa}yanivāsino
rāṣṭrakū{t}ṭapramukha{h}k<28>ū?<u>tu<29>m?<m>binah sarvvānitthamājñāpayati
[||] viditamastu<30> vah {A}bhīpendaṇḍuruvāstavyāya kauśikagotrāya hi-
raṇy<31>a?<a>keśisūtrāya veda<32>vedāṁgap<33>a?<a>ragāya veṇamaśarmmaṇe
nalūcerivāstavyāya kauśika{gotrāya}hi<34>raṇyakeśisūtrāya caṭiśarmmaṇe poderṇgu-
vāstavyāya gautama{gotrāya}hiranya<35>keśisūtrāya vīdaśarmmaṇe poderṇguvā-
stavyāya saṁk<36>rī?<r>ti gotrāya hiraṇy<37>a?<a>keśisū<Page 3r><38>trāya maviṇḍiśar-
mmaṇe poderṇguvāstavy<39>a?<a>ya <40>A?<ha>ritagotrāya hiraṇy<41>a?<a>keśisūtrāya
yā<42>jñāśarmmaṇe poderṇguv<43>a?<a>stavyāya saṁk<44>rī?<r>tigotrāya hi-
raṇy<45>a?<a>keśisūtrā{ya} [2+] {śa}rmma<46>ṇe krovāśiriv<47>a?<a>stavyāya
<48>A?<ha>ritagotrāya Apastambasūtrā{ya}kāmaśarmma<49>ṇe Urpuṭūruv<50>a?<a>stavyāya

¹⁶[[missing]]

bhāradvājagotrāya Apa(stamba)sūtrāya<26> viṣṇuśarmmaṇe vaṁgipaṛṛuv*ḷa?<ā>*stavyāya
 kauṇḍinyagotrā<ya> Apastamba{mba}sūtrā<27>ya guṇjadevaśarmmaṇe vaṁgi-
 paṛṛuv*ḷa?<ā>*stavyāya śāṇḍilya(gotrāya) Apa<28>stambasūtrā<ya> bhadraśarmmaṇe
 vaṁgipaṛṛuv*ḷa?<ā>*stavyāya kauṇḍinyagotrāya Apa<Page 3v><29>stambasūtrāya
 viṣṇuśarmmaṇe vaṁgipaṛṛuv*ḷa?<ā>*stavyāya kauṇḍinyagotrāya A<30>pastam-
 basūtrāya nārāyaṇaśarmmaṇe cānturuv*ḷa?<ā>*stavyāya bhāradvājagotrā<31>ya
 Apastambasūtrāya droṇaśarmmaṇe cānturuv*ḷa?<ā>*stavyāya bhāradvā<32>jagotrāya
 Āpastambasūtrāya nārāyaṇaśarmmaṇe krovaśiriv*ḷa?<ā>*stavyā<33>ya har-
 itagotrāya Āpastambasūtrāya mādhabaśarmmaṇe krovaśiriv*ḷa?<ā>*sta<Page
 4r><34>vy*ḷa?<ā>*ya par*ḷas?<ās>*aragotr*ḷa?<ā>*ya Apastambasūtrāya vennamaśarm-
 maṇe krovaśiriv*ḷa?<ā>*stavyāya vatsago<35>trāya Apastambasūtrāya Arudiśarm-
 maṇe Urpuṭūruv*ḷa?<ā>*stavyāya bhāradvājagotrāya<36> Apastambasūtrāya
 nandiśarmmaṇe kārahaiduv*ḷa?<ā>*stavyāya bhāradvājagotrāya Apa<37>stam-
 basūtrāya viṣṇuśarmmaṇe kārahaiduv*ḷa?<ā>*stavyāya bhāradvājagotrāya Apas-
 tambasūtrā<38>ya bhāramāśarmmaṇe kārahaiduv*ḷa?<ā>*stavyāya bhāradvājagotrāya
 Apastambasūtrāya yañjaśa<Page 4v><39>rmmaṇe (cāntu)<ru>v*ḷa?<ā>*stavy(ā)ya
 bhāradvājagotrāya Apastambasūtrāya bādadiśarmmaṇe krāja<40>v*ḷa?<ā>*stavyāya
 kauṇḍinyagotrāya Apastambasūtrāya veṇṇaśarmmaṇe rāyūruv*ḷa?<ā>*stavy(ā)<41>ya
 Agn*ḷi?<i>*(veśya)gotrāya Apastambasūtrāya ṛompayaśarmmaṇe vedavedāmgarateb-
 hyaḥ<42> ṣaṭkarmmaniratebhya<ś> cat*ḷru?<ur>*vimśātibrāhmaṇebhy*ḷā?<ās>*
 candr*ḷu?<a>*grahaṇani(mitte Udaka)pū<43>r*ḷvva?<varṇ>*(ko)(ṛra)(pa)(ṛru) nāma
 grāmassarvvakaraparih(ā)raṁ (kṛtvā) dattaḥ [[]] Asyāvadhivica(āraḥ pū)rvva(taḥ)
 A<44>tū(gupa)(ṛru) da(kṣiṇataḥ vā)napaṛṛu paścimataḥ vā(ṇḍha)(ṛū)pe(dayū) Ut-
 tarataḥ gana(yyā)ra<45>bu ca(turviśatyai) datta<ḥ> <|> Asyopari na (kena)cidbādhā
 karaṇīyā <|> karoti yassa pa<Page 5r><46>ñcamahāpātaka(sam)yukto bhavati [[]]
 vyāsenāpyuktaṁ [[]] bahubhirvvasudhā dattā bahubhiścānu<47>pālītā [[]] yasya
 yasya yadā bhūmistasya tasya tadā phalaṁ [[]] svad*ḷā?<a>*ttāṁ para(da)ttāṁ vā
 (yo) hareta<48> vasundharāṁ [[]] ṣaṣṭivar{u}ṣasahasrāṇi viṣṭhāyāṁ jāyate kṛmiḥ
 [[]] kalpa(koṭisahasrā)ṇi<49> sva(rge mo)dati bhūmida<ḥ> <|> *ḷA?<Ā>*kṣeptā
 cānumantā ca tānyeva narake vaset [[]] rāmeṇāpyu<50>ktaṁ [[]] sarvvānevaṁ
 bhāvinaḥ pārththivendrāṁ bhūyo bhūyo yācate rāmabhadraḥ [[]] sāmānyoya<ṁ>
 dharmmasa<51>turnṛpāṇāṁ kāle kāle pālaniyo bhavadbhiḥ [[]] narendramṛgarājasya
 bhrāt*ḷa?<ā>* haihayavaṁśajaḥ [[]] Ājñapti<52>asya dharmmasya {r}nrparudranṛipot-
 tama<ḥ> <||> vijayavādavāstavy*ḷāya?<ena>* Akṣaralalitācāryyeṇa likhitaṁ [[]]

<Page 5v>

Translation

Hail ! The grandson of the illustrious **Vijayāditya-mahārāja**, who was adorned with a multitude of blameless and noble virtues, who had acquired the splendour of victory by his own arm in many warlike encounters, and who adorned the race of the glorious **Chalukyas**, who belong to the *gotra* of the **Mānavyas**, who are praised in the whole world; who are the sons of **Hārītī**; who have acquired the kingdom by the favour of (*Śiva*) the husband of Kauśikī; who are protected by the assemblage of (*divine*) mothers; who are meditating at the feet of the lord Mahāsena (*Skanda*); who have subdued the territories of their enemies in an instant at the (*mere*) sight of the sign of the boar, a boon which they had obtained through the favour of the blessed Nārāyaṇa (*Vishṇu*); and whose bodies are purified by bathing at the end of horse-sacrifices;—

The beloved son of **Vishṇuvardhana-mahārāja**, who subdued the surrounding territories of his enemies with the edge of his flashing sword, who surpassed by his deeds Nṛiga, Nala, Nahusha, Ambarisha and Yayāti, and who rejoiced in his sovereignty, just as Vishṇu in his discus;—

He whose commands are cherished by the diadems of all vassals who bow affectionately to (*his*) majesty, who is a receptacle of the three powers¹⁷ which are suitable to the warrior-caste, who is resplendent with the strength which he has acquired by victories in many battles, **Narendra-mṛigarāja**, who has cut the temples of the elephants of his foes with the sword (*that resembles*) a claw¹⁸ in his arm which is as fierce as Yama's rod, who has subdued the six (*internal*) enemies,¹⁹ who has acquired the four branches of royal science, who knows how to employ the four expedients,²⁰ who chastises the wicked and shows favour to the good, who has conquered the world by his valour, just as (*Vishṇu*) the destroyer of Madhu by his (*three*) stops, who is assisted by terrible and splendid courage, just as Yudhishṭhira was assisted by the courage of Bhīma and Arjuna, who, just as (*Rāma*) the son of Daśaratha, gives pleasure to Sītā,²¹ who knows the right course, just as Manu, who disperses the crowd of his foes, just as the sun disperses the mass of darkness in a lotus-group,²² the most pious one, the devout worshipper of Maheśvara (*Śiva*), the asylum of the whole world, the illustrious **Vijayāditya**, the

¹⁷The three *śaktis* are *prabhāva*, *utsāha* and *mantra*.

¹⁸The king's sword is compared to a claw and consequently Narendra-mṛigarāja (i.e., *the lion among princes*) himself to a lion or to Narasimha.

¹⁹These are *kāma*, *krodha*, *lobha*, *harsha*, *māna* and *mada*.

²⁰The four *upāyas* are *sāman*, *dāna*, *bheda* and *deṇḍa*.

²¹In the case of the king, this seems to mean, that he was a favourite of Lakshmī, with whom Sītā is identified.

²²As “the lotus-group” does not suit the context, I suspect that something has fallen out after *padmākara* iva.

king of great kings, the supreme master, the lord, thus issues his commands to all householders, (viz.) heads of provinces, etc., who inhabit the district of

(Line 17.) “Be it known to you, (*that I*) gave on the occasion of a lunar eclipse, with a libation of water, the village called **Korraparru**, making (*it*) exempt from all taxes, to (*the following*) twenty-four brāhmaṇas, who are engaged in (*the study of*) the *Vedas* and *Vedāṅgas* and intent on (*the performance of*) the six duties, (viz.) to **Veṇama-śarman**, who dwells at **Abhipendaṇḍuru**, belongs to the **Kauśika-gotra**, follows the *Hiranyakeśi-sūtra* and is well versed in the *Vedas* and *Vedāṅgas*; to **Chaṭi-śarman**, who dwells at **Nalūcheri**, belongs to the **Kauśika-gotra** and follows the *Hiranyakeśi-sūtra*; to **Vida-śarman**, who dwells at **Podeṅgu**, belongs to the **Gautama-gotra** and follows the *Hiranyakeśi-sūtra*; to **Maviṇḍi-śarman**, who dwells at **Podaṅgu**,²³ belongs to the **Saṁkṛiti-gotra** and follows the *Hiranyakeśi-sūtra*; to **Yājña-śarman**, who dwells at **Podeṅgu**, belongs to the **Harita-gotra** and follows the *Hiranyakeśi-sūtra*; to . . śarman, who dwells at **Podeṅgu**, belongs to the **Saṁkṛiti-gotra** and follows the *Hiranyakeśi-sūtra*; to **Kāma-śarman**, who dwells at **Krovaśiri**,²⁴ belongs to the **Harita-gotra** and follows the *Apastamba-sūtra*; to **Vishṇu-śarman**, who dwells at **Urpuṭūru**, belongs to the **Bhāradvāja-gotra** and follows the *Apastamba-sūtra*; to **Guṇjadeva-śarman**, who dwells at **Vaṅgiparru**, belongs to the **Kauṇḍinya-gotra** and follows the *Apastamba-sūtra*; to **Bhadra-śarman**, who dwells at **Vaṅgiparru**, belongs to the **Śaṇḍilya-gotra** and follows the *Apastamba-sūtra*; to **Vishṇu-śarman**, who dwells at **Vaṅgiparru**, belongs to the **Kauṇḍinya-gotra** and follows the *Apastamba-sūtra*; to **Nārāyaṇa-śarman**, who dwells at **Vaṅgiparru**, belongs to the **Kauṇḍinya-gotra** and follows the *Apastamba-sūtra*; to **Droṇa-śarman**, who dwells at **Chānturu**, belongs to the **Bhāradvāja-gotra** and follows the *Apastamba-sūtra*; to **Nārāyaṇa-śarman**, who dwells at **Chānturu**, belongs to the **Bhāradvāja-gotra** and follows the *Apastamba-sūtra*; to **Mādhava-śarman**, who dwells at **Krovaśiri**, belongs to the **Harita-gotra** and follows the *Apastamba-sūtra*; to **Vennama-śarman**, who dwells at **Krovaśiri**, belongs to the **Parāśara-gotra** and follows the *Apastamba-sūtra*; to **Arudi-śarman**, who dwells at **Krovaśiri**, belongs to the **Vatsa-gotra** and follows the *Apastamba-sūtra*; to **Nandi-śarman**, who dwells at **Urpuṭūru**, belongs to the **Bhāradvāja-gotra** and follows the *Apastamba-sūtra*; to **Vishṇu-śarman**, who dwells at **Kārahaidu**, belongs to the **Bhāradvāja-gotra** and follows the *Apastamba-sūtra*; to **Bhāramā-śarman**, who dwells at **Kārahaidu**, belongs to the **Bhāradvāja-gotra** and follows the *Apastamba-sūtra*; to **Yaṇja-śarman**, who dwells at **Kārahaidu**, belongs to the **Bhāradvāja-gotra** and follows the *Apastamba-sūtra*; to **Bādadi-śarman**, who dwells at **Chānturu**, belongs to the **Bhāradvāja-gotra** and follows the *Apastamba-sūtra*; to **Veṇṇa-śarman**, who dwells at **Krāja**, belongs to the **Kauṇḍinya-gotra** and follows the *Apastamba-sūtra*; and to

²³This place is elsewhere called **Podeṅgu**.

²⁴Elsewhere called **Krovaśiri**.

Rompaya-śarman, who dwells at **Rāyūru**, belongs to the **Agniveśya-gotra** and follows the “*Apastamba-sūtra*.”

(Line 43.) (There follows) the description of the boundaries of this (village.)²⁵

(Line 45.) Nobody shall cause obstruction to this (grant); he, who does it, becomes possessed of the five great sins. **Vyāsa** also has said: [Here follow three of the customary imprecatory verses, which it is unnecessary to translate.]

(Line 49.) **Rāma** also has said: [Here follows another verse.]

(Line 51.) The executor (*ājñapti*) of this charity (was) the excellent prince **Nṛipa-Rudra**, who was the brother of **Narendra-mṛigarāja** and a descendant of the **Haihaya** race.

(Line 52.) (This edict) was written by **Aksharalalitāchārya**, who dwelt at **Vijayavāda**.

Bibliography

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See also edition by Daniel Balogh (Korraparṛu grant of Vijayāditya II).

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²⁵This is left out in the translation, because the reading of the proper names is very uncertain owing to the bad preservation of this part of the grant.